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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 12 and 19.

War Upsets U. S. Markets; Auto Insurance Revision? Bolivian Army Seizes Rails

The World's Day—October 16, 1941

Washington: Commodity Makets Upset by News

Financial and commodity markets were unsettled on war news from Russia and Japan. President Roosevelt cancelled his regular Cabinet meeting and called in military advisers. [Page 1 and Financial Page.]

Secretary of the Navy Knox reported that there has been no interruption of American oil shipments to the Russian Port of Vladivostok by Japan and indicated to reporters that the reason may be that the Japanese Navy is "more moderate" than the Army.

Priority rating on seven new plants for the production of aviation announced by the OPM. [Page 3.]

Secretary Knox announced that two recommissioned Navy submarines would be transferred to Great Britain under provisions of the Lend-Lease Act.

About 400 small vessels would be used for patrol and coastal defense work under legislation authorizing the Navy to construct, convert or acquire the necessary ships, which was passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

The OPM announced that further deliveries of insulation board containing cork are prohibited, except to fill defense orders and orders for food preservation purposes, due to continuing shortages of cork.

All supplies of sperm oil were placed under priority control by the OPM in an order prohibiting deliveries of oil except for defense purposes. Sperm oil is used as a lubricant for breaking in motors.

Fifteen oil barges, built of reinforced concrete, will be constructed by the Maritime Commission. Five will be built in each of three yards to be located on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts.

Herbert Hoover urged adoption of his plan of sending American foodstuffs to occupied European countries in correspondence released by Senator Capper (R) of Kansas. He contended that the Administration's policy of what he called starvation for democratic peoples was British inspired.

New England: Bay State Car Insurance Change?

Possible redistribution of compulsory automobile insurance rates was discussed at a public hearing before State Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington. [Page 2.]

The Rubber Reserve Corporation defended its storage of one-tenth of the Nation's reserve rubber in a Fall River "fire trap." [Page 5.]

Many incidents of "sabotage" were reported as counter-"fifth column" war games continued in Boston. [Page 2.]

Crew of 21 from the Nazi "spy" ship **Busko were ordered held** in prison for deportation, probably after the war. [Page 2.]

Americas: Bolivian Railroads Taken by Army

La Paz, Bolivia—Als railway property in Bolivia was occupied by the Army to prevent a threatened strike and Gen. Miguel Candia, Minister for National Defense, announced troops would replace strikers to assure deliveries of war orders.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—Informed sources said Canada and Brazil had agreed to a trade accord which probably will be signed tomorrow.

Anti-Axis: Nazis Shoot Belgian

Nazi officials shot a resident of Couillat, Belgium, for "favoring designs of the enemy," and arrested five prominent French natural scientists for alleged political reasons. [Unrest details: Page 15.]

Germany offered a reward for capture of Soviet parachute troops who they said landed in Northern Greece on the night of Oct. 5.

In Europe: Harriman Leaves Britain for U. S.

W. Averell Harriman, who headed the United States delegation to Moscow, left Great Britain for the United States.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons it would have an early opportunity for a full-dress debate on the war, but said the Government planned to say nothing at the moment.

Walther Funk, Germany's Minister of Economics, and a staff of Nazi experts were expected to visit Rome to discuss financial and economic problems with Italian leaders.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander in chief of French Army forces in North Africa, arrived in Vichy by plane to report, presumably, to a Cabinet council Oct. 18.

Orient: Japanese Cabinet Resigns

Japan's Cabinet, headed by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, resigned. [Pages 1 and 9.]

Japanese Embassy staff in Moscow left for an undisclosed destination.

American military observers studied the possibility of a Japanese attack upon Russia. [Page 9.]

Thailand's official radio called upon the nation to sacrifice individual freedom for the sake of national liberty.

Merle Cochrane of the United States Treasury and Sir Otto Niemeyer, head of a British financial and economic mission to China, arrived in Chungking from Hong Kong by plane.

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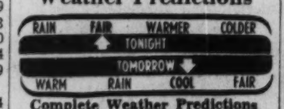
Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Enlarging Social Security Plan.

Plans to extend benefits to millions.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

Small Plant Plans Found Inoperative

OPM regulations of two months ago declared held up through lack of any authority.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Regulations to help small manufacturers pinched by the defense program, which were announced by the Office of Production Management at Washington two months ago today, have not yet been placed in operation, it was brought out here today by inquiry.

The reason apparently is that the OPM has no authority to order such rules into effect. It is the Army and Navy that are doing the defense buying, and they follow their own rules.

The Army purchasing department already has been doing some of the things that the OPM announced as new policy, but doing them on its own initiative and not at the instance of OPM.

Other Things

Some other things advanced by OPM it is not doing. And one plan, regional buying, which both the OPM and many War Department officials like, has not been adopted.

The outcome of the August statement of the OPM, as small business leaders here say after their investigation, is that the little fellows have been led to believe that OPM has done more for them toward getting defense orders than it actually has.

While the OPM announcement was given front page notice in some of the leading morning newspapers of Aug. 17, the regulations were not completed for several days, it appears, and were given out by branch OPM offices the first week in September. The local date was Sept. 2. From the face of these statements, it seemed that the regulations were already in effect.

Here are some of the OPM regulations and the situation as reported today:

1. "All defense contracts of over $50,000 must include a statement as to the percentage of work to be 'farmed out' under subcontracts, and all contracts over $250,000 must contain a detailed statement of subcontracting intentions."

Not Sent Out

No such requirement has been sent out by the War Department to its ordnance purchasing offices throughout the country, which handle the buying for the Army. Ordnance offices are however doing some of this of themselves.

2. "OPM will recommend in specific cases . . . negotiated contracts at prices up to 15 per cent above current quotations."

Similarly this is news to War Department purchasing people. They know about it of course from reading it in the newspapers. No specific instructions have come through to them. Some contracts are however being negotiated at above a 15 per cent allowance, and others on a low bid basis.

Awards Restricted

3. "Where regional bidding is requested and production facilities permit, awards will be restricted to regional bidders, unless otherwise approved by the head of the Department."

There is no general policy of regional bidding today.

4. "Bid forms, blueprints and specifications normally sent to bidders for purchases estimated to exceed $50,000 will also be sent to appropriate branches of the Defense Contract Service (now the Contracts Distribution Service) of OPM."

This is not universally done, if at all.

Other Provisions

There were also various other OPM provisions. The set of them was defined in the OPM announcement as prepared "in an effort to curtail priority unemployment."

Viewpoints of War Department officials on one side, and various OPM chiefs and leaders of small business on the other, appear to differ drastically.

There is a feeling in the OPM that such regulations are indispensable to spreading defense orders to small plants which may otherwise be forced out of business by priorities orders shutting off their raw materials.

The War Department feels it is already spreading work to small companies, and finds that it can buy all it needs from companies now in the field for business. Brig. Gen. Harry K. Rutherford, Executive Officer for the Undersecretary of War, told a subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee at Washington this week that "overemphasis" on effort to spread defense production contracts should be avoided.

This question is among those that will be discussed tonight at the "New England Town Meeting for Small Business," arranged by the Boston Junior Association of Commerce at Hayden Auditorium, Boston University. OPM officials will be on hand to answer questions of small business men. The meeting is an open one for the smaller business men of New England.

Out

By a Staff Artist
Prince Fumimaro Konoye

Japan Cabinet Resigns After Split on Course

TOKYO, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Japanese Government resigned tonight, admitting its inability to agree on the great issues confronting the Empire.

Failure to reach an accord with the United States and growing military pressure for action in the crisis arising from German successes against Russia were strongly indicated as major factors in the Ministry's fall.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye presented en bloc the resignation of the Cabinet, his third, to Emperor Hirohito amid increasing press agitation for an end to efforts to conciliate the United States.

[Prince Konoye had let it be known he would not take responsibility for a break with America.]

Predictions were made in informed quarters that the crisis might produce a more vigorous foreign policy, designed to combat what the Japanese call the "ABCD Encirclement"—military measures of America, Britain, China and the Dutch East Indies.

Informed observers expressed belief that the Cabinet's fall was linked with an unfavorable turn in talks in Washington looking toward lessening of Japanese-American tension.

The emperor asked Prince Konoye to continue in office until a successor could be named and the Premier agreed. He summoned his colleagues for a meeting at 1 p. m. tomorrow to consider the next move.

The resignation followed several days of intensive consultations among the Empire's highest figures, over some of which the Emperor himself presided.

News of the Cabinet's fall reached the public when newsboys ran through blackout darkened streets crying "Gogai! Gogai!" (Extra! Extra!). Japan's Capital is going through intensive air raid precautions maneuvers.

Crisis increases U. S.-Japanese tension: Page 9.

Will Japanese War Party Rule Nation? Page 9.

Business Is Urged to Prepare Cushion for Let-Down of Boom

The defense boom will not soon be over, and meantime economy and research should be pushed to cushion the depression following the letdown, the twenty-eighth annual National Business Conference was told today on its opening at Babson Park, Wellesley Hills.

Dr. Leonard Spangenberg, Vice-President of Babson's Statistical Organization, forecast for the assembled businessmen from over the country that the war would end during the winter of 1942-43.

On the basis of the war not closing in the first half of 1942, his view of the business outlook included:

"Business for the balance of this year should average around present levels.

For the first half of 1942 we expect business to just about equal the level of the first half of 1941. This means, in layman's language, that business volume will be well maintained at present levels for about the next eight months.

"With such a mammoth defense program confronting business on all sides, the heavy goods industries will continue to boom. There will, of necessity, be some upsets in the consumer goods industries, but these need not be as severe as occurred during the last World War.

"All is not rosy on the business horizon. There are some industries that will show a declining trend due mainly to the demands of the defense program for labor and materials. We expect automobile production to decline 25 per cent, rubber goods 20 per cent, textile 10 per cent and shoes 10 per cent.

"The main pressure on wholesale commodity prices should continue upward and bring further advances in the first half of 1942.

Economy and research were recommended by Dr. James K. Hunt of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

"Spending except for defense should be cut to the minimum, so that we shall have buying power later," declared Dr. Hunt.

Nazis Pierce Moscow Lines; U. S. Man Power if Soviet Falls? F. D. R. Calls War Advisers

Bill to permit guns on U. S. cargo ships is expected to pass test in House.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—House debate began today on a bill to put guns and crews on American merchant vessels, with all parties agreeing that the issues involved go much deeper than the specific bill.

President Roosevelt quickly revised his day's program today, calling in his military advisers instead of meeting with his Cabinet as planned. News of Nazi successes in Russia and of the fall of the Japanese Cabinet which streamed into the Capital were said to explain the President's changed plans.

Republican opponents to the change in the Neutrality Act charge, and Democratic sponsors do not deny, that if the present bill passes the next move will be to allow American vessels to go into belligerent zones and specifically to carry food and supplies direct to hard-pressed Britain.

Thus the present debate is the opening skirmish in a bigger campaign that has as its purpose the Administration program of more intensive aid to nations fighting Axis aggression and a more comprehensive role for the United States in the war on Germany.

As the debate started, Speaker Sam Rayburn repeated earlier Administration forecasts that the bill will pass by a majority of 100 to 150 votes tomorrow afternoon. So confident is the Administration that it has not bothered to make the customary informal check of the House by its whips.

Limitation of Speeches

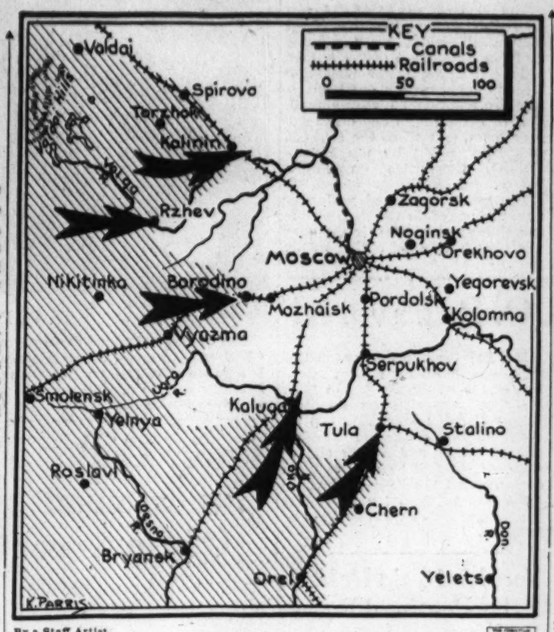
Under the procedure, the general debate will go on all day today, and an additional hour tomorrow morning, followed thereafter by a five-minute speech limitation on various amendments.

If the expected majority is large enough, the Administration may broaden the bill in the Senate to include not only arming of merchant ships, through repeal of Section 6 of the Neutrality Act, but authority to go into war zones also, by repeal of Section 2. Thus some of the element of drama was absent as debate started, because the outcome was not considered in doubt and speculation kept a step ahead of the immediate discussion.

As debate began on the rule authorizing consideration of the resolution, Representative Karl Mundt (R) of South Dakota, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, told the House that if it passes the repealer it will lose control of the war-making power.

"This is another step down a history-lighted road to war," Mr. Mundt said. "If you pass this leg-

Continued on Page 11, Column 3



By a Staff Artist

Campaign on Eastern Front

Shaded section shows approximately the territory occupied by the Germans. Arrows indicate the main points of German advance.

London Observers See Britain Unable to Defeat Nazis Alone

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 16—A massive American contribution to democracy's fighting forces, not only of materials but also of man power, appears to be more and more plainly implied by the character and course of the war in Russia.

If the Soviets should fail to survive their present grim ordeal in effective military shape, in the opinion of many military observers here, it would defeat the imagination to forecast how the British Empire alone can within a measurable time obtain the initiative against a vast and powerful Nazi Army enriched by conquests, especially in Russia, and very hard to get at except on the Eastern Front.

If the Nazis are successful, two main dangers to the Allied cause are readily foreseen. They are:

1. Subsequent invasion of Britain in the grand manner by a Germany that has secured Russia's resources by way of offsetting the United States' growing power as the arsenal of the democracies.

2. An indefinitely protracted war with the Nazis, partially freed from the effects of the British Naval blockade, standing on the defensive throughout Europe and part of Asia while declaring their terms for peace and leaving the Allies committed to pursue an extremely difficult offensive into so distant a future that people might—according to German calculations—lose their tenacity of purpose in going on with it and accept a compromise leaving the Nazis in possession of all ill-gotten gains they wish to retain.

1941 and 1918

To avoid the latter situation the Allies would have laboriously to build up enormous armies. This would make American man power as urgent a need as the mighty effort of production to which the United States already is pledged.

Seeking for a comparison between the confused and confusing events of the fluid modern war in Russia, and major conflicts in trench combat in the World War, some observers here liken the Nazi present all-in offensive to the big German push of March, 1918. Then the Germans launched a tremendous drive against the Allied front, threw in everything they had to try to win the war before it could be prolonged to their disadvantage—and then cracked themselves just when the Allies were experiencing their darkest hour of need. That was the beginning of the end.

Most persons still consider military situations in terms of fronts, whereas in actuality there aren't any fronts at all in Russia. Instead there are an expanding, contracting, interlinking and overlapping series of what Maj. Gen. J. F. C. Fuller, a retired officer well known for his writings on military matters, describe as "battle cubes."

One of these three dimensional areas of operation extends just now to within a short distance of Moscow. Others are thrusting toward the Capital from other points of the compass. En route they have cut their way through or have passed to the side of defensive Russian cubes, but it is erroneous to describe the men and vehicles in these as surrounded merely because the enemy is nearer to the place they're defending than they are themselves. At the same time the rhythm of periodic German delays suggests that they are striving to settle accounts to the full as they proceed.

No Fixed Lines Now

Now fixed lines of trenches have given place to moving cubes of combined land and air fighting, the point of attack has become not the enemy's front but the enemy's rear. And this explains why even perfectly truthful communiqués concerning local successes by both sides are often followed by composite situations suggesting that the statements of both sides are false.

In the World War a breakthrough of the enemy's rigid lines on anything like a big scale meant a general retirement by the enemy to form a new and rigid line farther back. But today the defenders as well as the attackers are continually passing their opponents' advanced troops. This makes it possible for one side to declare quite accurately that it has reached the outskirts of a city at the same time the other side is declaring with equal truth that it has had a successful engagement at a far safer distance from the place it is defending.

General Fuller, whose imaginative opinions have often aroused controversy in Army circles in the past, forecast the existing position in Russia exactly when he wrote in the Encyclopaedia Brittanica long before this war revealed the potentialities in mechanized fighting. "Area warfare will replace linear warfare and fronts may be anywhere. The attack will be divided into the act of demoraliza-

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

New Nazi Peace Offer Due? German People Grow Restive

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 16—There continue to be persistent rumors from neutral countries that Hitler will launch a new peace campaign when, and if, he can finish the Russian campaign.

Hitler's peace offer will follow earlier attempts to pacify America and Britain but doubtless they will be unacceptable to the Allies. People may wonder why the Nazis continue to pursue their peace offensive, but reports reaching me here from Germany itself will explain why Hitler is desperately anxious to make peace.

Travelers arriving from Berlin tell me the Nazi Government fears two demoralizing influences—raids of the Royal Air Force and radiocasts of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The German Nation, except Nazi-trained youth, is thoroughly war weary and recent RAF raids, which have been increasingly destructive, are making ordinary civilians long for peace at any price.

Moreover, the obvious falsehoods of the German High Command's communiqués are making the Germans mistrustful of their own news and is driving them more and more to listen to forbidden B. B. C. radiocasts.

Nazi fear of the growing popularity of the B. B. C. is indicated by savage sentences continually being passed on German subjects who dare to listen to British radiocasts. A typical sentence is that passed recently on Johann Will of Nuremberg who was sentenced to execution for listening and spreading foreign radio news. His wife also was sentenced to long imprisonment for the same offense.

A German woman who arrived here recently told a friend of mine: "German women are sick and tired of continual butchery on the Rus-

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Germans claim Odessa, on Black Sea, is in flames — Diplomats set to quit capital.

BERLIN, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Rumanian Government announced tonight that the Rumanian forces had entered the long besieged Russian Black Sea port of Odessa, DNB reported in a Bucharest dispatch.

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Oct. 16

An early morning announcement from Moscow stated that a vast German force of tanks and motorized infantry had broken through the defenses west of Moscow, forcing the Russian central armies into retreat, leaving the Capital in a supremely precarious situation.

This announcement, however, was followed by a later message indicating that the Russian lines were holding up a steady stream of fresh German units, except at one sector where they had to give way.

The Germans, meanwhile, announced the capture of Kaluga, 90 miles southwest of Moscow, and Kalinin, an important rail center 95 miles northwest, which, the reports said, had been in German hands for several days. The Germans also announced that the defense lines of Odessa had been penetrated and that the Black Sea port was in flames.

Dispatches from Teheran, Turkey, declared that the Soviet Government and foreign diplomatic missions were prepared to move 450 miles eastward to the provincial City of Kazan. The Japanese Foreign Office announced that the Foreign Office in Moscow had advised the Embassy staff in Moscow to prepare to withdraw. The Japanese said the staff had left the city for an undisclosed destination.

Diplomats Leave

Most of the foreign diplomatic colony was said to be leaving in the belief that another German break-through would result in the Capital being completely encircled.

Each mission was said to have named one or more diplomatic officers to travel with the Soviet Foreign Commissariat at whatever time it secretly designated.

It is a hard journey from Moscow to Kazan across boggy steppes swept by icy winds.

For three months Kazan's municipal schools have been jammed with wounded soldiers and foreign sources further reported that even in August the City's stores were short of food.

Long lines of civilians waited hours to buy bread and potatoes, it was stated. According to their descriptions, streets were deep with mud.

Peasants Drill

Peasant conscripts drilled continually on the outskirts and the foreigners reported that while their uniforms were ragged their morale seemed high.

German military quarters expressed the opinion that a large part of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's forces, which they said constituted the last line of defense of Moscow, were wiped out in encirclement battles around Vyazma and Bryansk.

It was known that strong German armored columns and motorized units pushed eastward when the battles of Vyazma and Bryansk were in progress, but how far they penetrated on the road to Moscow was a matter of strict official silence.

The only reference made by the High Command to this developing operation was contained in a special communiqué stating that a majority of the German forces which took part in the encirclement battles already were free to continue the eastward march.

560,000 Prisoners

Up to date, 560,000 prisoners have been taken and 888 tanks and 4,133 cannon have been captured or destroyed, the Germans said.

On the Black Sea, the Russians are "retreating along the entire front," DNB said in a report quoting the Rumanian High Command.

This was declared to be the climax of a 59-day siege of Odessa—a trading and shipyards center with a population of 604,000 in normal times—by German and Rumanian forces.

Three towns (apparently suburbs) were declared to have fallen before Rumanian attacks and the High Command said "our offensive continues."

The German spokesman said that in 115 days up to Oct. 13 the German Army had taken as much territory as it did in 147 days of operations in Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, France, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Crete.

Moscow half encircled by Nazis: Page 7.

Moscow admits Nazis push on despite heavy losses: Page 7.

Urban Land Institute Urged to Take Initiative in Postwar Housing Plans

Senate O. K.'s Bill Preventing Cambridge Pay Roll Padding

After Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R), of Cambridge, charged that his city was being conducted along "home-ruin" rather than "home-rule' lines, the Massachusetts Senate today approved his bill placing a State check on city hiring and salary increases for the remainder of 1941.

The bill requires that any appointment or increase in salary, except regular step-rate increases, must obtain the approval of the State Director of Civil Service if the positions are within the classified Civil Service. If the positions are not within the classified Civil Service, the appointment or salary increase must be approved by the Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

"We wouldn't be in here for these bills if Cambridge was conducted properly, if it was conducted along the lines of h'ome rule' and not 'home ruin.' . . .

"What this bill does is to prevent the padding of the pay roll in the City of Cambridge. We want to prevent political pay raises by our 'lame duck' City Council."

The legislation will cover the period between now and the induction of the Plan E form of government in Cambridge in January, 1942.

After swift passage in the Massachusetts House, the $1,217,280 supplementary budget today await-d action in the Senate.

Only $2,000 was added to the total recommendations submitted by the House Committee on Ways and Means as the Lower Branch pushed the budget through all its readings at yesterday's session. The $2,000 increase goes to Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, to complete 1941 audits.

The budget was $276,676 less than the amount Gov. Leverett Saltonstall sought for the same items in his budget message. Still to be considered by the Ways and Means Committee and the Legislature are additional highway fund, Port of Boston fund and other expenditures, as well as the $100,000 additional sought by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The money approved yesterday must be added to the regular biennial State budget of well over $180,000,000 adopted earlier in the year.

Independent G. O. P. Favored

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Demands for a showdown in the Republican Party on foreign policy were criticized today by one of the Administration's supporters, Representative Foster Stearns (R) of New Hampshire.

Mr. Stearns said in a statement that the demand of Republican Governor William H. Wills of Vermont for a "united Republican front" on all questions of domestic and foreign policy should be met with a "counter-plea for continued independent action by Republican Representatives and Senators on the Administration's foreign policy.

"I am doubtful of the practicability of his (Wills) suggestion for a conference to lay down a line of policy of foreign affairs for the party."

Representative Stearns remarked that "the result only could be a compromise which would satisfy no one."

The Republican Party, Mr. Stearns added, would "do better" to confine its official opposition to domestic matters—"where there is plenty of scope."

Any general agreement on foreign policy would involve concessions by important Republican leaders in New England.

A demand for out-and-out repeal of the Neutrality Act will be made by Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, who is drafting a measure that would accomplish that purpose. If unsuccessful in obtaining approval of the legislation by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Bridges said he would propose a full repeal amendment to the Administration's Act to permit arming of merchant ships.

Senator Bridges declared that as far as he is concerned adoption of the original Neutrality Act, against which he voted in 1937, was a "mistake" and that he favored "delivery of the goods promised in Lend-Lease appropriations to England in its defense against Hitler."

Mr. Bridges is one of seven Republicans who voted against adoption of the Neutrality Act in 1937. He was supported by Senators Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, White and Brewster (R) of Maine, and Austin (R) of Vermont. At that time all of them declared that the Federal Government was approving a policy for the future "which was unable to be foreseen."

Youthful Trio Held By Portland Police

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 16 (AP)—Police held for "safe keeping" today an Alexandria, Va., teen-aged trio—a boy and two girls—after the boy excitedly related, Assistant County Attorney Richard S. Chapman said, of having slain, in Maryland early Monday, a man who he claimed had made advances to one of the girls.

[From Baltimore came word that Edward Freeman, reporter for the Baltimore News-Post, today found the body of G. G. Browning, contractor, said to have been slain by an Alexandria, Va., high school boy.]

The three gave the names of Herbert H. Cox, Jr., Ida May Price, and Leona Ellen Cunningham.

The slain man, had offered to give the three a ride to Baltimore after they had decided to run away from their trailer-camp homes in Alexandria, Mr. Chapman said they told him. The boy had been studying welding in a Federal school.

A North Carolina sedan registered to G. G. Browning of Route 3, Mount Olive, N. C., and in which police said the trio claimed they came here was found on a lonely woods road in suburban Falmouth after Cox' aunt, whom the trio had visited, had notified police she believed it was stolen.

By a Staff Photographer

Explorer Visits Children's Museum

Osa Johnson, famous explorer, who is to speak Friday night at Symphony Hall, Boston, visited the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, where she made friends with the Museum's white ferret. With her is a group of children who were at the Museum with their teachers. (Left to right, in front), Audrey Hundlay and Alice Williams. (In back), John Chittick, Mary White, Michael Hervitz, Peter Mesmer, and Tom Pachus.

Storey Gets Indorsement Of Governor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today indorsed Charles M. Storey to succeed Councilor Daniel H. Coakley but failed to commit himself definitely on selection of a successoor.

Askel by the special five-member House Republican Committee for his opinion on selection of a successor to the ousted Mr. Coakley, Governor Saltonstall said, "The Senate has already chosen Charles M. Storey, who is a man I have known for a long time. He is a man of ability, integrity, and one whom I, and all who know him respect. I shall be very happy to serve with him, or with any other outstanding, respected, and public spirited citizen of the district."

The House Committee, established to elect a candidate who might be elected by the House to the Executive Council position is headed by Representative Rudolph F. King, Republican of Millis, Republican floor leader. The Committee was established when a Republican caucus failed to agree upon a candidate to be placed before the House.

Bonus for Workers In Nine N. E. Mills

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., Oct. 15 (AP)—Approximately 5,000 employees of the M. T. Stevens and Sons Company's nine New England mills—several of which are engaged in defense production—will receive bonuses ranging from $10 to $25 this week, the management announced today.

The firm is manufacturing army blankets and coats for the Government, and also manufactures men's and women's woolen coatings.

Workers employed for a year or more will receive bonuses of $25 and those employed six months will receive $10.

The mills are the Stevens and Osgood, North Andover; Marland, Andover; Pentucket, Haverhill; Merrimack Woolen Corp., Dracut; Stow, Gleasondale; Franklin, Franklin, N. H.; Peace Dale, Peace Dale, R. I.; Hockanum, Rockville, Conn.

Army and Civilian Defenses Cramp Work of 'Fifth Column'

The Nation's first Army-civilian counter "fifth column" exercise entered its final stages in Boston today with several major incidents of "sabotage" reported from widely separated areas of the State.

The war games, which have been carried on for three days, were designed to test the existing organizations for combatting "fifth column" activities. Co-operating in the exercises under the direction of Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Corps Area Commanding Officer, were the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the State Military Department, and officers of the Army Intelligence Branch.

Today's theoretical problem found the industrial cities of Fall River and New Bedford again heavily bombed by "enemy" air forces with numerous fires raging unchecked in both communities. In the railroad yard at North Station several freight cars wer derailed as a result of sabotage of tracks and switches.

I Spy! I Spy!

Evidence of an enemy landing party were found at Salisbury Beach where several small boats, one of which was stolen at Scituate yesterday, were discovered. The enemy agents were assumed to be operating in Newburyport where an incendiary fire had partly destroyed one of the town's wharves.

Metropolitan Police reported the arrest in Arnold Arboretum of two men with a portable short wave radio in their possession. They were being held for questioning.

Announcing today's situation, which was keeping all participating agencies busy issuing orders to cope with the developments, General Wilby stressed that it was only a "war game" and not reality.

At a critique to be held at the Army Base tomorrow a discussion of methods adopted by the various agencies taking part in the war games will be led by General Wilby.

Bombers Are Repelled

Meanwhile the First Air Force maneuvers to test the Army-civilian air raid warning system was also coming to a close. Members of the 57th Pursuit Group which has been stationed at East Boston for the past eight days will return to their home base at Selfridge Field, Michigan, leaving Boston tonight. Three Army B-18 bombers of the 43rd Bombardment Group will return to their base at Bangor.

The first flight of invading planes was reported at eight a. m., when six B-26 bombers were sighted speeding in over the tip of Cape Cod. They were met 20 miles out by pursuit planes from East Boston and driven back.

In a letter to J. W. Farley, Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the service of the volunteer workers was highly praised by Brig. Gen. John C. McDonnell, Commanding General of Mitchel Field, L. I. Their work, he said, "was a convincing proof of the patriotism, enthusiasm, sincerity, and ability of those who volunteer to carry on a vital defense work."

Boston Asks Lower Car Rates

A new method of distributing compulsory automobile insurance claim costs under which Boston's car owners would pay a smaller premium, while those in some outlying communities would pay higher rates, was proposed today by Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, at a public hearing on the tentative 1942 insurance rates set by Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance.

One of the smallest crowds to attend rate hearings in recent years was present when the hearing started before Commissioner Harrington at the Public Works Building.

Mr. Cutler protested on behalf of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin the continuation of the Boston rate at $53.70, insisting that Boston car owners are entitled to a reduction.

The Corporation Counsel contended that the cost of claims in Boston is actually smaller on a percentage basis than in other less-densely populated communities, because the insurance companes have their home offices in this city. This factor, he said, reduces the cost of filing and checking claims.

The Boston protest was the feature of the hearing, Mr. Cutler voicing objections to both elements making up the rate, namely, the pure premium, which is based on actual losses paid by insurance companies over the previous five-year period, and the loading, which takes care of administrative expense and profit for the companies.

Corporation Counsel Cutler insisted that the present computation of pure premiums failed to take into consideration the density of traffic in Boston for which Boston car owners are not responsible. He pointed out that two-thirds of the cars using Boston streets daily come from outside communities.

Regarding the loading expense, he criticized distribution of this amount to policyholders, pointing out that the same percentage for loading is applied in all zones throughout the State.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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26th Division Praised For Its Progress

Defense News in Brief

YD Is Seasoning—With its fourth exercise behind it the 26th Division, now in North Carolina for the First Army war games, is becoming a well-seasoned military unit. Although still showing rough spots in places the Division is showing notable improvement, Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Commanding Officer of the Sixth Army Corps, told 2,000 officers and non-commissioned officers at a critique held yesterday. Chief deficiency, he said, appeared in the Division's patrol and reconnaissance work. General Truesdell also urged more aggressiveness in carrying out assignments, saying that too much time was required to locate the main body of the enemy during the last problem.

Devens Personnel Reduced—With the departure yesterday of 633 selectees to Army Posts in North Carolina and Virginia the population of Fort Devens was reduced to approximately 4,000 men as compared to about 20,000 men before the First Division left on Monday, and to more than 50,000 men stationed there in August during the Sixth Army Corps maneuvers.

Yesterday's shipment of selectees was the largest in many months. About 300 were sent to the Field Artillery training center at Fort Bragg, N. C., and another 300 went to the engineers replacement center at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Police Protection for Army Wives—Squeamish about the silence and darkness of nearby woodlands, city-bred wives of Fort Devens Army men have obtained a police patrol for the area while their husbands are on maneuvers. The administrator of the housing project in which they reside told Ayer Selectmen that a number of the women formerly lived in New York and other big cities and were unaccustomed to awesome stillness.

Inventor Garand Honored—The American Society of Mechanical Engineers will award the Holley Medal to John C. Garand of the Springfield, Mass., armory, inventor of the semi-automatic rifle bearing his name, at the Society's annual dinner in New York, Dec. 3. The announcement said the award would be in recognition of his "distinct contribution to our national defense." The rifle is used by the Army and the Marine Corps.

Selective Service Anniversary—One year ago today 16,500,000 American men between the ages of 21 and 35 registered under the Selective Service Act of 1940. Marking the anniversary the Connecticut Selective Service Board disclosed that more than 11,000 of the 221,385 young men registered in the Nutmeg State have already joined the armed forces of the Nation.

34,048 Pairs Skis For Army Should See Lots of Fun

Further indication that Uncle Sam's Army will be ready for duty in any clime and under all conditions was seen in Boston today with the announcement that 34,048 pairs of skis, enough to send two divisions gliding over the snow, had been ordered for the Regular Army.

Prices ranged from $7.85 to $15.28 a pair, and the orders went to manufacturers in widely separated sections of the Country.

According to Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, now in North Carolina with his Sixth Army Corps for the First Army war games, the New England divisions stationed at Fort Devens and Camp Edwards will come in for their share of winter training, with the possibility of maneuvers in northern Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire. The First Division at Devens has already been equipped with skis and snowshoes.

Today's announced contracts were as follows:

Northland Ski Manufacturing Company, Laconia, N. H., 4,800 pairs at $13 a pair; Allied Aviation Corporation, Dundalk, Md., 2,396 at $14.70; Bradenberg Brothers, Champlain, N. Y., 200 at $10.60 and 400 at $8.60; Harris Manufacturing Company, South Paris, Maine, 1,500 at $11.35 and 500 at $11.85; Gerber Brothers, Seattle, Wash., 1,000 at $11.95; Kenwell Sporting Goods, Inc., Utica, N. Y., 5,000 at $7.85; Hoops Brothers and Darlington, Inc., Westchester, Pa., 500 at $9.65; Ski Sports, Inc., Boston, 300 at $9.35 and 200 at $10.35; S. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia, 5,095 at $15.28 and 1,158 at $12.95; Grigg Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., 4,000 at $12.90 and 1,000 at $12.60; Strand Ski Company, New Richmond, Wis., 6,000 at $12.90.

Wool Imports Away Up

Imports of wool at Boston last week—2,762,600 pounds—brought the total thus far this fiscal year, starting July 1, up to 115,367,400 pounds, it was disclosed today by figures of the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture Marketing Service. Comparative figures one year ago were 5,532,459 pounds and 30,660,167 pounds, respectively.

Home Building Field Called Modern 'Frontier' for Youth

Arthur W. Binns, of Philadelphia, today told the Urban Land Institute that post-war home building would provide the Nation's youth with modern frontiers over which they might pass in their quest for profitable careers.

Speaking a tthe second day sessions of the Institute in the Massachusetts Institue of Technology, Mr. Binns told the 100 or so planners that private enterprise should prepare now to beat the Federal Government into the postwar field of housing when the demand for homes is expected to attain unprecedented proportions.

This was the second time in two years that Mr. Binns has favored Boston with a visit. Ordinarily, he is too busy tackling what he terms "the greatest of all frontiers facing the United States today and holding out the promise of interesting and productive careers for the Nation's youth." This frontier he described as the task of renovating decayed city residential districts into livable homes for low-incomed families.

The Urban Land Institute is one of Mr. Binns' pet projects, since its recent organization arrived at searching out the possibilities of city replanning as a field for private enterprise, as opposed to government subsidization. In this field, Mr. Binns has been one of the outstanding operators ever since he bought up blocks of old homes upon which he made inexpensive repairs, and then rented them for as little as $3 to $5 a room per month with a 10 per cent return upon his money.

Speaking before the Institute today, Mr. Binns brought his experiments up to date. Four years in the low-cost building field have given him a far-sighted vision into how far private builders can go toward satisfying what is expected to be the greatest demand for homes in the Nation's history.

And how far can private industry go in housing low cost families? Mr. Binns says as far as they have the courage and the ingenuity to go. There are hundreds of localities, he said, where blocks of slum buildings can be purchased cheaply and rebuilt at small cost into livable homes for low incomed families.

At any rate, Mr. Binns has done it on a grand scale in Philadelphia, and what he has done he feels that any private contractor can do with a reasonable show of intelligence in selecting the proper location for rebuilding.

At noontime today, the conference shifted temporarily to the Graduate House of M. I. T. on Massachusetts Avenue, where William Stanley Parker, Chairman of the Boston Planning Board, presided over a luncheon meeting. Following this meeting, Frank H. Malley, Secretary of the Board, conducted the delegates on a field trip through Boston's district said to be suitable for rehabilitation.

Imprisonment for 21 on Busko

The United States Justice Department today ordered the 21 Norwegians, who were seized by the Navy on the "spy" ship Busko off the coast of Greenland, imprisoned, pending deportation—probably at the close of the war.

The charge against the 20 youths and one woman, who were brought to the East Boston Immigration Station by the Navy on Tuesday, is that of "entering the United States without proper papers," according to announcement in Washington.

The Busko is still tied up at a Navy pier in East Boston under armed guard.

The aliens, who may appeal ruling, if they wish, have a status that is paradoxical, to say the least.

Brought here under armed guard after their capture by a naval patrol vessel in Greenland waters, they are charged with "entering" the Country illegally. Just how they may be penalized for "entering" a country which brought them in by force was a subject of discussion today.

William Wall, Acting Inspector in charge of the East Boston Immigration Station, explained that the 21 aliens had "applied for admission to the Country," and so were being treated as prospective immigrants rather than as prisoners.

While this theory would indicate that the Busko had "surrendered" to the Navy instead of being "captured," it coincides with reports from the Immigration Detention Station that the crew is very glad to be in the United States, where food in plentiful, and is not desirous of returning to Nazi-occupied Norway.

In first announcing the seizure of the 60-ton, wooden trawler Busko, the Navy Department said:

"Examination of the personnel on board revealed that the vessel and her company had been dispatched to Greenland under the auspices of the Nazi authorities in Norway to establish a radio station from which were to be sent to the German authorities weather reports and other military information."

Since the United States is not at war with either Norway or Germany, the crew cannot be treated as prisoners of war. Apparently, the Government, therefore, has adopted the device of treating them as applicants for admission from one country to another.

Since they are without the proper papers for this, they may be held in custody without bail until they can be returned home, which probably means until after the war. Two courses of appeal are open to them.

They may appeal to the Immigration Board of Appeals from the finding of the Boards of Special Inquiry which sat at East Boston Tuesday, or they may seek writs of habeas corpus in the Federal Court.

For the present, they will be detained at East Boston, but it is thought possible that they might be moved later to the Detention Camp at Fort Lincoln, N. D., where several hundred German sailors, taken from German vessels in American ports, have been interned "for the duration."

Somerville Board Votes Wage Rises

Somerville's Board of Aldermen today unanimously voted to provide a 10 per cent increase in welfare allotments and an 8½ per cent salary increase to city employees earning less than $35 weekly.

The recommendations were forwarded to Mayor John M. Lynch, together with the request that he petition the Legislature to provide $40-a-month minimum old-age payments.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Illustrated Lecture entitled "A Yankee Looks at South America," by Florence A. Simpson; at the Lecture Hall of the Central Library Building, Boston Public Library; 8 p. m.

Concert, first of the season in the Wellesley College series, by Helen Traubel, soprano; Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall; 8:30 p. m.

Friday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff will discuss "Roman Art." Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in the Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 19.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM RAIN COOL FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, cooler than last night with light frost in open exposed places of the interior suburbs; lowest temperature on the coast in the upper 40's and in interior suburbs near 40 degrees; Friday fair and continued cool; diminishing northwest winds becoming light Friday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Clearing and cooler with frost tonight. Friday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and cooler with light frost in open exposed places in the interior tonight. Friday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northwest winds diminishing to moderate tonight and continuing Friday. Weather fair, visibility good tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	52	New Orleans	72	70
Chicago	44	43	New York	53	53
Denver			Norfolk	65	65
Kansas City	50	50	Philadelphia	50	49
Los Angeles	70	67	St. Louis	51	50
Miami	76	76	San Francisco	60	58
Minneapolis	38	38	Washington	57	55

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., October 16.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tide at Boston

Thursday, 7:39 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Friday, 8:01 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:31 p. m.

At Ease

This Fall men are demanding ease and casual comfort in their suits. We're meeting that demand, and being easy on the pocketbook, too.

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THE Federal

With Sleeping Cars and Reclining Seat Coaches leaves Boston (So. Sta.) nightly 11:00 P.M. (Sleeping Cars ready for passengers 10:00 P.M.) Due Washington 8:00 A.M.

Join a distinguished society in the Club Lounge, Car Buffet Service for late refreshments . . . and early breakfast.

Waste no time, Sir . . . Sleep enroute to your morning appointments in Philadelphia or the Nation's Capital. And sleep you must . . . in the quiet luxury of your Pullman Berth or Bedroom . . . with the comforting assurance of safety in any weather, on the smooth Boulevard of Steel! And may we suggest that reservations for Pullman accommodations be made well in advance! Phone HUBbard 6800.

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Philadelphia	$7.30	$10.10	$11.15
Washington	10.00	16.90	18.45
Pittsburgh	13.40	23.90	26.55
Chicago	20.35	....	37.65

Fares shown do not include federal tax effective Oct. 10.

SUPPLEMENTED BY . . .

2 Trains to Philadelphia: Lv. South Station Daily 9:00 A.M., 12:00 Noon, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00 P.M.

2 Trains to Washington: Lv. South Station Daily 9:00 A.M., 12:00 Noon, 3:00 P.M.

Overnight Through Sleeping Car Service to Pittsburgh: Lv. South Station Daily 6:00 P.M.

Overnight Through Sleeping Car Service to Chicago: Lv. South Station Daily 9:00 A.M.

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Ickes Sees New Bottleneck As Military 'Gas' Needs Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—A new gasoline refining bottleneck that may affect the whole Nation was reported today by Harold L. Ickes, Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator.

Due to large increases in military demands in the United States and nations eligible for Lend-Lease aid, American gasoline refineries are working to 95 per cent of capacity and filling only one third of the daily need for aviation gasoline, Mr. Ickes said.

If the refining bottleneck proves serious it may mean a sharp cut in high-test gasoline available to motorists and extension of restrictions on civilian use of all kinds of gasoline from Coast to Coast. The present limits on gasoline deliveries, due to a transportation bottleneck from the Gulf Coast, have affected only the East Coast.

Mr. Ickes told a press conference that the refining bottleneck "is appearing" now, but said he had no estimates to make on its eventual seriousness. Extent of the shortage, he pointed out, would depend on whether priorities can be obtained for new refining facilities if they are needed.

24 Hours a Day

The Nation's oil refineries are now running 24 hours a day, seven days a week, but are unable to meet the greatly increased demands for gasoline from the American military services, from Great Britain, Russia and other nations to which the United States is extending military aid.

Mr. Ickes said he "hoped" the newly developed bottleneck won't mean gasoline rationing for the whole country.

Full facts in the situation, he indicated, will not be known for another 30 days.

Ways and means of achieving greater production of 100 octane aviation gasoline to meet the rising demand for American and other flying forces, will be discussed here Oct. 20 when representatives of oil refiners meet with Mr. Ickes.

Priorities Granted

High priority ratings on seven new plants for production of high octane gasoline or of the base stock and blending agents used in making the fuel were granted today, bringing to a total of 15 the number of aviation gasoline plants now building or to be constructed.

Granting of the new priorities, Mr. Ickes said, practically eliminates a backlog of project applications which had accumulated in recent weeks.

The decks are now cleared he said "for final rapid consideration of plans to triple the Nation's 100-octane refining capacity," now about 40,000 barrels daily. Demands now on record total about 120,000 barrels or three times the present and contemplated capacity, he said.

The 15 plants and their locations are as follows: Shell Oil Company, Norco, La.; Standard Oil Company, Toledo, Ohio; Standard Oil Company, Whiting, Ind.; Texas Company, Port Arthur, Texas; Gulf Refining Co., Port Arthur, Texas; Standard Oil Co., El Segundo, Calif.; Tidewater Associated Oil Company, Avon, Calif.; Humble Oil & Refining Co., Baytown, Texas; Union Oil Co., Wilmington, Calif.; Shell Oil Co., Wilmington, Calif.; Shell Oil Co., Houston, Texas; La Gloria Corp., Corpus Christi, Texas; Shell Oil Co., Wood River, Ill.; Phillips Petroleum, Borger, Texas, and Gulf Refining Co., Port Arthur, Texas.

Conferences are continuing with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on methods of financing additional new plants and methods of providing term contracts for output, Mr. Ickes said.

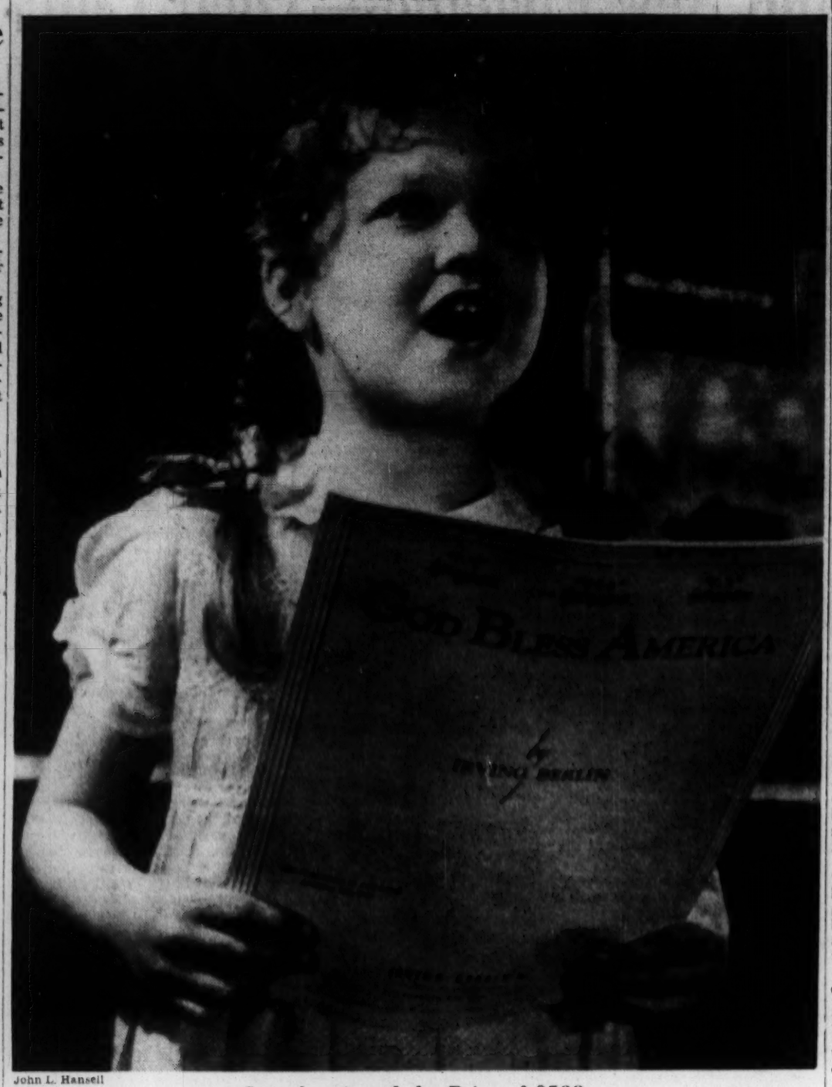
Army Announces 1,108 Promotions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The promotion of 765 second lieutenants of the regular Army to the temporary rank of first lieutenant was announced by the War Department.

The promotions were designed, Department officials said, principally to make room for enlisted men being graduated from officers' schools.

At the same time the Department announced the promotion of 343 reserve officers now on active duty. Of these, 261 were second lieutenants promoted to first lieutenant, 63 were first lieutenants promoted to captain, 16 captains to majors, and 3 majors to lieutenant colonel.

A Voice Is Raised for America



John L. Hansell

Snapshot Awarded a Prize of $500

This picture entered by John L. Hansell, Knight Building, Ambler, Pa., in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Amateur Snapshot Contest, was awarded $500 class prize at the Salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society in Washington.

Jackson's Bad Spelling Likely Source of O. K.

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Oct. 16

The 13th section of the Dictionary of American English, being published piecemeal by the University of Chicago, has reached "O.K." and offers two sources of the handy little expression.

The lexicographers reported Andrew Jackson used the letters as a stamp of approval and unwittingly recorded himself as a poor speller. In an Atlas of Aug. 19, 1840, John Downing recalled a line from one of Jackson's notes: "Those papers, Amos, are oll korrect —I marked them OK."

Also entertained was the possibility "OK" originated in old Kinderhook, N. Y., which had Martin Van Buren for a favorite son. When he was running for re-election in 1840, the rallying cry of the old Kinderhook Club supporting him was "OK."

Politically, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," proved the better.

President Speaks Armistice Day

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt has advised Lynn Stambaugh, National Commander of the American Legion, of his acceptance of an invitation to speak at memorial exercises on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, in Arlington National Cemetery.

Heretofore, the Chief Executive has made an annual pilgrimage to the Unknown Soldier's Tomb in Arlington, but only to lay a wreath. This will be his first speech at these exercises in several years.

The President also has another speech scheduled for Oct. 27, when he will lead exercises at a local hotel commemorating Navy Day, which has been expanded and will be known this year as "Navy and Total Defense Day."

The White House said that Mr. Roosevelt would leave for his Hyde Park, N. Y., home tonight to spend the week end. Accompanying him will be Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger of Seattle, son-in-law and daughter, who are White House guests.

In an effort to clean up pending business before he departs, the President scheduled a conference during the day with Secretary of State Hull, Senator Carter Glass (D), of Virginia, of the Senate Appropriations Committee also was a visitor to discuss the lend-lease and neutrality revision proposals.

Late in the day the President was to receive members of the Supreme Court for their annual call following reconvening for their fall and winter sessions. Instead of the customary formal reception in the White House proper, arrangements were made to receive the jurists informally today in the President's office.

Georgia Students Caution Governor

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16 (AP)—An ultimatum to remove higher education from politics immediately or suffer undergraduate oppositon in his next election campaign has been served on Gov. Eugene Talmadge by 600 University of Georgia students.

Aroused by dismissal of the University from the Southern University Conference and threatened discrediting by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the students massed on the Capitol Plaza yesterday.

Talmadge aides had announced beforehand the Governor had a speaking engagement in South Georgia. But the 108-car motorcade rolled in, from the university seat at Athens, Ga., regardless.

General Lear in News Again

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota asked the War Department today to investigate a new complaint against the Army's shakeup of National Guard officers previously protested in a telegram from Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri to Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear.

Senator Gurney said he had received a complaint alleging that a National Guard officer, whom he declined to name, had been relieved of his command without just cause.

"There seems to be some logical doubt as to whether this officer was inefficient and I intend to find out the facts," Senator Gurney told reporters.

Senator Clark telegraphed General Lear yesterday declaring that the General ought to retire "rather than make Maj. Gen. (Ralph E.) Truman the goat" for what Senator Clark described as a "tactical defeat" of General Lear's Second Army in recent maneuvers.

General Truman, a cousin of Senator Clark's colleague, Senator Truman (D) of Missouri, resigned from the Army after being transferred from command of the 35th National Guard Division to the Presidency of the Second Army's Permanent Reclassification Board. Subsequently General Lear wired Senator Clark that General Truman had resigned after "splendid and outstanding service."

Secretary of War Stimson told a press conference, meanwhile, that upwards of 2,000 National Guard officers of captain or lower grades, who have been adjudged over age for combat duty, have been ordered assigned this fall and winter to ground duties with the air forces.

The action is expected to free officer-pilots for flight duty.

French Legion Ousts Mlle. Curie, Bernstein

PARIS, German - Occupied France, Oct. 16 (AP)—The French Legion of Honor announced yesterday the expulsion of Henri Bernstein, the playwright, and Eve Curie, daughter of the co-discovers of radium. Both are in the United States and had previously been deprived of their French citizenship.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, also was expelled from the Legion.

[Henri Bernstein recently published a series of newspaper articles in the United States purporting to show the part which Marshal Pétain played in the collapse of France, and charging the Marshal with being a defeatist.]

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct 16 (AP)—Herve Alphand, former French Paymaster-General, was deprived of French nationality today in a decree in the Official Journal. Mr. Alphand recently resigned to join the Free French and is in London.

No Congestion Is Reported At Any U. S. Ports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The coordinated efforts of railroads, steamship companies, shippers, brokers and forwarders have resulted in the elimination of traffic congestion in the port of New York and all other ports in the Nation, in contrast to the badly congested conditions during the World War, according to George C. Randall, manager of port traffic of the Association of American Railroads.

"Unloading of export and coastal freight at this port has increased from an average of fewer than 500 cars per day in the early months of 1939 to more than 1,175 cars per day this last week," Mr. Randall said at a dinner of the Foreign Commerce Club of New York at the Astor Hotel here last night.

"We had approximately 6,000 cars of freight on wheels at New York this morning—about five days' supply. There are also approximately 6,900 cars of freight in covered pier and ground storage available for lighterage at any time, but even so, we have storage space available for approximately 15,000 cars additional. In other words, by any measuring stick the situation at the port of New York is 'liquid.'"

Mr. Randall reported that the traffic situation in all other ports was "equally satisfactory." Although many ports are not doing quite as much business as last year because of disruption of many steamship services, others are doing better, he added.

"The Pacific Coast ports, from which I have recently returned, have no accumulations and no congestion," he said. "The volume of business there is increasing and approximates 10 per cent of the total of all United States ports."

There is no doubt but that all demands for transportation during 1942 will be met by railroads, Mr. Randall declared, adding that in 1942 and 1943 they will continue to do their part in the program of national defense.

Narvik Mayor Adopts U. S.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. Oct. 16 (AP)—Theodor Broch, Mayor of Narvik, Norway, when the Nazis took over, has applied in the Clerk of Court's office here for his first citizenship papers. Mr. Broch, a former Norwegian newspaperman, has been lecturing in the United States since September of 1940 and has been speaking in Minneapolis for several weeks.

President Expected to Ignore Party Lines in '42 Elections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — Will President Roosevelt follow the lead of his most influential Republican foreign-policy supporter, Wendell L. Willkie, and actively support nonisolationist candidates of both parties in next year's congressional elections?

Reports circulating in well-informed Washington political quarters today intimated that he would do just that, and it would not be at all outside the Roosevelt pattern of political action.

Democratic political strategists said frankly that they believed that the President would cross party lines again in the 1942 general election campaign in an attempt to defeat both Democratic and Republican congressional opponents of his defense program.

Among the President's most prominent political associates are those who predict that at the strategic moment in the coming congressional tests the outcome of which may have a vital bearing upon the complexion and co-operation of the House and Senate with the Chief Executive during the most critical period of the war appeal directly to the Nation for ballot-box support of his foreign policy. His appeal would be to all the people for support of all House and senatorial candidates independent of party affiliation.

It is even suggested that Mr. Roosevelt's statement would take the form of something like this: "Those members or candidates for Congress who, regardless of party, place their Nation's interest and defense above petty considerations, merit the support of the people."

Mr. Willkie, titular leader of the Republican Party and its 1940 presidential nominee, has already made it abundantly clear that his support next year will energetically go to those Republicans who have a clear record behind the Administration's war measures and who commit themselves to make such a record. At the same time Mr. Willkie has indicated that in one or two important instances he might well support Democratic candidates against Republican isolationists.

Army to Get New Type Training Plane

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Development for the Army Air Forces of a new type, twin-engine training plane, designed to speed the production of multi-engine pilots, was announced today by Guy W. Vaughan, President of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

Similar to, but much smaller than, a bombing plane, the machine, Mr. Vaughan said, will simplify the step taken by student pilots in transferring from single-engine, low-powered training planes to fast tactical aircraft.

It is equipped with 280 horsepower engines, which give it a top speed of more than 200 miles an hour. It is suited to quantity production.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Winchester Crittenton Circle Marks First Quarter Century

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Today the Winchester Circle of the Florence Crittenton League is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary in the same home in which it had its first meeting a quarter of a century ago—that of Miss Helen P. MacGregor, one of the charter members. Mrs. Harold H. Blanchard, who is now President and 12 who have served before her, will all be present for the observance.

The Winchester Circle, one of 26 in the Greater Boston area, has a membership limited to 300 and a waiting list. The limitation is only for the purpose of keeping the number of members to a group that can be accommodated in the private homes where the meetings are held, Mrs. Blanchard explains.

The Florence Crittenton League is part of a national movement to give protection to unwed mothers and their babies. The national organization, the Florence Crittenton Mission, was founded nearly 60 years ago by Charles Crittenton and named in memory of his daughter.

Mrs. Hermon Holt, Jr., is President of the Boston League, with Mrs. Guy W. Currier, Mrs. Hugh Bancroft and Bartlett Harwood as Vice-Presidents; George S. Mumford, Treasurer; Mrs. Vincent P. Clarke, Recording Secretary; Clarence R. Preston, General Secretary, and Mrs. Albert B. Carter, Educational Secretary.

Attractive Home in Brighton

The maternity home at 10 Perthshire Road, Brighton, Mass., is the only one maintained in New England by the Florence Crittenton League. A majority of the girls are from Massachusetts but some come from other states where no such care is available. The average age level is from 16 to 21.

There are cheery and comfortable rooms and dormitories accommodating more than 40 girls and sunny, well-ventilated nurseries for the babies. There is a large, comfortably furnished living room where class work and recreation are carried on, and adjacent to it is a well equipped library. A social service department with two trained workers aids the girl and her family to make plans for her child and the mother's return to the community. The mother is trained in household arts, the care of her baby, cooking, nutrition, dressmaking, English, home nursing, leather and metal tooling, and given religious education during her residence at the home. Helen R. Fowler is Superintendent.

Each Florence Crittenton Circle assumes responsibility for the furnishing and care of one of the rooms in the home.

New Phase of Service

With the modern trend toward protective and preventive social welfare work, the League has also established as a new phase of its service, Welcome House, 15 Custer Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass., where girls from 14 to 16 years of age are referred for care by the courts, social agencies, relatives and friends. It provides the life of a normal family group such as many of the girls who come there have never known. A well-rounded program is planned also, with emphasis on domestic science and related subjects. Well-equipped resident teachers give the instruction and there is ample provision for wholesome recreation. The girls also attend church.

The length of time they spend at Welcome House depends on their individual needs. As soon as it is felt that the girl can again take her place in the community, a position for which she seems best suited is found for her and a follow-up worker acts in the capacity of big sister and friend, helping her to make her adjustment. There are only accommodations for 11 girls, and many seeking admission are refused for lack of room. Mrs. Mary E. Chute, who is Superintendent, has grandchildren of her own and has a loving understanding of the girls.

The thirtieth Annual Bazaar will be sponsored by the Florence Crittenton League on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 28 and 29, at the Copley-Plaza to raise funds for the work it carries on. Mrs. Currier will be General Chairman. All of the circles will participate.

Women's Clubs Hear Roberts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 16—Cecil Roberts, distinguished English Poet, author and war correspondent, addressing the closing session of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday afternoon, criticized the attempt of isolationists to intimidate the youth of America by picturing the extent of the ordeal the country must face to uphold the torch of civilization.

"What we enjoy here today was built up by the grim, continuous industry of your ancestors," Mr. Roberts declared, adding that the events in Europe had brought to liberty-loving people there and in this country alike, the fresh consciousness that there must be preserved at all costs the priceless heritage of liberty and freedom of press, worship, and of speech.

Mr. Roberts predicted toil and struggle for the years ahead but he declared his faith that "there is no need to lose hope we are not going to be exterminated."

"The word is sacred and the note is sacred," he said. "Those are things that cannot be destroyed. The march of civilization will go on. We shall read our books and play your music, and those who come after will pay tribute to those who had courage to hold up the torch."

He quoted the inscription on a little memorial a woman in an English village recently erected to a pet. It was: "There is not enough darkness in all the world to put out the light of one small candle."

The "new order," Hitler's vain boast, is not a challenge to the boy in uniform but to God and the order of His universe, declared the speaker.

Mr. Roberts told simply of having had news since his arrival in the United States a short time ago that his house in London had been demolished since he had left. The friend whom he asked whether any of his books, manuscripts or pictures remained replied he could not tell exactly where the house had stood. Later, he wrote again, said Mr. Roberts, that he had located the site because Billy, the cat, had returned there and a woman across the street was feeding him each day.

Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood, Fourth Vice-President of the Federation, introduced Mr. Roberts following the musical program by members of the music department of Smith College, John W. Duke, pianist, and a trio including Louise Rood, violin, Marion DeRonde, cello, and Leland Hall, piano.

Federation business will come before the legislative session in mid-winter.

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World Affairs Talk By Miss Avery Tomorrow

Tomorrow morning Miss Eunice Harriet Avery will give the first in her series of lectures on "Interpretations of World Affairs," a series which Miss Avery gives annually. The lecture will be held, as before, in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza. It will begin at 10:45 o'clock. For her subject Miss Avery has chosen "Back of the Americas."

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Philergian Bell Ringers of Brockton

The Philergians (left to right): Mrs. J. Clarke Settles, Mrs. Chester Nattson, Mrs. Wallace Strathdee, Mrs. Gordon Trask, Mrs. Gordon Bryant, and Mrs. William Richardson. Their costumes are deep blue satin with cowls and sleeves lined with gold material.

Philergians Ring Out Bells In Tunes Covering Broad Range

Music, ranging in character from folk tunes to Bach, is included in the repertore of the Philergian Bell Ringers, an active group in the Philergan Club of Braintree, which is more and more in demand for entertainments at nearby club meetings.

The interest of the Philergians in bell-ringing began four years ago when Mrs. Willard P. Sheppard, then the President, and Mrs. J. Clarke Settles, the Music Chairman, ordered 12 bells from England as a surprise for the Club. They were to have arrived before Christmas, but were delayed, and not until the January Club meeting were their sweet tones first heard. Mrs. Settles and five other Club members played one number, hurriedly rehearsed. It was only a promise of what the well-trained group would be able to do later, but the Club members were delighted.

Bells Nearly Doubled

There were 12 bells in the beginning. After the bell-ringers had earned by their concerts enough to pay for these, more were ordered and there are now 21.

In the first season, the members of the group made their own costumes—copies of what the well-dressed bell ringer of the 12th century would wear—acording to Mrs. Settles. Later they purchased the costumes in which they now appear, rich blue satin choir robes, the sleeves and cowls lined with gold.

Saving for Scholarship

Every season they fill concert engagements at various outside clubs and likewise give programs for the Philergians. They accept no concert dates for the week before Christmas, but, each year at that time, they present the pageant "Why the Chimes Rang" and use the bells for the musical effects. Last Christmas the proceeds of this program—$50—were given to the Braintree, England, relief fund. The group is also putting away money toward a fund for a music scholarship. It will not be ready this year but perhaps by next, says Mrs. Settles.

The group rehearses on Mondays from 9:30 to 11:45 a. m. under the direction of Ralph Williamson of East Milton, who also arranges the music for the bells. Present members of the Bell Ringers, four of them from the original group, are: Mrs. Settles, Mrs. Chester Nattson, Mrs. Wallace Strathdee, Mrs. Gordon Bryant, Mrs. Gordon Trask, and Mrs. William Richardson.

The Philergian division of music, of which Mrs. Roy W. Lawson is now Chairman, also includes an orchestra, the only club orchestra in the second district. It is open to any Philergian member who plays, and is under the direction of Walter Loud.

Needlework Guild Adds to Its List Of Many Charities

The Boston Branch of the Needlework Guild of America held the first meeting of its season at the home of the President, Mrs. Guy Cunningham, yesterday afternoon. It was voted to add one more to the present list of 55 charities through which the Guild distributes garments.

The annual collection of garments will be held this year on November 18 at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Refreshments will be served between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the garments collected will be on exhibition from 11 to 3.

The Guild has approximately 1,800 members and is glad to welcome more. Agreement to donate two new articles of wearing apparel or the equivalent in money, is all that is necessary for membership.

Officers of the Boston Branch of the Guild are Mrs. Guy Cunningham, President; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Charles P. Howard, Mrs. Reginald C. Heath, Miss Eleanor H. Jones, Miss Martha Wetherbee; Secretary, Mrs. George C. Scott; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles A. Loring, Jr.

The Needlework Guild has 745 branches throughout the United States.

Mrs. Stodder Holding Luncheon

Mrs. Clement Stodder will entertain at luncheon at her home on Penniman Road, Brookline, tomorrow, for members of the Brookline Unit of the British War Relief Society. After the luncheon the Rev. Harold B. Sedgwick will give a review of Cronin's "The Keys of the Kingdom."

Committee members in charge of the event include Mrs. Stodder, Mrs. Latimer Gray, Mrs. John Hodgson, Mrs. Grafton Wilson, Mrs. Arthur Spencer, Mrs. Richard Morris, Mrs. Frederick Lee, Mrs. Wilbur Higgins and Mrs. James S. Fursman, Chairman of the Brookline Unit.

Local Chapter D. A. R. to Open Season Oct. 21

Dean George S. Miller, Vice-President of Tufts College, will speak on "Democracy in a Hostile World" at the first meeting this season of Boston Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The meeting will be held in the Slave Quarters of the historic Royall House, George Street, Medford, next Tuesday at 1:45 p. m.

Those who attend will be privileged to go through the house which is considered one of the best examples of Georgian architecture in the vicinity of Boston, containing many authentic relics of Colonial history. The Chapter maintains one room in the Royall House, and among its interesting and rare treasures is an original tea chest which was dumped into the water at the famous "Boston Tea Party" in 1763.

The newly elected Regent, Mrs. Leland E. Roaf, will preside.

The tea hostess will be Mrs. Arthur E. Dorr, with Mrs. Elbridge W. Newton and Mrs. John E. Curry presiding at the tea table.

Harvard Group Seeks End To Neutrality Act

Several hundred Harvard undergraduates crowded Sever Hall this noon to demand repeal of the Neutrality Act and heard student and faculty speakers denounce the law as shackling to freedom of action in the current crisis.

In a last minute drive, students circulating a petition denouncing the Act obtained over 900 signatures.

"We, as students, recognize that Hitlerism is abhorrent to the whole spirit of American education," the petition, which is to be dispatched to Washington legislators, read.

Nazism, the students continued, "constitutes a grave and imminent danger to the national security of the United States."

The "logical conclusion" of America's "established policy . . . to give effective aid to the countries fighting Hitlerism," the petition declared, is "the arming of merchant ships and allowing them to sail to belligerent ports."

"Therefore be it resolved that we students of Harvard University go on record in favor of the immediate repeal of the Neutrality Act."

Speakers before the rally were Dr. Payson S. Wild, Jr., government professor and international lawyer; W. Millbank Pillsbury, Edward Ames, and Charles S. Bridge, seniors representing student organizations; and James Lanigan, third year Law School student.

Mr. Pillsbury, President of the Student Defense League, asked Neutrality Act repeal on the ground that it "ties the hands of the President" and "places a serious obstacle in the way of Britain and America's winning the Battle of the Atlantic."

It's Surely a Drought; Worcester 'Tug' Off

By the Associated Press

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 16

Students of Worcester Polytechnic Institute are positive that the City is in the midst of a drought.

For the first time in history of the College, freshmen and sophomores have had to postpone their traditional rope pull across Institute Pond. The losers wouldn't even get their feet wet. First classes at the College were in 1868.

Election Day in Connecticut Takes a Back Seat to Defense

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 16—The industrial boom is being blamed now for lack of interest in politics. Election Day, for nearly 150 Connecticut towns and cities, has come and gone, causing scarcely a ripple of excitement. Few citizens presented themselves to be sworn in as new voters. Comparatively few went to the polls to cast their votes for selectmen, city council members, and mayors.

Small town elections, in an "off year" when there is no State nor national campaign, usually are accompanied by a slump in the number of votes cast, but this year's totals fell far below the normal. Some towns polled no more than 50 per cent of their expected vote.

There were some obvious reasons for a light vote, notably the absence of several thousand young men drafted or enlisted in the Army. Absentee ballots were mailed to soldiers who requested them, but some of the men were on maneuvers in Louisiana, and the mail did not reach them in time. Many others, out of touch with what was going on at home, did not request the opportunity to vote.

Some citizens who would normally have gone to the polls were at their jobs in defense factories, perhaps a considerable distance from their homes. Perhaps even more important was the fact that party workers, who in the past have always been available, at a wage, for ringing doorbells and transporting voters to the polls, were engaged this year in steady jobs that pay more money. The election crews were seriously under-staffed.

Results of the October elections, so far as political control is concerned, produced few upsets. The Bristol City Administration shifted from Democratic to Republican hands, on purely local issues. Norwalk and Torrington remained in Democratic hands. The larger cities have still to hold their elections.

'More Food' Survey Nov. 1

The defense boom is also the most significant factor in plans now being made by Connecticut farmers for increased production, in line with Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard's request for more milk and eggs from northeastern farms in 1942. Community committeemen of the AAA will begin Nov. 1 a canvas of 30,000 Connecticut, farms, asking each farm operator to estimate his production next year. That there will be a large increase of both milk and eggs is anticipated, due to better prices and increased demand, if not to Secretary Wickard's plea.

Community Chest Open

In Hartford, the defense boom is being used as an argument for subscriptions to the Community Chest, engaged in something of an uphill campaign for funds at a time when the popular notion is that everybody is working again and there is less need for charity donations. The fact that parents are working irregular hours and homes are crowded, says the Community Chest literature, means that children are receiving less home supervision, and settlement house activities are needed to keep them off the streets.

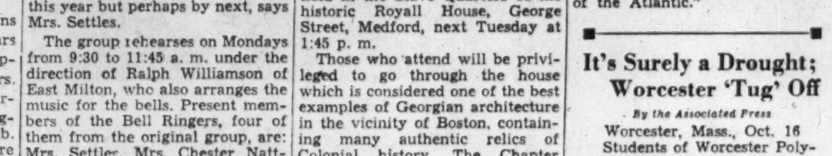
Groton's School Burden

The Town of Groton is settling its differences with the Federal Government over the cost of educating children brought to the town by personnel of the Submarine Base, operated at Groton by the United States Navy. More than $250,000 has been offered by the Federal Works Administration as the Government's share of school building projects, and although all details have not been agreed upon, town officials indicate that the offer will be accepted. The town's expense would also approximate $250,000.

There are 578 additional pupils in Groton schools as a result of expansion at the Base, and the load will grow as young children reach school age. For a few days the town refused to admit the children to its schools.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Studio Program	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 Army Information	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Harvard-R. I. Debate;	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	"Freedom of Speech to	Sports and music
3:45 Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Subversive Elements"	Sports and music
4:00 Cincinnati Conserv-	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Sports Comments	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 atory of Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Brdwy. Bandwagon	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Consolaire"
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong," sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Vagabonds, Male Quartet	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Football Previews	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance talk
6:30 M. D. Hildreth	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Five Star News
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Mr. Keen"	News of the World	Political Talk	"Who's News"
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra;	"Confidentially Yours"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00 Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	"Rookies," comedy	"Castles in the Air"
8:15 Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Brice, guests; orchestra	sketch; orchestra	"Castles in the Air"
8:30 "Archie"; comedy;	Service With a Smile"	The Aldrich Family;	OPA Scrap Iron and	Dance Music
8:45 solos; or.: E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Steel Drive; speakers	E. Coopersmith, piano
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	News Here and Abroad	Music Hall: Connie Bos-	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	America's Town Meet-	well, Don Ameche, J.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"; records
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	ing: "Shall Congress	Lester, Music Maids,	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur Hour	Repeal or Modify the	guests, orchestra	"Sinfonietta"	cal Album"; records
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Neutrality Act?"	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Cedric Foster	Five Star News
10:15 Walter Gross's Or-	First Piano Quartet	Barrymore; guests	Dance orchestra	George Harris' Orch.
10:30 chestra; vocalists	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	'Good Neighbors'; drama	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
10:45 News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	and music; speaker	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	National Defense Talk	"Dance Digest"
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local news; Weather	Rep. Harold Knutson	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music"; "F. O. B.	Want	Interviews;	Premiere of "Sundown,"	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Detroit," Musical	Music You Want	cast and audience	by Walter Wanger	"Day's End"; news

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; Weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Right Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Morning Toast; music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talk	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45 Revue; music	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 Bill Elliott, songs	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 of the Americas	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Up" orchestra
10:00 Betty Crocker	"Millwheel" music	"Bess Johnson"	'New England Cupboard'	Homespun Harmonies
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children";	Choir Loft; organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Musical Program	"Help Mate"; drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Food Fair"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson, talk	Story of Mary Marlin'	News comment	String Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	Mildred Carlson, talk	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"Hum and Strum"	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Aevue
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture talk	Rhythm Aevue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	news; guests; orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Salon Serenade"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballentine, tenor.
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	U. China Relief Interv'w
2:00 Serial drama	NBC Music Appreciation	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Recordings: Pops Orch.
2:15 Serial drama	Hour. Direction Dr.	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Jean Harper, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Walter Damrosch	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Dramatization
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Music Appreciation Hour	"Grimm's Daughter"	Eugene Ormandy, con-	News Service
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	ductor	Sports and Music
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mel Marvin's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45 Studio talks	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00 Columbia Concert	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Air Raid Maneuvers	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	"Five O'Clock Special"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Fight for Freedom"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 The World of Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; comments	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dramatization
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"This Man's Army"	News of the World	Mayor Tobin, Talk	"Five Star News"
7:30 Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Gang; songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	FM Reporter
8:00 Kate Smith; Alan	"Ask the Children"	Lucille Manners; Ross	Political Talk	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15 Curtis; Rena Mas-	"Ask the Children"	Graham; orchestra	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30 sey; drama; or-	Alfred M. Landon	"Information, Please!"	Political Talk	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45 chestra; E. Davis	Alfred M. Landon	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Network	Harold Sanford's Orch.
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Ray Block's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30 "First Nighter";	"Michael and Kitty";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laugh-	"Classical Album"
9:45 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	House"; variety	ton; Shirley Ross; orch.	"Classical Album"
10:00 "Hollywood Pre-	King Tara, MGM Lion.	"Wings of Destiny";	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 miere"; drama	Romance and Rhythm.	dramatic sketch	Talks on 'Price Control'	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 Sir Earle Paige	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Variety Show: Ralph	Variety Show: David	"Dance Digest"
10:45 News; Sports	Time for a Song	Dumke & Budd Hulick	Cheskin's Or.; soloists	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Jack Starr Hunt; Music	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Harry James' Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music; Howard	"Music You Want"	Political talk	BBC News; Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Jones' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 266 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 3 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 3:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1400kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m. additional programs, Monday, Oct. 27; Tuesday, Oct. 28, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8:45 a. m., WATR, 1120kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Holyoke—Monday, Nov. 10, Fri. Nov. 14, inc., WHYN, 1400kc.
New Bedford—First Thursdays, 9:15 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Week Nov. 10 to 15, inc., 9 a. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week of Oct. 13-18, inc., 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence — Saturday, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m).

Republic of Panama

Colon — Third Tuesdays of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005 (49.1m).
Panama City — First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Sundays, 4 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 17
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 & 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 & 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Friday, October 17

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
3:45 p. m.—WURL and WRUW (11.79mc) (25.4m) and (15.35mc) (19.5m), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brasilian World News (in Portuguese)
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-will Program arranged for Latin-American Listeners.
9:30 p. m.—The World's Literature.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WRUW (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Waltz Time; Rhythmic Rhapsodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks; WBOS Sport Page; Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Intermezzo.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Dance Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; "Two Men and a Girl"; "Good Neighbors" program.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:15 p. m.—"Ships of the Royal Navy"; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—6:10 p. m.—"London Calling," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English, RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:55 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Leo Petroni: Violin Compositions by Haydn, Paganini, Pergolesi and Ravel, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period, RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:50 p. m.—Music, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Leo Petroni: Violin Compositions by Haydn, Paganini, Pergolesi and Ravel, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period, RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:50 p. m.—Music, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Marimba Program, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—The Music of Britain, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Headline News, Flashback, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

FULL SIZE ELECTROLUX
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I. C. C. Head Proposes Doubling Up of Facilities for Boston Transit Problem

Use of Rail Lines by El System Urged

Commuters of Greater Boston would save time, money, and effort, and railway companies would achieve greater economy and efficiency by a combining of railroad commutation lines and the rapid transit system into a single commuter network.

This is the view advanced by Joseph B. Eastman, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and former member of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, who spoke before 250 New England railroad officials in Boston last night.

Greater Boston's rapid transit facilities are so located with respect to various railroad lines entering the city that a combining of the two into a single network "does not present any formidable engineering difficulties," Mr. Eastman declared.

Such a combination, the transportation official told members of the New England Railroad Club at the Hotel Touraine, would provide the public with "a more convenient and flexible service and a comfortable and attractive one to boot."

Comment Withheld

Although railroad and Elevated officials withheld comment today, pending completion of a special study by a committee named by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the proposal is known to have enjoyed a friendly reception in some railroad quarters.

Practicality of such a merger was indicated some time ago in a report prepared for the Governor by Armistead B. Rood, formerly counsel for the Wheeler Committee investigating railroads. Mr. Rood found, for example, that in contrast to the present slow combination of subway and bus service necessary to reach Brookline Village from downtown, direct service might be achieved by connecting the subway and the Boston & Albany right-of-way at the Massachusetts Avenue Station. The B. & A. tracks make a bee-line for the Brookline Village section, and, with such a connection, a commuter might ride the entire distance in a single car.

Likewise, streetcars from the Davis Square area in Somerville might easily be turned into the Boston & Maine right-of-way and thus reach North Station in perhaps 10 minutes as contrasted with the present 45 minutes. From there, cars might be diverted into the Elevated tunnel and travel thence to Park Street subway station, without any transfer of passengers.

Achieved in London

Although such a merger has not been effected anywhere in this country, it has been achieved in London, Eng., "apparently with much success," Mr. Eastman stated.

The I. C. C. official described the Boston situation as one in which, "if my perceptions are right, the interests of the carriers concerned are not in conflict with each other nor with the public interest." Engineering, legal, and operating ability within the carrier companies should be adequate to achieve a successful merger, he declared.

Both sides, he indicated, would stand to benefit financially. Under the present arrangement, railroad commuter service is usually operated at a loss, he pointed out. The abandoned Old Colony line, which operated at a clear-cut "out-of-pocket" loss, is an extreme example, he pointed out.

On the other hand, the Boston Elevated likewise suffers an annual deficit now footed by the taxpayers of Greater Boston. Faster and more flexible service could naturally tend to increase El patronage.

Heavy expenditure would not be required, Mr. Rood found in his survey. The merger would simply require cheaply stringing up trolley wires along the railroad tracks and constructing switches and crossovers to join the railroad tracks with the subway lines.

New Hub Voters Mostly Women

With Boston having 370,882 voters—the largest total for any municipal election in history—enrolled for the Nov. 4 balloting, Election Department figures today disclose that about four out of five of the new voters are women.

There are 26,859 more voters on the lists today than there were at the mayoralty election four years ago. Analysis shows that there are 22,338 more women and 4,521 more men.

After the deadline for registration was reached at 10 o'clock last night Election Department officials revealed that 20,590 persons had registered since the opening date July 1. Their names were added to the list of 350,292 voters carried over from last year.

Although the list this year is the largest for any municipal election in history, it is not the largest for any election of any kind, since all records were shattered at last year's presidential election, when 390,698 Bostonians were eligible to vote.

U. S. to Build $36,000 School Building at Ayer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Federal Works Agency announced that a $36,000 six-room frame school would be built on the site of the defense housing project at Ayes, Mass. It will accommodate approximately 200 children of Army enlisted personnel at Fort Devens.

Transportation Officials Confer on Boston Transit Problems

Officials who addressed members of the New England Railroad Club at Hotel Touraine. (Left to right): R. L. Pearson, Vice-President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Carroll L. Means, Chairman of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission; Howard S. Palmer, President of the New Haven; Joseph B. Eastman, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and David P. Carey, President of the New England Railroad Club.

Norwegian Craft in Sea Epic

By Leon Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Escaping from the Nazi-dominated Vichy French port of Dakar, West Africa, with a 9,300-ton freighter by a bold night dash as dramatic as anything on the stage, a depleted crew of Norwegians finally brought the Norwegian motorship Lidvard into Boston harbor, where the vessel is today being fitted for active sea duty, after laying idle at Dakar 14 months.

The restoration of the splendid cargo carrier to active service at a time when every ship is needed in combatting Hitler's attempts to blockade Great Britain, is hailed in shipping circles as one of the most outstanding and incredible epics in the long saga of daring sea exploits of the war.

Quiet-speaking, modest Capt. Nikoli Lindtner, Chief Mate Kaare Sidselrud, and Chief Engineer Bjarne Smordal, told the story in simple, unassuming language in the office of the Norwegian Consul, Bjarne Ursin. Yet every sentence was packed full of tension, thrills, comedy, or excitement. The matter-of-fact skipper, however, admits he cannot understand, even yet, how the big vessel, high out of water so the propeller was exposed and therefore noisy, failed to attract attention as it threshed past the four forts, the five destroyers, the battleship, and the shore guards. The phosphorescent wake itself was a tell-tale give away, he said.

Cargo of Rice

The war was young when the Lidvard picked up a cargo of rice at Saigon, French Indo-China, for the French Government at Dakar. Arriving at Dakar May 30, 1940, the cargo was discharged and, by way of appreciation for bringing the cargo, the French ordered the vessel to remain in port. When the Lidvard was ready to sail, France had fallen, and the Nazi-controlled French at Dakar made sure the vessel would remain in port by removing a vital pipe in the engine.

Four months passed, and the famous naval battle between the British and French at Dakar found the Lidvard in direct line of fire. Shells from the British men-of-war whistled all around the Lidvard from the open sea, while French battle craft between the Lidvard and the shore, shot between the masts of the Lidvard. A big fort at Gurre Island failed to fire at the British and it was necessary to displace the officers before shots began popping out of the big guns there.

The bombardment lasted three days with the town considerably damaged, the ship's officers said. All the crew of the Lidvard—20 out of 31 in the crew when the ship arrived, having deserted in an effort to escape—were unscathed. But a Danish ship, anchored near-by was set afire and destroyed with the loss of three men.

Forty ships were anchored there, including nine Norwegians, ten Greeks, three British, two Danish, one Belgian and one Yugoslavian. Crews of the British ships were taken ashore and sent to concentration camps. On the other ships most of the crews deserted and made their way out of Dakar as best they could, some in small boats and some overland, it is believed.

Anxious to Escape

Only four or five men remain on each of the ships there. The Norwegians in particular were anxious to get away, the officers said, in order to do something for Norway. Nearly 300 seamen deserted the Norwegian ships in that port, performing feats they would never even consider under normal conditions. For instance, in launching a lifeboat, they would descend hand over hand by a single line to the small craft, in order to get away. Several succeeded in reaching Bathurst, a British port about 90 miles to the south of Dakar.

A Belgian ship, the Cariler, attempted to escape from Dakar, but tangled her propeller in the dual steel submarine net, stretched across the harbor, and became the target for guns from forts, destroyers and other war craft. She was badly damaged but was brought back and beached. Three tons of steel wire — part of the net—had to be removed from the propeller.

After this attempt, the port officials again visited the Lidvard and removed five more sections of pipe as an additional precaution. But they failed to count on the patience and skill of Chief Engineer Smordal, and second engineer Johan Carlson.

A substitute pipe was made to replace the first one taken away, but the material then gave out, and when five other pieces were taken, the ingenuity of the Norsemen was severely tested. Undaunted, they took the exhaust pipe from the donkey engine, a quarter-inch pipe, and made "dummies" to fit where 1½ inch material had been used.

Flanges on the original pipes were 1½ inches thick, so that 78 new ones had to be made from thinner material, rivetted in groups of six, filed, scraped, and welded on new pipe. Hours of painstaking labor were taken in the task, performed in the privacy of the engine room.

Their First Ruse

Then they were ready for the first ruse. Their fuel oil was low, so they argued with the French that, being a motorship, fuel oil was needed daily for cooking, and all things about the ship requiring heat or power, including their motor boat for making trips ashore. The request sounded reasonable and the French allowed them to buy oil from an American firm. They eventually got 53 tons of oil aboard.

Next in order was the ruse to get their original pipes back in the machinery. This they did by pointing out to the authorities that the engines should be turned over a bit after so long an idle spell to prevent them becoming useless. Four men, two of them armed guards, were sent to the ship, with the original pipes, which were put into place and the engine was idled for a time.

Before all the pipes were removed, meal time came, and after eating their dinner, the steward invited the officers to dine. While this was being done, the original pipes were hidden in the hold, while the "dummies" were taken on deck and put in the small boat to be returned ashore.

The "dummies" had been aluminumed and then rubbed with soot to resemble the originals. The name of the ship was then put on each piece with black paint. Discrepancy in weight of the new "pipes" was made up by putting pieces of iron inside, held by grease. The ruse worked. The officials counted the pieces and went ashore, with them. The originals were put into position, and two captains, two engineers, two seamen and a steward, were rounded up from other Norwegian vessels in that port.

Escape was planned carefully. At midnight on Saturday, July 26, 1941, the anchor was weighed, and the ship, clumsy with six inches of barnacles and marine growth on the hull, moved slowly around the end of one submerged net, and, with engines stopped, slid over the top of the other net without catching the propeller. Still having to run the gantlet of powerful searchlights from four forts, and the guns of destroyers, submarines, and a 35,000-ton French battleship, the Lidvard moved slowly seaward.

The escape was a success, and to throw off pursuers, they set a course opposite the one to the nearest British port.

Additional Orders for N. E.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The War Department has announced award of the following contracts:

Florence Stove Company, Gardner, Mass., ammunition boxes, $370,000; E. J. Manville Machine Company, Waterbury, Conn., cold headers, $7,650; Niles-Bement-Pond Company, Pratt & Whitney Division, Hartford, Conn., machine tools, $409,158.50.

Van Norman Machine Tool Company, Springfield, Mass., boring machines and tool bits, $14,842.50; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio (for manufacture at Windsor Manufacturing Company, Windsor, Vt.) hose tubes, $85,470.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours, Wilmington, Del. (for manufacture at Fairfield, Conn.), chemical, $194,000; Linley Bros. Company, Bridgeport, Conn., milling and jig boring machines, $29,315.

Noted Boston Club Becomes Sailors' Home

Boston's former Exchange Club—recently disbanded ultra-exclusive meeting place for bankers, brokers and business men—is to become a club for seafarers of all races, creeds and opinions, it was learned today. The building was purchased by the Episcopal City Mission, sponsors of the Sailors' Haven, of Charlestown. By the first week of November the activities of the Sailors' Haven are expected to be housed in the new quarters.

The six-story grayish building at the corner of Milk Street and Batterymarch, in the heart of the Boston business district, and yet close to the waterfront, was taken over by the new owners today.

The Sailors' Haven, which has been in Charlestown for 50 years, has increased its activities substantially since the outbreak of the war. A cafeteria is planned by the Sailors' Haven on the street floor. The Union Jack Club, an organization recently formed to provide recreation for men of the Royal Navy who happen to be in Boston, will occupy the second floor.

The third floor is to become a dormitory, while the fourth floor will be given over to quarters for reading and writing and a concert hall. The fifth floor is to be remodeled, but its use has not yet been determined. The sixth floor is to become a room for playing games.

Two other organizations are to share the new quarters of the Sailors' Haven. They are the Scandinavian Seamen's Union and the Merchant Navy Club, a local organization catering to seamen, of British, Allied, and subjugated nations' ships.

The Sailors' Haven, which is known among searfaring men around the world, has occupied its Charlestown quarters for 39 years and a characteristic is the "guide" for mariners on the outside walls at the main entrance, reading "latitude, 42. 22. 20. north; longitude, 71. 03. 32." This gives the exact nautical location for the old building so that seamen could "lay a course" for it.

The Right Reverend Raymond A. Heron, D. D., superintendent of the Mission, and Harry J. Pearson, Director of the Sailors' Haven, arranged the purchase of the building.

Smith of Connecticut Named Federal Judge

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 16

Representative J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be a Federal Judge for Connecticut.

This post has been vacant since April 12, 1939, and various factions in the State had been unable to get together on a nominee.

Representative Smith is now serving his fourth term in Congress. He was recommended for the position, vacated by the resignation of Judge Edwin S. Thomas, by Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut and others.

Plans to Correct Hazard Made When Fall River Fire Broke Out

The Government - controlled Rubber Reserve Corporation replied today to statements that its rubber storage at Fall River was a "fire hazard" by asserting that it already had commenced corrective measures when a $13,000,000 fire destroyed the rubber warehouse and other buildings of the Firestone Rubber Company last Sunday.

The corrective measures apparently were not begun in time, or were not adequate, however, for the Corporation admitted that all but 2,000 tons of its cache of 15,850 tons of crude rubber had been destroyed by the blaze, which required the services of firemen from 52 cities and towns in two states to quell it.

The Reserve Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said at Washington that it had investigated at once when informed by the War Department 10 days before the fire that the storage of one-tenth of the Nation's reserve rubber in a single, old building at Fall River was not safe.

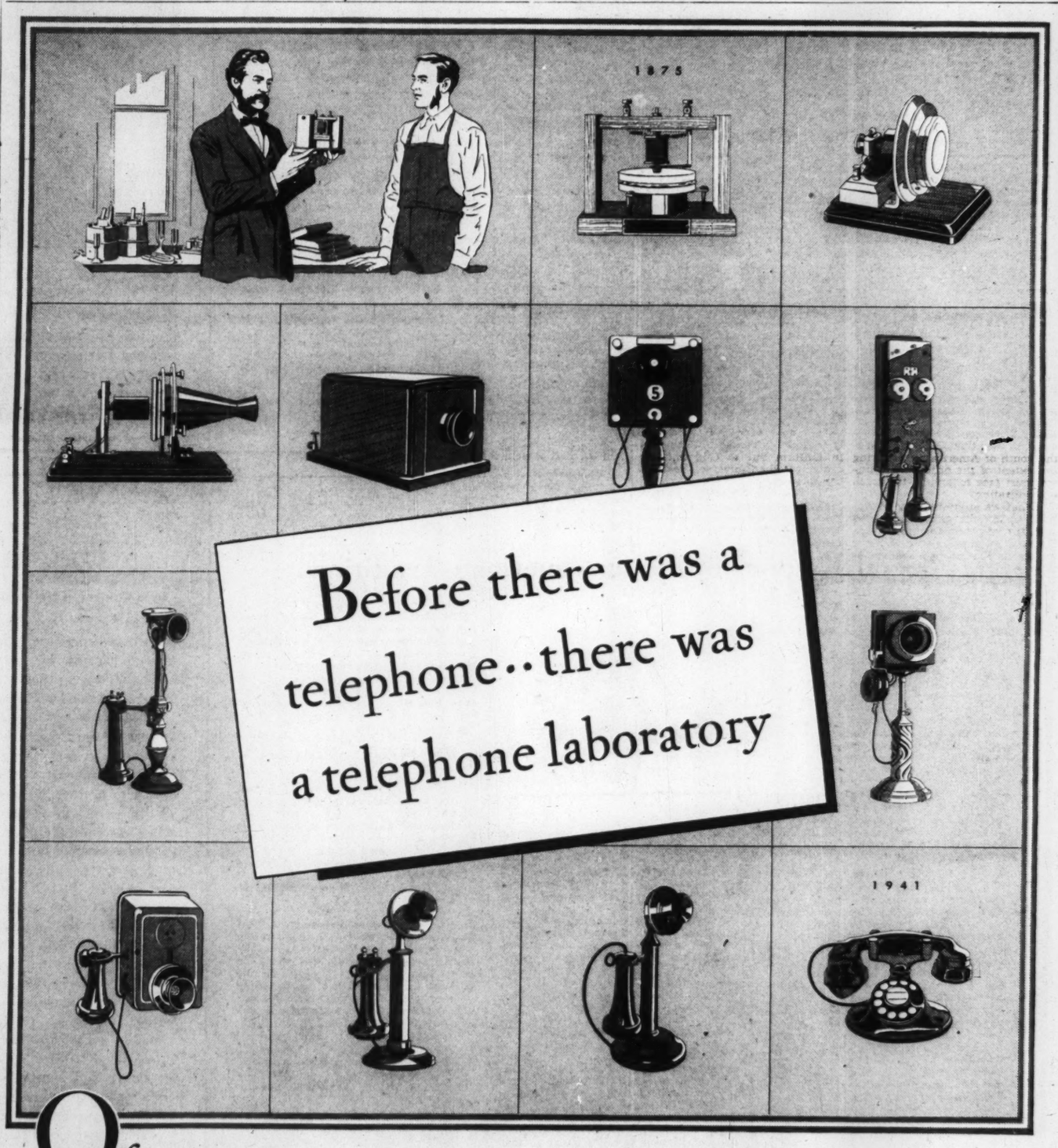
This investigation had been completed, and the recommendations made were in process of being complied with by the company before the fire, it was said. It was also pointed out that the fire did not originate in the rubber storage building, but in one of the manufacturing buildings of the plant.

The spokesman for the RRC added that the underwriters' classification on fire risk at the Fall River plant made the insurance rate there the lowest of any the Rubber Reserve Corporation has in the entire Country.

From the War Department's disclosures, it appeared that the existence of a hazard there was first charged by a War Department inspector in a routine check-up about six months after the reserve had begun to accumulate, and about 10 days before the fire.

Army officials immediately notified the Rubber Reserve group and called upon the National Fire Protection Association at Boston to make an independent investigation. The Association did so, and confirmed the verdict of the Army's own inspector. This report also was forwarded to the RRC, arriving the day before the fire.

In the meanwhile, State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity scheduled a formal inquest into the origin of the fire for tomorrow morning in Fall River.



Of course there was a telephone laboratory before there was a telephone. How else could the idea of talking over wires ever have become the telephone? There had to be a laboratory where Alexander Graham Bell could make the idea work. That's what laboratories are for . . . for making ideas work . . . for making ideas work better and more cheaply.

When you want to telephone somebody anywhere at all in the country, you don't want to wait for engineers to figure out a way to do it. That's how it was when the telephone was spreading across and up and down the country. There had to be ways of finding out ahead of time what this growing carrier of voices would need. There had to be means of making sure that the ways provided for all these voices to travel back and forth would be the best possible under all conditions. Only telephone scientists and engineers could look that far ahead. There had to be the telephone laboratories before there could be the nation-wide Bell Telephone System.

Now, anywhere you go in the United States you find the American standard of telephone service. Bell Telephone Companies share the improvements worked out in the Bell Telephone Laboratories . . . and share the cost of the laboratories.

This way your New England Telephone Company pays a great deal less for such improvements and shares in all the money-saving methods and materials that come out of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. That's how your telephone service has been steadily improved beyond that in any other country at the same time that its cost has been kept consistently low.

That's what the Bell Telephone Laboratories are for.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

(Sixteenth in a series of 36 pages)

Enlarging Social Security Plan

A group of women who were serving as the trustees of an organization for underprivileged children gathered to talk over the affairs of their society, and, as often, let their conversation stray to other topics.

The subject which lured them, in this case, was President Roosevelt's proposal to widen the scope of Federal Social Security.

Some of the women, though sympathetic toward their less fortunate fellow citizens, felt the American Government was becoming a kind of Santa Claus, offering gifts to everyone, and they directed many questions to a social service expert serving on their Board of Trustees. The conversation follows:

Question: I see the President is going to help 27,000,000 more poor people. He'll soon be helping everybody, won't he?

Answer: Mr. Roosevelt is not helping anybody, as I understand it; he is merely proposing that Congress pass a law to enlarge and perfect a social security plan already in operation.

Question: I didn't mean that the President was going to help the poor out of his own pocket, but that he was putting over another of his New Deal schemes. Isn't that true?

Answer: The present Social Security Act can hardly be called a New Deal scheme. It was passed in 1935, by very large majorities in both branches of Congress. The voting was largely non-partisan. Only 33 representatives and six senators voted against it.

Question: Well, however it came, why do we need it? Why can't we go on making our own livings as we always did?

Answer: We don't live as we always did! We work very differently now and receive our incomes from very different sources than those of our grandfathers.

A hundred years ago most Americans dwelt in the country, on farms. They got their living off the land in the form of vegetables, fruit, grain and meat. They had fairly large homes, so always found "room for one more." An extra child wasn't much of a burden. In fact while still young, a child became helpful. Grandfather and grandmother, also, were useful in a score of ways.

Under such conditions there was no rigid retiring age. A veteran could farm almost as well as his son. And his farm was his insurance. When he turned the place over to his son or daughter, he still felt secure and protected. Now all that has changed.

Question: How has it changed? Don't children want to look after their parents any more?

Answer: That isn't the essence of the matter. Now most Americans live in cities and have jobs. Grandfather and grandmother can't help as they did on the farm. Most of them have no productive wealth such as the farm represented. They can't contribute to production at all, nevertheless they go on consuming. So the burden involuntarily imposed by retired parents on the younger "providers" is much heavier than it used to be. Such a situation is embarrassing for the heavily burdened wage-earners and for the grandparents as well.

Question: But I thought a larger proportion of Americans was working now than ever before. Is that true?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Then each worker has a smaller number of dependents than formerly, hasn't he?

Answer: Technically speaking, yes. In 1850 each gainfully employed American had two and a half dependents; now one and a half. But that is largely a matter of definition. On the farm only father was classified as gainfully employed, but the children, the wife, and the grandparents really worked also and helped make the family income. Now father and mother may both work in shop or factory, so technically that leaves fewer dependents per worker, but really there are more dependent children and grandparents than formerly.

So the nation must face that problem. Indeed, it is facing it by redistributing the national income through social insurance. It reapportions part of what the nation earns to the children and part to the grandparents, endeavoring thus to maintain a maximum of harmony and happiness.

Question: But don't you think this constant giving of gifts and this departure from America's tradition of self-reliance and individualism is going to weaken our national character?

Answer: Serious Americans are giving much thought to this problem. The issue appears, indeed, in every household. Most children half a century ago had household chores. These have been greatly diminished and children tend to lose the feeling of responsibility.

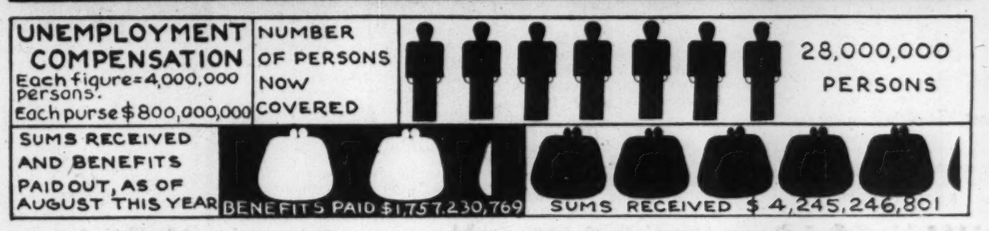
However, two things must be remembered in this connection. Social insurance is not a gift. It is a system of making advance payments to children for future services and deferred payments to elders for past services. It is an extension and re-apportioning of total individual earnings. It may enhance the feeling of self-respect and it may strengthen national character.

Secondly, one should not be too categorical in asserting that American tradition has ignored or rejected social solidarity and social responsibility. The American state provided land for millions of its citizens. It paid for railroad building by land grants. It provided for schools almost from the beginning. It looked after waterways, built excellent roads, preserved and developed vast national forests. Repeatedly, America has protected and redistributed income by tariff walls. America established very stern gate keepers to sift the stream of newcomers and thus determine the character of the nation's racial composition. That shows social responsibility.

The American tradition has always been very practical. It has cared for the American nation as circumstances required. It continues to do exactly that by its social security measures.

Plans to Extend Benefits to Millions

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS COVERED
40,000,000 NOW
PROPOSED NEW GROUP OF PERSONS
27,000,000 PROPOSED
SUMS RECEIVED AND BENEFITS PAID OUT, AS OF AUGUST THIS YEAR.
BENEFITS PAID OUT $114,840,215
OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE
Each figure = 4,000,000 persons
Each purse = $500,000,000
SUMS RECEIVED $2,740,602,058.


UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
Each figure = 4,000,000 persons.
Each purse $800,000,000
NUMBER OF PERSONS NOW COVERED
28,000,000 PERSONS
SUMS RECEIVED AND BENEFITS PAID OUT, AS OF AUGUST THIS YEAR
BENEFITS PAID $1,757,230,769
SUMS RECEIVED $4,245,246,801

Upper and lower diagrams indicate scope of social security. Center (photo by Anne Shriber): Members of an American family enjoying well-earned leisure.

Social Responsibility, an American Tradition

The former best seller, "The Grapes of Wrath," aroused a storm of controversy and provoked the writing of many books, pamphlets and articles on migratory workers. Whether or not all the charges made concerning the plight of such laborers are true, the fact remains that there are many seasonal farm hands receiving very small incomes.

And they are essential to our economy. Sugar beets, much of California's superb fruit, some berries in the South and even in the East could not be produced, as at present, without such workers.

They are not fewer than 200,000 in number. Their average yearly income per family is between $100 and $200. They are very rich in children.

Seasonal workers and their children are members of the American family and need consideration.

* * *

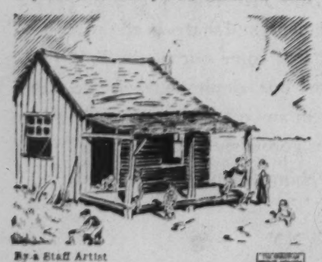
A "share-cropper" is a kind of tenant. He rents land and pays in kind, instead of with money. This business arrangement has existed almost since the beginning of agriculture, and is not essentially unsatisfactory or unjust. In fact, it is basically a fair way of paying rent.

But it is accompanied by many very serious abuses. Share croppers in many parts of the world, including America, often sink into a position similar to that of serfs. They accumulate overwhelming debts, and come to feel as though they were shackled, with nothing but servitude ahead. As a result, they often become shiftless. They are scant producers and meager consumers. There are 1,800,000 share croppers in the United States. Their average family income rarely surpasses $200. They have large families. Most live in the South.

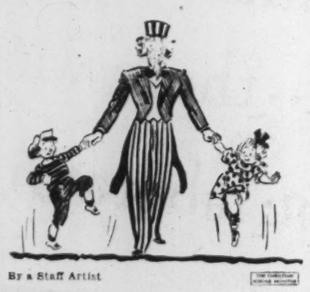
Security for Children

Americans from the very beginning have felt the need of social security for children. One of the first acts of the early settlers was to open schools, most of which were private. Eventually free public schools were established—earlier than in any other large country except Prussia.

Sunday Schools were one of the marks of all early American pioneer settlements. There are now more than 22,000,000 Sunday School pupils in America. The United States Government set aside a portion of the public lands in each



By a Staff Artist



By a Staff Artist

township for a school. That was a kind of social security fund.

The National Youth Administration has expended from $19,000,000 to $26,000,000 annually in helping 300,000 to 400,000 and more young men and young women of school age.

Among rural boys and girls the 4-H clubs and Future Farmers of America perform a very inspiring and helpful work. They go into the homes, barns, fields and playgrounds of rural young people and have helped make these feel they are welcomed and honored members of the American family.

In America there are 1,400,000 Boy Scouts and more than 200,000 Girl Scouts.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have memberships of 1,000,000 and 575,000 young people, respectively, and spend a total of $31,000,000 on them annually.

One of the unique aspects of the American character and of American tradition is a feeling of social responsibility toward children. Social security in that field began many decades ago.

* * *

The average length of the school year in America now is 30 to 36 weeks as compared to 12 to 18 weeks in the early 1800's.

* * *

Americans spend $3,000,000,000 on public and private education.

Earnings Computed

A group of economists under the direction of Dr. Harold F. Clark of Columbia University have worked out a table of life earnings, computed on the basis of careful and exhaustive studies.

The average lawyer in the course of his career earns $105,000. A journalist does not receive half as much.

The public school teacher gets $29,700 for all her (or his) toil. She (or he) gets $1,100 more than the skilled laborer, because she works longer. Her yearly pay is less than the skilled laborer's.

The unskilled laborer from the time he gets his first job until he is dismissed from his last one receives $15,200.

The farmer from the day on which he hires out to cut his neighbor's sun flowers or cockle burrs at 25 cents a day until he retires earns just $12,500, or $580 a year.

The farm hand, for all his toil from sun to sun, gets about $10,400 for his work. This gives him $40.40 a month.

Most of America's gainfully employed fall into these last three categories.

Social Security and insurance of all kinds are devices for spreading that income into the period before 25 and after 46.

* * *

The Social Security Act

Did You Know—

That nearly every other adult you pass on the street is covered by the Social Security Act?

That about three times as many men as women are now covered by the act?

That the average annual wage of 31,000,000 workers who come under the act is about $844?

That the act includes 10 different programs of social assistance?

* * *

At a recent press conference, President Roosevelt stated that the Administration would seek a substantial extension of the Social Security system. He spoke in round numbers, but it appears, on the basis of his outline, that the following persons would be brought into the old-age pension group which already includes 40,000,000:

Type of Worker	Number
Domestic servants	2,500,000
Farm laborers	4,500,000
Self-employed	5,000,000
Casual laborers	3,000,000
Public employees	4,000,000
Non-profit org. em.	1,000,000
Farm operators	7,000,000
Total	27,000,000

* * *

Another objective outlined by the President is to provide more public assistance by the Federal Government to those states which are unable to match Federal contributions. Under the present law the Federal Government matches state appropriations for old-age assistance up to $20 per person per month. But many states do not appropriate this amount for the needy aged and consequently the Federal contribution is correspondingly less. As a result, there are considerable discrepancies between the states, even bordering states, as to amounts paid to needy old people.

By a Staff Artist

The American Nation Acts as a Family

By a Student of National Affairs

No nation has cherished freedom more than Americans. And love of freedom has naturally led to strong individualism, for that is one of the foundations on which freedom rests.

However, from the very beginning, the Americans have also had a feeling for social responsibility and social solidarity. One of the first acts of the Pilgrims was to sign a covenant, pledging themselves to co-operate for the common good. Such solidarity is as symbolic of America as individualism. The first pioneers in the East and the West settled about stockades, traveled in caravans, and hastened to form community institutions such as churches and town meetings.

The American nation, at its best, has always resembled a family, whose members developed individuality within the framework of group loyalty. One of the most striking recent expressions of this traditional attitude are social security measures. They are means whereby members of the American national family help one another, and show loyalty to one another.

The American family is one of the largest in the world, exceeded in numbers only by those of India, China, and Soviet Russia. According to the last census report, it has somewhat over 132,000,000 members. Of them, more than 40 per cent work or would work if they could find jobs. This means that every gainfully employed American has approximately one and a half persons dependent upon him.

On the face of it, the situation seems favorable. There are far more workers in America than family groups. The average American family has 3.8 members and approximately one and a half of those members are workers. With families so small and workers so numerous it looks as though the problem of family support ought not to be insoluble.

But the situation presents many difficulties. First, for more than a decade many of America's workers have been without employment, often as many as a fourth, sometimes more. This doesn't mean only laborers. Many intellectuals, also, lost their positions and savings and were deprived of every source of income.

Likewise, independent, self-employed people suffered very grievously. Since 1900, 546,000 business firms have gone bankrupt, losing $10,818,000,000.

It is plain that the number of people actually working during the period from 1930 to 1940 had to support more than two dependents each, and not the theoretical one and a half.

And what did they earn, with which to support those dependents? Well, 4,000,000 American families—that is more than an eighth of the total number—received incomes of less than $500 a year each. A fifth of all American families ceased to be self-supporting.

And these poorest families were the very ones with the greatest economic burdens. These 4,000,000 families with the lowest incomes average 4.5 members each, which is far above the average for the richer families.

A geographical examination of the situation is also very revealing. Generally speaking, the areas with the lowest national incomes are the ones with the most children. In Mississippi, for example, the per capita income in 1940 was $198 and the birth rate was 25.6 per 1,000. In Connecticut the per capita income was $818 in 1940 and the birthrate 13.5 per 1,000.

Arkansas had a per capita income of $248 and a birth rate of 17.4; New York State had an income of $816 per capita and a birth rate of 14.4. The Southeastern states provide America with the greatest per capita proportion of its children and they have by far the smallest incomes.

The new Americans, also, of Italian, Slavic, Hungarian, Latin, Irish origin provide America with a disproportionately large number of children, but have disproportionately low incomes.

The following are occupational earnings according to official Labor Statisticians: The average earnings for some types of coal miners in some states has been $50 monthly. Workers in the boot and shoe industry have received $17 a week. In some states textile workers have received $10 weekly. A special survey showed most of the onion pickers in Ohio receive less than $250 a year per family. Gas station employees, not including managers, have received from $19 to $27 a week. During most recent years most categories of silk and rayon workers have received less than $20 weekly. The full time salaries for clerks in retail stores has been less than $1,000 annually.

These figures are merely samples. They are not characteristic of all American workers all of the time. Now, in October, 1941, higher wages than those cited above are being paid to those types of workers. But these authentic and official data show that millions of Americans, even when working full time, have often received incomes that are too small to provide adequate schooling for children and suitable support for retired parents.

The great American family has riches far beyond those of any other national family in history, but because of much unemployment and some low wages, millions of the children and of the elders in this family are inadequately provided for. Since the future depends on these children, the American family has decided to give them better care. So, as every frugal family on earth, it is setting savings aside for rainy days to be paid to its members when out of work.

It is doing all this through social insurance. In 1935, it worked out a plan to take in 40,000,000 Americans, now it is endeavoring to include the rest. Modern Americans, as the ancient Pilgrims, are helping one another.

Moscow Admits Nazi Gains But Says Cost Is Terrific

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Oct. 16

Russian accounts of the great western battle portrayed the Germans as imperiling the Soviet line along the upper Volga and pushing with steady power from the west.

Their present whereabouts and the scene of the break-through were not disclosed.

In the northwest about Kalinin, 95 miles above the Capital, the invaders struck with tanks, armored cars, planes. Infantry was spearheaded by parachutists dropping behind the Russian formations. While a force of these latter was declared annihilated, it was admitted that isolated Nazi salients were being extended.

To the west, from the theater of Vyazma, which itself is 125 miles from Moscow, even greater German forces were pounding forward in the most terrible fighting of all the war—advancing, said the official Soviet Army organ Red Star "only across the heaps of their own dead."

The situation, the paper added plainly, was now "more serious than at any time . . . Moscow is in danger!"

Told to Keep Arms

It urged the Red troops to hold onto their guns at any cost, saying: "Lost arms—lost honor. You must follow the iron-clad rule—guard your arms better than your very life. . . . This is decisive, especially now when the enemy has hurled against us all the reserves of his equipment and when British-American aid is only beginning to develop."

The Soviet press urged a people's defense of Moscow—such as has helped in holding Leningrad so long—and appealed that not a square yard of the City be abandoned.

The Capital remained calm, although people not required for defense were leaving. The black tomb of Nicolai Lenin, one of the founders of Bolshevism, was closed. It was not stated whether this had any direct connection with Moscow's military peril.

Said the Government newspaper Izvestia: "From behind every stone on the approaches to Moscow the enemy must be met with fire and steel, every factory must become an arsenal forging arms for the defenders. Every man must learn to handle a gun."

Challenged Red Star: "The enemy will never enter Moscow. The defense of the City must grow not daily but hourly—making it impregnable."

Napoleon Victory

Just how far the Germans had progressed in the drive from the west was not known here, but as far as could be learned they had not yet reached Borodino, 70 miles west of the Capital, where Napoleon fought his last great battle short of Moscow, in 1812.

An authoritative source in London said, however, that fighting was heavy around Mozhaisk, 10 miles beyond Borodino and within 60 miles of Moscow, although the Germans apparently had not yet captured the town.

As to the situation above Moscow, he declared it was possible that the Nazis had occupied Rzhev, which is 125 miles northwest of the Capital, and advanced on to the east.

The British news agency Reuters reported that in the far south—a theater now overshadowed by the great struggle for Moscow—the German advance east of Mariupol along the coast of the Sea of Azov toward Rosctov on the Don River had been halted(suffering heavy losses.

Snow and rain were said to be hampering large-scale movements in the Ukraine.

Military dispatches from the Vyazma sector reported that cold weather was aiding the Germans to some extent—permitting them to use not only the highways bbt those dirt roads which in the past had been mud bogs.

In the Bryansk and Orel sectors, southwest and south of Moscow, the scene of earlier major offensives, action appeared to have slackened. At one point above Bryansk, the Nazis were said to have been thrown bac kafter a single attack, losing 1,000 in killed and wounded, 30 tanks, and 10 field guns.

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Leningrad Scene

© Kurt Lubinski

Street Fair in Besieged Russian City

Passersby in the old capital of the Russian Czars stop at a fruit stand where the salesman advertises his merchandise with pictorial pineapples and pears.

Norwegian Agency Intimates Nazis Moving on Sweden

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Norwegian Telegraph Agency reported German military movements in southeastern Norway near the Swedish boarder, and said that "many rumors about the position of Sweden are circulating, especially in view of recent attacks made on the Swedish press and politicans by Quisling."

Vidkun Quisling, head of the Nazi-controlled Norwegian Administration, has criticized Swedish reaction to recent German measures to put down unrest in Norway.

The agency, connected with the Norweigian Government-in-Exile here, said that German shipping along the Norwegian coast to northern Finland had been brought to a complete standstill, and that German troops were moving southward from Trondheim by trainloads.

In southeastern Norway, the agency said, the entire population of Kingsvinger has been removed and blinds of trains passing through the area have been ordered drawn day and night.

British Mediterranean Fleet Routs Italian Bomber Attack

ABOARD FLAGSHIP WITH BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, Oct. 15 (AP)—The British war fleet, steaming top speed, has beaten off two heavily-pressed attacks of torpedo bombers after an unsuccessful attempt to bring elusive Italian warships to battle.

Throwing out a barrage from their 4.5-inch and 6-inch pompoms, a battleship, cruisers and destroyers sent a hail of lead into two oncoming squadrons of Italian bombers which attacked within sight of the Alexandria coastline.

Italian bombers of one squadron sent three torpedoes swishing harmlessly past this flagship.

[An Italian communiqué yesterday said a battleship and a 10,000-ton cruiser were hit in a torpedo attack on the afternoon of Oct. 13. Stefani, Italian news agency, said today that an Admiral's ensign indicated the battleship was a flagship of the British unit and that the attack occurred northwest of Alexandria. The Italians said all their aircraft returned from the attack.]

The other squadron of bombers, unable to face the fleet fire, veered off westward, pursued by British pilots flying American-made planes.

The Italians attacked while the fleet was heading eastward to Alexandria after the British had swept a wide arc for three days in the Mediterranean hunting a squadron of Italian cruisers and destroyers reported at sea.

Although the fleet was within sight of the Alexandria coastline and British fighters were in the skies, the Italians zoomed over the destroyer screen for the attack.

It was the second attack made by the Italians within six hours. The first was at dawn, when Italian planes which had been shadowing the fleet for hours suddenly moved within range. In the face of a wall of flame that streaked the haze of dawn, however, they moved off westward.

The fleet's close shave came later when three torpedo bombers suddenly dived on the destroyer screen at two o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 13.

They swooped to within about 100 feet of the destroyers off starboard.

The battleship made a quick turn as the first torepdo exploded harmlessly in the sea. The second streaked through the water in front, and the third raced past our stern.

Then the planes zoomed upward into the blinding sun and disappeared. The gunners thought they got one of them.

Moscow Now Half Encircled By Advancing Nazi Forces

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

The grave danger in which Moscow stands within an ever-strengthening German siege ring is obvious.

According to German statements undenied in Moscow, the great City is already half-encircled except for a gap or two. Nazi tank columns are menacing it from the banks of the Volga, due northwest, to the springs of the Don, due south, at Tula.

Already the Rzhev-Kalinin bastion of the Volga defense line to the northwest along the upper Volga is tottering, according to Russian admissions. With Kalinin in German hands, the Rzhev position on the Volga to the southwest has become a dangerous salient for its Russian defenders. It probably must be evacuated, opening a new road to Moscow along the Rzhev-Moscow Railroad.

In the Kalinin sector, also, the Germans appear to have broken direct rail communications between Moscow and Red Army forces to the north. The main Moscow-Leningrad railroad crosses the Volga near that important river and rail junction.

There is a possibility, however, that the German forces occupying Kalinin are as yet only of spearhead strength. The intimations are that the thrust came from the region of Lake Seliger to lunge southeastward down the Torjok-Kalinin Branch Railroad. If so it was a surprise attack and crossed a 40-mile stretch of roadless and marshy country to reach the rail terminus northwest of Torjok.

No adequate communication line supports that northern flanking operation unless Rzhev, 75 miles south of Torjok, is also taken. There is rail connection between Rzhev and Torjok as well as a direct link between Rzhev and Moscow. The fall of Rzhev would give the Germans two routes to Moscow from the northwest.

Berlin contended, unofficially, that on the southwestern front Tula, 110 miles due south of Moscow, is in Nazi hands. That was rumored in Berlin several days ago but never confirmed. Tula is a more important cog in the defense system of Moscow than Kalinin in the North. It could be a jump-off for a direct drive toward Moscow from the south, supplementing the attacks from the northwest and west, or for plunges eastward by any of various connections toward Ryazan on the Oka.

North of Tula—on the Smolensk-Vyazma, Roslavl-Medin and Bryansk-Kaluga rail lines converging on Moscow—Nazi forces are battering at the inner ring of the Capital's defenses, 60 miles or less from the City. If the Germans are in fact in Tula in force, the next wave of attack is likely to see that inner ring beset from the south as well as the west.

There is another grave menace for the Russians in the reported capture of Tula. After the fall of Orel, 100 miles or more southwest of Tula, a stubborn defense was organized along the Oka drainage basin north and northwest of Orel.

At Tula the Nazis would appear to be well in rear of the Russians in the Orel region. Another encirclement pocket could develop there even before the Bryansk pocket, from which long trapped Red forces have been trying to cut their way eastward, is "liquidated" as the Germans phrase it.

There is still another ominous possibility for the Russians on the south of Moscow front. At Orel their quick and direct communications with Kharkov and Russisan armies defending the Donets Basin were already cut. From Tula communication lines farther eastward leading to the south are endangered.

In effect, the half encirclement of Moscow has split the whole Russian front into three huge sectors. Communication between Moscow and Russian armies either northward to Leningrad or southward in the extreme Eastern Ukraine or on the sea flank before Rostov and in the Crimea has been rendered increasingly difficult.

The breadth and ferocity of the German attack from the north of Moscow to the Azov Seacoast has made it impossible for Russian armies in the three sectors to aid each other effectively. It is only from Siberia, that fresh troops are available, and reports that they are being brought up cannot be regarded as encouraging.

Melting of Monuments Ordered in Vichy Move

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Pétain Government ordered that less valued bronze monuments throughout the country be melted down to help meet a metal shortage.

Another law made all associations, whether de facto, authorized or even recognized to be of public service, liable to dissolution, with confiscation of their property, by decree.

Nazis Battle At Borodino; 1812 Parallel?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—At Borodino, where the Soviet-German fighting is reported to be intense, Napoleon won his greatest victory in Russia.

This was his last battle on his march to Moscow, but that triumph 70 miles west of the Russian Capital was the beginning of the end for the "Little Corporal."

"After occupying fire-razed Moscow, Napoleon began the longer winter retreat that left him with only about 20,000 of the nearly half million men with which he opened his ill-fated Russian campaign," a bulletin from the National Geographic Society points out today in discussing some of the potentially parallel historical aspects of one phase of the modern battle of Russia.

"The time was Sept. 7, 1812.

Subjects in Front Lane

"In one of the most stubbornly fought and sanguinary conflicts of history, between 70,000 and 80,000 soldiers were killed or wounded out of more than 250,000 troops which participated. About half of Napoleon's army was made up of contingents of his subject allies.

"The battle of Borodino shattered the best Russian field armies, yet their defeat did not end the war. Today Borodino is only a small town on the great Moscow-Smolensk rail and highway route. It lies about halfway between Moscow and Vyazma, scene of a prolonged battle in the present war. The old-time battlefield is about two and a half miles from the center of Borodino. Some trenches still remain, and there are a museum and a number of monuments.

"Strong point of the Russian defense against Napoleon was a 'great redoubt' in the center. The whole line of battle was only two miles long. Napoleon's forces feinted toward the Russian right wing and also to the defenders' left-center. The main assault, directed by Ney and Junot, was aimed at the Russian center.

Russians Closed In

"The Russians closed in to meet the heaviest attack, and thereby brought the bulk of their forces, and even their reserves fully within range of the 400 pieces of artillery which Napoleon had trained on the central area.

"Although the Russian center caved early, it was valiantly restored by counterattack, only to be breached again by renewed French thrusts. At one point, Napoleon ordered the main advance halted until a Russian cavalry attack on the flank was turned.

"Murderous artillery fire shook the defenders. Then successive massed cavalry charges, backed up by infantry, broke the Russian lines. The defenses of the 'great redoubt' cracked, and its garrison was almost annihilated.

"The remaining Russian forces retreated in good order; in fact, some Russian officers considered Borodino a victory for their troops. Napoleon's further advance to Moscow, however, was uncontested. But for him the worst still lay ahead."

U. S. Again to Try Cement Ships First as Oil Carrying Barges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—The Government is cautiously venturing into the use of concrete ships again, after disappointing experience in the last war.

During the World War the Shipping Board sunk $80,000,000 in a concrete shipbuilding program that turned into a fiasco due to hasty construction, lack of experience, too large vessels, and unsuitable machinery. Twenty-six other ships built by the War Department were more satisfactory, one having been used on the Potomac until 1937 with a total upkeep and repair bill of $35.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, approaching the field with past experience in mind, a month ago called for bids on 100 concrete barges that would help out the steel situation but would not present the problems of steam-powered concrete freighters of the last war.

The barges would be used chiefly to alleviate the East Coast oil shortage. They would carry about 47,00 barrels each.

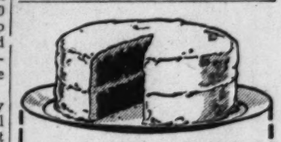
Yesterday, partly because of the changing oil picture and partly because of the experimental nature of concrete vessels, the Commission cut its order down to 15 barges, five to be built in each of three yards, one on the Atlantic, one on the Pacific and one on the Gulf Coast.

Builders of concrete ships insist that failures in the last war do not in any way reflect on the success of concrete for hulls. According to Paul Engstrum, of the Newport Concrete Shipbuilding Company, of Los Angeles, one of the bidders, concrete hulls cost 50 per cent less than steel, take half the time to build, cost only one-fourth as much to maintain, and weigh only about 25 per cent more.

Man and Wife Convicted Of Desecrating U. S. Flag

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—A Special Sessions Court of three justices Oct. 14 convicted Guy W. Picking and his wife, Ida, both Baltimore, Md., attorneys, of desecrating the American flag by having a likeness of it, without stars, painted on the sides of an automobile they used to advertise the American travel information.

The case was the first of its kind that court attachés could recall.



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★ Turn off heat when finished.

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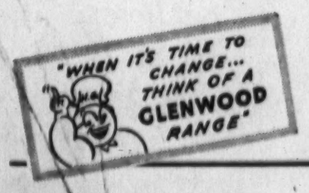

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Pacific Coastal Parley Seen Chile's Aim

By Norman A. Ingrey
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The visits of the Chilean Foreign Minister, Manuel Bianchi, to Bolivia and Peru, and signing of nonaggression pacts with both powers, are in line with the intense diplomatic activity of his country since the policy of regional economic grouping became manifest in South America. Chile, apparently, wants to convene a Pacific coastal conference, to supplement the recent Plate meeting and that of the Amazon which is pending under the sponsorship of Brazil.

So far as South American relationships go, Chile today, both politically and economically, is on the defensive. Squeezed in between the mighty wall of the Andes and the Pacific Ocean, it has no geographical qualification for inclusion in the two great fluvial trading groups which are rapidly taking shape. Each one of the remaining nine republics is linked to either the Plate or the Amazon River systems and has taken part in the former or will be invited to the latter conference.

Years ago, when nitrate boomed on the world markets, Chile could buy its high political ranking in South America. It maintained the biggest navy and an army renowned for equipment and efficiency. Today, little is heard of the "A. B. C."—the Argentine-Brazil-Chile group which was one time supposed to be all-powerful—so that, altogether, Chile feels it is taking a back seat in the continental car.

Chilean leaders would not feel so badly about this were it not for the fact that their country, alone among South American powers, has no handy supply of oil. The other countries, when they do not possess their own wells, are on the way to being grouped under special regional agreements which will insure easy supplies. Their location favors them just as it works against Chile.

On Credit Side

Chile has credit as well as debit items. Its exiled situation, although working against it in continental economics, favors easier defense, bringing less military strain on the budget. Argentina and Brazil have to think of transaltantic dangers. Chile has no special anxiety about its Pacific boundaries, yet countries on the same seaboard, farther North—Peru, Ecuador and Colombia—have to think of their closer proximity to Panama.

Another advantage is derived from a long seaboard—approximately 3,000 miles—and sound maritime traditions. The Government has repeatedly shown that it intends to make the merchant fleet a great trading asset. The ocean must ever remain the chief highway of commerce for the western republics of South America, and Chile, in its trade negotiations, has shown that it wants to share prominently in the carriage of this interchange.

Relatively speaking, Chile has not suffered from war restrictions as much as was anticipated or to the extent of the food-exporting countries. It lost European markets for nitrate and miscellaneous produce but gained with copper, for the United States and Britain. Large, extra shipments of this metal are being supplied from the Braden and Anaconda mines. It hopes to dispose of its small agricultural surplus to northern neighbors, especially Peru.

A Pacific group conference, therefore, would witness Chilean advocacy of its maritime carriage services, to the extent, perhaps, of participation on the coastal trade of neighbors; supply of certain lines of manufactures, especially textiles; and marketing of farm produce. Chilean maufacturing has been facilitated by natural power resources and supplies of coal. It could export more cotton and woolen textiles and footwear to countries like Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador. A trade mission has been appointed to visit these and other countries, but, apparently, is waiting until the diplomatic road is prepared by Señor Bianchi.

Tride Redress Sought

Since the Pacific War, 60 years ago, when it conquered Peru's nitrate deposits and Bolivia's coast-line, Chile has worked, sporadically, on reconciliation. Following settlement of the Tacna-Arica controversy—13 years ago, through American good offices, the reconciliation with Peru has been practically completed. It now remains to build up the trade, or, rather, redress the large balance which has always been in favor of Peru. Chile buys practically all its sugar and much of its oil from Peru. It is difficult to make up for these costly items in small parcels of wheat, textiles, footwear and canned milk.

In Bolivia, the diplomatic task has been and still is, to some extent, an uphill one. The La Paz Government never fails to remind its neighbors, especially Chile, that it is a landlocked State. It did so at the Plate regional conference. It is friendly to all frontier Powers and promotes all-round trade, but it is not satisfied.

Chile Best Outlet

The only practicable outlet for Bolivian minerals, especially tin, is via the Pacific, through Chile, where La Paz is given its own customs administration, with free port facilities. There has been a constant policy of Chilean appeasement, with cultural and economic exchanges. President Aguirre sent one of his most able and promising diplomats, Don Benjamin Cohen, to speed up this work, while Foreign Minister Bianchi, himself has the advantage of being a former and most popular plenipotentiary in La Paz.

Bolivia, to a large extent, holds the key to successful co-operation between the West Coast republics of South America. Landlocked as a result of war, it can say that its future depends on looking eastward, toward the Atlantic. Actually, much of its export trade must flow down the Andean slopes, Pacificward, for which it has obtained every possible advantage. On the other hand it can still control its own imports and, whenever expedient, play a convincing political role of the unsatisfied Power.

OPM Seeks Entry To Census Data

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Office of Production Management has appealed to the House Census Committee to approve legislation which would open confidential census records on the Nation's industries to defense agencies.

Existing law forbids anyone or any agency from obtaining information from individual census reports. Only composite reports compiled from the data are permissible.

The bill also would require the census on industry and business to be taken every five years instead of every two years as at present.

Wonders of Research: Super-eye

Electron microscope able to make millionth of an inch visible to man for first time.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Enlarge a dollar bill until it is four miles wide and eight miles long, and you get an idea of the tremendous magnification power of the epochal electron microscope whose supereye is now being used to explore new sub-microscopic worlds in textiles, ceramics, metallurgy, biology and other fields of natural science.

In contrast to the ordinary optical microscope the new instrument uses electrons—infinitesimal bits of electricity—instead of rays of light and magnetic fields instead of glass lenses, making it possible to peer 100 times farther into the wee land of the atom than ever before.

Recently Dr. Wendell M. Stanley of the Rockefeller Institute at Princeton astonished a group of natural scientists by showing the first clear picture of a molecule, taken by means of the electron microscope. The micrograph showed the molecule to be three-fifths of a millionth of an inch in diameter and 20 millionths of an inch in length.

Magnified with such an instrument carbon particles in a gas flame are shown to have characteristic shapes easy to identify, face powder appears to consist of jagged masses, smoke appears as cubical chunks, and particles of colloid silver and gold are seen plainly. Since the natural scientists' achievements are depending more and more upon exact knowledge obtained by instruments, the electron microscope is proving of untold value in the work of discovery and research.

About 60 years ago, instrument designers had reached an impasse in developing the optical microscope because light was found to have limitations as a means of making observations. For a time the natural scientists were like men trying to pick up a flea with a pair of boxing gloves. Then they came to realize that the limiting factor in the discrimination of the finest detail was not the amount of possible enlargement, but the "resolving power," defined as the "power of discrimination between two minute objects that lie close together."

To build up the resolving power, microscopists did everything practical. They increased the refraction index (power to separate light rays) by use of immersion fluids; they increased the angle of the cone of light by improving the lens system, and they reduced the wavelength of light used by substituting ultra-violet rays for visible light. But all of these improvements increased the resolving power of the microscope only to the point of observing particles separated by a distance of .0001 millimeters. The electron microscope enables observance of particles separated by a distance of .000002 millimeters. (A millimeter is .03937 of an inch.)

It was through increased knowledge of electrons gained largely through the study of cathode ray tubes for television by Dr. V. K. Zworykin of the Radio Corporation of America that the clue was discovered that led to the development of the electron microscope. Evidence was at hand that electrons, having shorter wavelengths than light could be used to produce images too small to be seen by light, so they were put to work and the result was the revolutionary instrument we know today.

How It Works

Outwardly the electron microscope might be described as a metal cylinder about six feet long with various gadget-like protuberances. On the inside there is a hairpin filament at the top of the column which, when electrified, emits streams of invisible electrons.

Charging downward through the tube with their pathway controlled by magnetic fields—as light rays are controlled by glass lenses—they speed through the object to be photographed, in the object chamber, and strike against a fluorescent screen in the observation chamber where an enlarged image of the object is seen. Three large knobs on the control board regulate the current, the increased flow of which shortens the wavelengths, enabling the observance of smaller objects.

As the streams of electrons pass through the photographic specimen, variations in the object's thickness or density scatter or absorb portions of the electron beam. But some of the electrons pass on to focus on the viewing screen to form an enlarged image of the object seen. Thus the image is seen not by direct observation, as in the optical microscope, but appears as a pattern produced on a screen similar to those produced in television.

On the Short Wave

Radio listeners interested in natural science may hear an outstanding speaker discuss some phase of this subject by tuning in on short wave station WRUL, Boston, each Monday evening from 9:30 to 10 o'clock, E. S. T. (meg. 6.04 or 11.73).

National Academy Meet

Advancements on the natural science front reported by members of the National Academy of Sciences meeting this week at the University of Wisconsin included the following:

Lilliputian Lamp — Artificial lightning strokes so small in voltage that even a bee would not be overly-shocked by their acquaintance are now being harnessed for use in dim electric lights. Such lights could be used to good advantage in blackouts, indoors, without pulling down the shades.

The light from such tiny flashes is only about one-six hundredths of a candle power according to their demonstrator, Dr. Zay Jeffries of the General Electric Company of Cleveland. At the other extreme of light power is a lamp in the Netherlands built on the same principle which gives 60,000,000 times more light which is said to surpass the surface brightness of the sun.

In the new thimble-sized lamp the production of light is accomplished by passing lightning strokes from mercury electrodes, located at either end of the bulb, into rarefied gases of argon and neon which excites the atoms, causing them to glow. The principle is similar to that used in fluorescent lighting.

Lowly Marksman — A tiny fungus which feeds on birds' nests has developed a water gun whose principle of operation might well be copied in the construction of modern defense weapons.

Described by A. H. Reginald Buller of the University of Manitoba, the plant is said to carry its ripe seeds, attached by threads to the inside of a wide open-mouthed cup. When a drop of rain falls into the fungus cup a seed is forced out by the impact, carrying with it the thread which trails like the tail of a kite.

At the seed travels, the end of the tail swells from its wetting and explodes, causing the seed to dart forward and anchor itself in a leaf or stem where it waits for another bird nest to feed on.

Lakebed Oil—A potential supply of combustible oil like that found in petroleum fields has been found in soft-water lake beds of Wisconsin, according to Prof. W. H. Twenhofel of the University of Wisconsin.

Believed to have originated from organic matter, the beds will burn very vigorously upon application of a match, but there is not sufficient quantity to make extraction commercially feasible. Only 10 pounds of oil can be obtained from a ton of sludge.

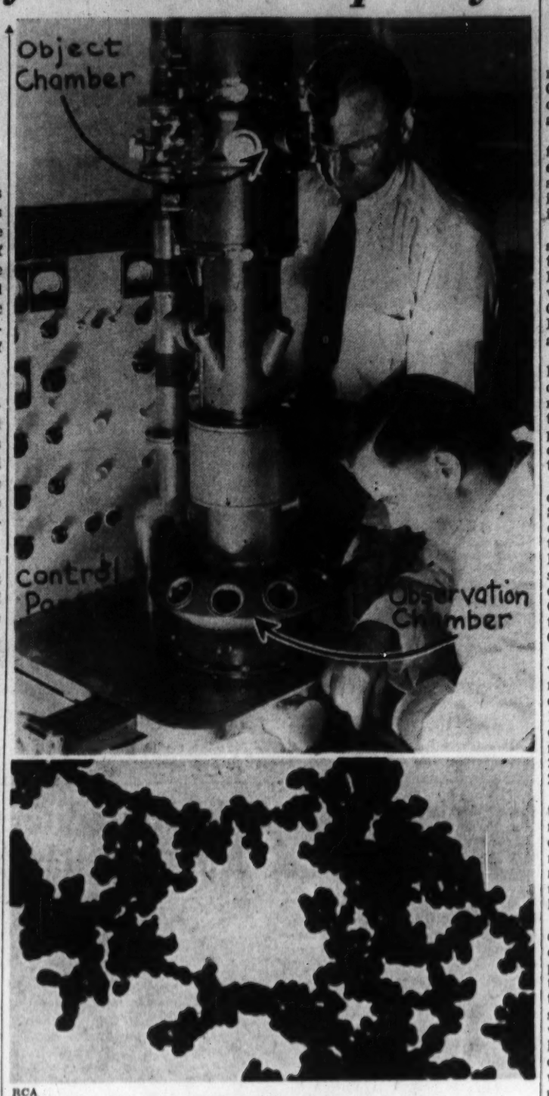
If preserved from the exposure of atmosphere these deposits may gradually become beds of petroleum which will supply future generations with fuel, Dr. Twenhofel said.

Solar Weather Forecasts

Dr. Irving Krick, weather expert at the California Institute of Technology, reports that the sun's radiation provides an important key to long-range weather forecasting.

By using a curve of solar heat variations which Dr. Charles G. Abbot of the Smithsonian Institution worked out he has found that weather may be predicted on their basis with about 80 per cent accuracy.

The key to the weather changes, Dr. Krick says, lies in the shifting bands of ozone above the earth which cause a movement of air masses. These cause a varying amount of heat to reach the earth.



RCA

Exploring Lilliputian Realm of Atom

Upper: Dr. V. K. Zworykin (standing), head of the RCA Electronic Research Laboratory, and James Hillier are shown operating the electron microscope described in accompanying article. Lower: Micrograph of carbon particles magnified 52,000 times by electron microscope.

Canada's Wartime Problem: Too Many Jobs, Too Few Men

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (CP)—Too many jobs for too few men is Canada's present-day problem and officials say increasingly severe action to meet it can be expected.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures and warnings that non-essential industries may soon lose some of their labor force for more important duties point to the growing gravity of the situation.

Officials say the problem is more serious than that existing during the first great war. Previous to the last war immigration was heavy, with 1,108,000 persons entering the Country in the three years 1911-13. In 1936-38, only 44,000 immigrants arrived.

Immigrant recruits to Canada's labor forces were valuable because, it said, they represented more or less unattached workers at the best working ages. Another possible source of labor, foreign countries, did not offer much hope to Canada, officials said.

"Migrants of special skill may come into Canada from the United States, but the industrial activity of that Country may be expected to require all of its available labor," the Bureau of Statistics said. "During the last great war certain Allied countries imported Chiense labor, but it is unlikely that this will prove a solution for Canada."

Officials said the number of wage-earners at work was estimated at more than 3,000,000 compared with 2,161,000 in March, 1939, when unemployed wage earners were about 494,000. The number at work had risen to 2,506,000 in Sept. 1939 and to 2,805,000 in Sept. 1940.

Possible sources of labor supply to keep the war industry machine moving have been studied by Federal officials. Apart from finding more actual workers it may be necessary to make more intensive use of existing forces, including lengthening of hours.

The Bureau estimated that industry and the armed forces have expanded at the rate of 40,000 persons a month since the start of the war. The "natural increase" through boys and girls leaving school and entering employment was placed at 10,000 a month, leaving 30,000 to be filled by unemployed, persons who have never worked, housewives and others not usually counted as available for labor outside the home.

At the rate of 30,000 a month, 750,000 of those available for labor duties have been recruited and the Bureau of Statistics said "it may be assumed this has included the majority of the unemployed, although it is a well-known fact that plentiful jobs attract housewives, 'own account' workers and others into the labor market long before the last unemployment is mopped up."

Officials said that the labor supply problem was linked with production of goods in the "non-essential" category because of the concentration on war production. In the major shift of employment destined to take place they said women would take the places of men in work requiring less physical strength. At the same time, there would have to be a shifting of personnel from peacetime to war industries and this in turn meant there would have to be a curtailment of demand on industry for non-essential products.

Canada Outlines Price 'Ceilings,' 'Finished' Basis

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (AP)—A Government program to provide for fixed "ceilings" for most commodity prices, additional acreage bonuses to prairie grain growers and full freight payments on western feed grain moving East will be announced this week, an authoritative source reported.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board will have the responsibility of fixing the ceiling on prices, this informant said.

Generally the ceiling prices will be on finished products rather than raw materials. For instance, the price of flour will be frozen instead of wheat, the price of meats instead of live animals, the price of finished manufactured goods instead of the materials which go into their manufacture.

The informant said it would be necessary to keep maximum meat prices in line with those in the United States. If the ceiling were set higher than those across the border, the export of live cattle to the United States would fall off and cause a surplus in Canada; if set too low, abnormal exports would result.

Buenos Aires Group Calls Itself Legal

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 16 (AP)—The recently-dissolved Buenos Aires Municipal Council adopted a resolution Oct. 15 asserting it still "constitutionally and legally exists as the governing institution of the municipality."

The Council, whose dissolution was ordered by the Federal Cabinet following allegations of graft in a bus system, designated a committee of lawyers to study plans for carrying its fight against the order to the Supreme Court.

Acting President Ramon S. Castillo, taking cognizance of reports that the Cabinet intended next to dissolve Congress, said "it never entered my mind."

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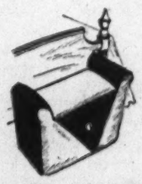
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Will Japanese War Party Rule Nation?

By Glenn Babb
Associated Press Staff Writer

For the second time in three months a Japanese Government headed by Prince Fumimaro Konoye has resigned, admitting that the world cataclysm presented problems with which it could not deal.

Indications are that intensified crises in Japan's relations with the United States and Russia led to the Cabinet's fall.

The military and ultra-patriotic extremists have been clamoring for an end to attempts to conciliate the United States and demanding that the Empire be ready to strike at Russia or continue its expansion southward.

Until Mr. Konoye's successor is named it will not be clear whether the war party has triumphed. Mr. Konoye's resignation may mean the surrender of the elements that have wanted at all costs to avoid war with the United States, but it also may be just another move in the Premier's tortuous course in dealing with the extremists.

The crisis may end with Mr. Konoye heading his fourth Cabinet or with a general or an admiral in his place.

All Japan's leaders know they are confronted with the danger—a catastrophe for Japan—of war with the United States and Great Britain of they attack Russia while Hitler is knocking on Moscow's gates or attempt further expansion to the south.

Four-Power Opposition

The United States and Britain are deeply committed to help Russia. Even the militarists probably realize that a Siberian adventure would entail the danger of simultantous conflict with four great powers, the United States, Britain, Russia and China. But they differ from the moderates in a readiness to accept this tremendous gamble.

Just a week ago the Associated Press received advices that Japan was moving toward a crisis in its relations with the United States which might wreck the Konoye Government, place its destinies still more completely in military hands and open a new phase in its program of conquest.

The first part of that prediction already has been fulfilled.

Three months ago today Prince Konoye's second Cabinet resigned and it was quickly evident that the purpose was to shelve Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, considered chiefly responsible for Japan's alliance with Germany and Italy and its neutrality pact with Russia.

The Government, it was indicated, wanted to regain freedom of diplomatic action, chiefly for one more effort to reach an accord with the United States.

Seven weeks ago Mr. Konoye sent a personal message, still unpublished, to President Roosevelt. The Japanese considered this a gesture of conciliation, and the peace party placed great hopes in it.

Washington Cool

Little encouragement was given these hopes in Washington, where American leaders have made it clear that the differences in the policy of the United States, committed to a great effort to crush the Axis, and Japan, a member of that alliance, were too fundamental to be wiped out by well-meaning words and gestures. "Exploratory" talks were carried on by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Ambassador Nomura, but no progress has been announced.

The Japanese say that while the Washington talks continued the United States increased its participation in the "ABCD encirclements of Japan—the military preparations of America, Britain, China and Dutch East Indies to block any Japanese southern thrusts.

It is entirely true that United States forces in the Philippines have been steadily strengthened and American-made war supplies and other support has gone in an increasing flow to the British at Singapore, the Chungking Government and the Dutch Indies.

The anxious Japanese outcry against "encirclement" was brought to a head last week by conferences at Manila among Lieut.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, United States commander in chief in the Far East; Brig.-Gen. John Magruder, head of a United States military mission to China; Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British commander in chief in the Orient, and Maj.-Gen. H. ter Poorten, Chief of Staff of the Dutch forces in the Indies.

Aggravating Factor

And intensifying the crisis for the Konoye Government, perhaps the factor that caused the immediate break, has been the steady sweep of the German armies.

The Japanese militarists foresee a collapse of the Soviet Union. For months they have been piling men and machines in Korea and Manchukuo, obviously to be ready to drive into Siberia if the great chance comes.

Moscow's fall undoubtedly would be considered as opening such a golden opportunity.

Recent estimates have put the Japanese concentrations against Siberia at 1,000,000 men. Much depends, of course, on Japanese estimates of Russian strength in the Far East. For years Russia has been building up a mighty, self-sufficient military machine in eastern Siberia against the day when Japan might strike. When Hitler sent his legions into Russia, the Russian Far Eastern Army probably was far superior to what Japan had to oppose it.

But there have been hints that considerable forces have been sent west to bolster the defenses of Moscow. The Japanese also count on demoralization of the Russian military and political set-up in the East.

Fence for Defense

Wide World

Buckingham Fences to Be Melted

George Hicks, Parliamentary Secretary of the British Ministry of Works and Buildings, cuts the first section from the entrance to the King's residence in London. The metal will be metled and used in construction of tanks and other weapons of war. Photo passed by the British censor.

Crisis Increases U. S.-Japanese Tension

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—The collapse of the Konoye Cabinet in Tokyo served blunt notice on the United States today that the threat of war from the Axis Powers is as acute in the Far East as it is in Europe.

The resignation of Prince Fumimaro Konoye's Government—in office only three months—is accepted in Washington as rendering more delicate the already overstrained Japanese-American relations.

Actual hostilities between the two countries, which might result in Japan suddenly extending the war in Asia, is not expected as an immediate consequence but that possibility is frankly not being overlooked.

Particularly as the Tokyo development relates to the United States, two factors are cited here as contributing principally to the downfall of the shortest-lived Government in modern Japanese history.

One is the failure of Japan to make any headway with the so-called "peace" negotiations with Washington—negotiations which from the beginning took on the hue of a not very subtle bid for appeasement.

The second factor is the increasing pressure by the strong militarist elements for "action," which means a decisive military action on which the Japanese would be prepared to take the risk of running headlong into the American Navy.

Serious View Taken

There are different courses which that action can take. It can head into the Dutch East Indies whose resources Japan now feels it urgently needs because of the long-last refusal of the United States to help keep its armies oiled and equipped. It can also head into Russia with a "stab-in-the-back" thrust comparable to Italy's declaration of war on France at the moment of France's collapse under the force of the Nazi invasion.

The judgment in Washington is that even if Prince Konoye succeeds in reforming his Cabinet, the swing is again toward the militarist extreme and that its effect is to render still more uncertain the whole course of the war in the Pacific.

Representative Sam Rayburn (D), Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Representative John W. McCormack, House Majority Leader, left today's tense debate on the Neutrality Act to tell reporters that they believed the Cabinet crisis in Japan would contribute to the large majority for the ship-arming legislation which will shortly come to a vote

Both Mr. Rayburn and Mr. McCormack took a grave view of the situation in Tokyo.

"It appears that the Japanese Army and Navy are going to have considerably more to do with the new Government than the one that has just fallen," Mr. Rayburn said. "I'm afraid it's very serious."

The collapse of the so-called "peace" negotiations between Washington and Tokyo in connection with which Prince Konoye sought President Roosevelt's personal intervention, is not surprising to anyone in Washington, where the negotiations were never viewed as resting upon a very solid basis.

Blunt Fact

The blunt fact is that Japan wanted the United States to ease its trade restrictions and embargo prior to which America was contributing effectively to Japan's side of the war against China, and there was no evidence that Japan had anything tangible or acceptable to offer in return.

Prince Konoye acquired office to undertake this effort to call off the United States and is now apparently being forced out of office after his failure to do so.

Washington is also not unmindful of the statement made in Tokyo today by a Navy Ministry spokesman, Capt. Hideo Hiraide, who, asserting that Japanese-American relations are at the "final cross-roads," topped it off with the remark that "the Japanest Navy is itching for action."

It is suggested in some Japanese quarters that Captain Hiraide's speech was designed to put pressure on America to end the stalemate in negotiations by inferentially threatening that the Navy would support the Army extremists in a "primary mission,"—a phrase taken to refer to the extension of the war to the Southwest.

There are no signs here that such pressure will soften American policy toward Japanese aggression in China.

Senator Lister Hill (D), of Alabama, said today he favored taking "every step necessary to insure our security" in connection with the Japanese situation.

Commenting on the resignation of the Japanese Cabinet, Mr. Hill said:

"The situation looks to me to be a very serious one. It looks as though Russia is going to cave in and if that happens, Japan is going to move. I am in favor of the United States taking every step necessary in order to take advantage of every possible situation and insure in every way our security."

He said that while it seemed incredible that Japan would want to fight the United States, "we are in a time of incredibility, when Hitler and his Japanese allies are out to conquer the world."

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of Nebraska said if the new government is put in the hands of "an all out military Cabinet" that is controlled by the Axis, "it means a serious hour for us."

"I suppose the situation will be more or less controlled by what success the Germans have in Russia," Mr. Nye said.

Japan Told to Expect 'Worst' If Peace Talks With U. S. Fail

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Japan still is negotiating with the United States in an attempt to maintain peace in the Pacific, Maj. Gen. Kiyotomi Okamoto was quoted as saying today in a Domei radiocast, but the Japanese people should be fully prepared for the worst in case the talks fail.

General Okamoto, chief of the Second Section of the Army General Staff, was quoted further: "No matter what change may take place in the current international situation, Japan is determined to pursue her resolute policy of bringing the China incident to a successful conclusion as well as work toward creation of the prosperity sphere in East Asia."

Danger for Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 16 (AP)—A Japanese naval officer's declaration that Japanese-United States relations are at a crossroads and might lead to war shared attention with a series of unexplained conferences among leaders of the Empire here today.

Capt. Hideo Hiraide, Director of Naval Intelligence, in an address at Kyoto Oct. 15 envisioned the possibility of a sea capaign against Japanese trade and of bomber raids upon the homeland.

He said a crisis of increasing gravity faced Japan through steady tightening of ABCD (American-British-Chinese-Dutch) encirclement of its islands.

In case of a trans-Pacific war, Captain Hiraide said, "guerrilla operations would be undertaken for the destruction of trade, plus air raids against national territority by some naval force."

He said some bombers might strike from ABCD bases near Japan, but declared the greatest loss which could be inflicted at sea "would be several times less than that done to British shipping by the Germans."

"The United States necessarily will seek compensation for assistance to Soviet Russia," he said. "There is no telling what results this compensation would produce in Japan."

The United States might demand or receive Russian Far Eastern bases in exchange for supplies and this would be of serious concern to Japan, he added.

New Anti-Semitic Oppression Adds to Load on Berlin Jews

BERLIN, Oct. 16 (AP)—A new wave of anti-Semitism in Berlin is characterized by the following developments:

1. The Jewish Kulturbund which provided theatrical performances, concerts and movies to the Jewish population has been dissolved and its artists sent to work in munitions factories, on road building projects and similiar chores.

Jews already were barred from all cultural institutions available to non-Jews.

2. Grocers dealing in vegetables and fruits may not inscribe Jews on their customers lists for these two kinds of products.

Every German household is required to register with a definite grocer, meat market or dairy products shop which alone may then supply it with the quanties allowed under Germany's strict rationing system.

For some time before Jews had been barred from purchasing sweets, condensed milk and many other canned goods.

Last Synagogues Closed

3. The synagogues in Levetzow and Münchener Streets, which remained among the few churches permitted to the Jews, were closed recently and all space available inside them filled with straw sacks. It is believed the buildings will be to house large numbers of Jews.

4. Some 2,000 Jewish families living in flats and apartments received notices during the past 10 days to prepare to leave them.

5. Persons receiving such notices were forbidden to look for other quarters. They were told they would be assigned quarters when the time comes to move.

6. All Jews receiving the evacuation notice must fill out an inventory of all their possessions, from the pianos to collar buttons.

7. They must fill out a list entitled "normal needs of consumer" but not to include objects on this list on the general inventory.

The Jews fear that when they move they will be deprived of everything except those goods listed as "normal needs."

"Normal" Individual Needs

Here are what the Nazi authorities regard as the normal needs of an adult Jewish-man:

Two suits, two pairs of working pants, two workers' blouses or jackets, two aprons, one pullover or training suit, one raincoat or rain jacket, one winter overcoat, two pairs of winter gloves or mittens, three shirts, two undershirts, three pairs of drawers, two pajamas or nightshirts, six pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs, two bedsheets, two bedspreads, one pillowcase or inlet, one blanket or quilt, one set of mattress or straw sack, three hand or bath towels, three dish towels, two scrubbing cloths, two dust and floorcleaning cloths, one pair of street shoes, one pair of house or gymnasium shoes.

The normal needs of an adult Jewess are listed as: two dresses, two occupational dresses if a profession so requires, two aprons or professional smocks, one pullover or knitted jacket, one raincoat or rain costume, one winter coat or large shawl, one pair of winter gloves, three under shirts or union suits, three drawers, two pajamas or nightgowns, two petticoats, six pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs, and other articles from bedsheets to gymnasium shoes in the same quantity as the man.

Having heard that large numbers of Viennese and Prague Jews have been sent either to Poland and Russia or into barracks with only their "normal needs," Berlin Jews greatly fear a similar lot is in store for them.

Australian Aluminum for U. S.?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia — Shortage of aluminum in the United States has directed the interest of an American combine to the exploitation of alunite at Lake Campion, 230 miles from Perth. The deposit extends over 400 acres. Tests have indicated that 18,000 tons of alumina can be obtained a year as a by-product in the production of 12,000 tons of potash. At this rate the supply of raw material at Lake Campion is estimated as sufficient for more than 100 years.

Elimination of Australian imports of potash from France forced agricultural interests to insist that steps be taken in Australia to secure supplies of potash, normal consumption of which has been 11,000 tons a year.

Tests with a pilot plant financed by the West Australian Government gave a recovery of 10 per cent potassium sulphate from Lake Campion alunite. The residue contained over 50 per cent of alumina. A plant for the commercial production of potash from alunite is now being designed and the syndicate holding the Lake Campion leases hopes to be in production within six months.

Australia needs aluminum urgently and the decision of the Commonwealth Government to assist the exploitation of bauxite deposits in Eastern Australia means that aluminum will soon be produced in the Commonwealth.

Newscaster Heckles 'Ghost'

ROME, Oct. 16 (AP)—An Italian radio commentator talked back to a heckling ghost voice today in what was believed to be the first give-and-take air waves argument arising from the new counterpropaganda method adopted by warring nations.

The British and Germans have adopted jamming and fast-talking to silence "Harassing Harry" and "Ivan the Terrible," who interrupt their radiocasts, but Italian commentator Mario Appelius was ready with a different reply.

A ghost voice officially identified as having come from a London station interrupted Signor Appelius' description of Axis successes in the East by demanding: "What is happening in Rome?"

"It is raining in Rome," Signor Appelius answered. "The rain is good for the country. In Rome many babies are being born each day and many streets are being built for future Romans."

The ghost voice broke in with a declaration that stories of a Russian defeat were lies.

"Then who are the 3,000,000 prisoners the Germans captured in Russia?" Signor Appelius asked. "Surely they aren't British, because the British forces are always absent on battlefields where serious fighting is taking place."

The heckler replied that this was not true and added, "I am a true Italian, addressing Italians."

"Why do you interfere with my transmission?" asked Signor Appelius. "Let me speak."

Apparently unable to continue his prepared address, Signor Appelius did get in the comment that "Roosevelt's criminality is dragging Americans into a war which is already lost."

This sort of argument went on for several minutes, ending when Signor Appelius answered the ghost's charge that Italy was fighting Germany's war with this statement: "Italy is fighting for a common victory along with Germany, Finland, Hungary, Slovakia, Croatia and other allied nations."

Group in India Sought to Thwart British War Effort

BOMBAY, India, Oct. 16 (AP)—Purported plans for an "avowedly revolutionary party" which, while professing sympathy for Russia would actively oppose Britain's war effort are contained in seized documents made public today by the Government.

A communiqué said the plan was exposed in letters sent from prison by Jai Prakash Narain, who is in custody under the Defense of India Act.

Mr. Narain's plan, the communiqué said, was to consolidate the Socialist Party by winning over important members of two terrorist organizations known as the Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Hindustan Republican Socialist Association.

Mr. Narain was said to have written his wife, asking her to contact the leaders of the organizations and have them communicate with him by concealing letters in book bindings.

In one of the seized documents, Mr. Narain was said to have written "Our attitude should be that we sympathize fully with Russia but are helpless to do anything about it. At the same time our opposition to Britain's war and our national struggle should continue."

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Union Official Under Trial Loses High A. F. of L. Position

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 16 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor headed into the final hours of its sixty-first convention today, still buzzing over the overwhelming vote by which George E. Browne was denied re-election as eleventh A. F. of L. Vice-President and Executive Council member.

Mr. Browne is on trial with Willie Bioff, west coast theatrical labor leader, in New York City on a charge of extorting $550,000 from motion picture companies in violation of the Anti-Racketeering Act. Mr. Browne is President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

Convention veterans said the 421 to 421 vote by which Edward Flore of Buffalo defeated Mr. Browne for the Vice-Presidency was one of the most one-sided ever cast in an A. F. of L. election.

It was Mr. Browne's nomination, rather than his defeat, which came as a surprise to the convention delegates after they had adopted, earlier in the day, a strongly worded anti-racketeering resolution.

Mr. Flore is President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union and incumbent twelfth Vice-President of the A. F. of L. The general convention impression had been, until shortly before the election hour, that Mr. Browne would not be placed in nomination, but he was nominated by delegates from his own union. The only votes he got were the 420 votes of the three State Employes' Union delegates and one vote from the Colorado State Federation of Labor delegate, also a member of Mr. Browne's union.

Green Again by Acclamation

A. F. of L. President Green was re-elected by acclamation for the eighteenth time. Unanimous votes also were cast for the other 12 Vice-Presidents, who compose the Executive Council, and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany. The new terms begin the first of the year.

The convention earlier amended its constitution to reduce the number of Vice-Presidents from 15 to 13. The Executive Council has recommended the action to expedite the obtaining of quorums for council business.

In addition to calling upon its affiliates to purge themselves of lawlessness, the convention urged the Government to put more labor men in responsible positions.

The Federation's anti-racketeering resolution cited that its "autonomous national and international unions have deemed it wise to maintain the form and structure borrowed from the federal constitution," hence the A. L. of L. cannot discipline them or their subordinates or members.

It said criminal prosecutions were a matter for the courts, but that "the millions of men and women who belong to trade unions will not tolerate the racketeer, the gangster and the criminal in their midst. They will eliminate him."

To Purge Unions of Racketeers

It therefore "calls upon all national and international unions to . . . amend their constitutions, . . . if necessary, so that prompt and diligent action may be taken against locals, officers and members who are guilty of offenses against the public laws and the laws of the national or international union."

It also "calls upon its affiliates to take prompt action whenever racketeering, wrong-doing or other crime is engaged in by any of its officers or members, which tends to bring dishonor on the trade union."

Also, the Federation "directs all central bodies to refuse the seating of any delegate from a union who has been convicted of serious wrong-doing which reflects dishonor on the trade union movement; and such delegate, if convicted after being seated, shall be unseated by such central labor body."

Other resolutions adopted included the sleeping car porters' measure to put the Federation on record against the poll tax, which disenfranchises large number of workers, and the same brotherhood's proposal to indorse President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee in its campaign against discrimination.

Unanimous approval also was given resolutions supporting the Administration's foreign policy; recommending the voluntary pay roll allotments, inaugurated by some unionists as a means of buying national defense bonds; favoring citizenship for Filipino employees of the United States Government (this was particularly in behalf of Chicago Post Office clerks), and opposing the congressional move to tax labor organizations.

The New Setup

Officials said the convention would end today, even if a night session were necessary to clear the slate.

The Vice-Presidents, in their numerical order, are:

William L. Hutcheson, Indianapolis, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Matthew Woll, Washington, International Photo Engravers Union of North America.

Joseph N. Weber, Los Angeles, American Federation of Musicians.

G. M. Bugniazet, Washington, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

George M. Harrison, Cincinnati, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.

Harry C. Bates, Washington, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America.

Edward J. Gainor, Washington, National Association of Letter Carriers.

W. D. Mahon, Detroit, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Felix H. Knight, Kansas City, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

Edward Flore, Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America.

H. W. Brown, Washington, International Association of Machinists.

W. C. Birthright, Indianapolis, Journeymen Barbers International Union.

The officers will take office the first of next year. Toronto was chosen unanimously for the 1942 convention.

He Gives the Draftees a Chuckle

Official United States Army Air Corps

Reggie the Rookie **Private William Lent** **Private William Judy**

"Reggie" is the hit of the day at Chanute Field in Illinois. Private Lent is the artist who originated him and Private Judy inspired Mr. Lent. "Reggie" appears frequently in the Chanute Field paper, Wings.

Illinois Soldiers Art Show Wins Praise for Excellence

By Private Godfrey Sperling, Jr.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANTOUL, Ill.—While the Army is placing much emphasis these days on the "toughening up" of the Nation's youth, it is no secret that defense, 1941 style, is not neglecting the soldier's cultural interests.

For evidence, take the art exhibit recently held at Chanute Field here. The army post art exhibit has just closed its doors after 3,000 visitors were attracted to the Chaplain Center to view 135 artistic efforts by soldiers of this post.

Why did they come, these throngs, 40 per cent of whom were civilians? Many of the civilians, who traveled from every part of the State to see what the result would be when Army and art combined, came for curiosity's sake. Others thought such a visit a part of their duty—they hoped by supporting the show to encourage the boys. The greatest number came, reasonably enough, for the sake of art itself. But all, no matter what impetus brought them, left with one comment—"It's great. I had no idea there was such talent in the Army."

The judges, Prof. Charles E. Bradbury, University of Illinois Department of Art; Robert C. Zuppke, University of Illinois football coach and an artist in his own right; and Col. Perry G. Wainer, representative from the field, echoed the praise of the public.

Attracting the most attention among the work of the 35 entrants were giant murals of "Ezekiel" and "Zechariah" by Private Morris Adamour of Brooklyn, N. Y., copies of a famous fresco by Michelangelo in the Sistine Chapel in Rome. Private Adamour, a student in the electrical welding course here, had to do his painting at odd hours—usually late hours—to finish this work in two months' time for exhibition. As fine as these paintings were, they had to take second place to "Barracks Scene," a picture which not only typified but caught the spirit of army life. It was painted by Private Richard J. Weiford of Moorestown, N. J.

While these paintings were gaining much of the admiration of the onlookers, a plump, little soldier with a cherub-like smile by the name of "Reggie the Rookie" was winning thousands of new friends. "Reggie" was created by Private William Lent, a member of the Art Department of a Battle Creek, Mich., firm before coming into the Army last winter under the Selective Servic Act. The work won Private Lent a first place in the contest for cartoons, but the story behind "Reggie" is more interesting than the news that merit has been recognized.

"Reggie" in real life is Private William Judy, Hoopeston, Ill., another selectee and pal of Private Lent. The first time the artist saw Private Judy, the 5 foot, 2 inch heavyweight caught Private Lent's imagination. "Bill was wearing an oversized raincoat," Private Lent tells it, "and at first glance I imagined I was entering 'Tent City.' What the soldiers call the tent section on a field. He was the individual personification of the Lost Battalion."

Private Lent was looking for an idea for a weekly cartoon in Wings, the camp newspaper, but he looked no further. From that moment, Private Judy was "Reggie the Rookie," the prototype of one of the outstanding cartoons of the entire Army.

There were many more prize-winners and others still who gained praise at this happy meeting when army and art shook hands. Then the pictures were veiled, the doors closed, and "finis" placed on one of the first great efforts toward art appreciation in a service unit.

However, the meeting was not a hail and farewell one. Already officials here are making plans for an even greater Chanute Field Art Exhibit this winter.

Partial Censorship by Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox reported yesterday that plans for Navy censorship of overseas communications "are now well under way" but that actual imposition of such censorship probably would not come for some time.

In a press release issued by the Navy Department, Mr. Knox emphasized that no censorship of domestic news, publication or radiocast was involved in these plans "other than the voluntary method which is now in operation."

The arrangements for supervisory control of overseas communications are being made, he said, to insure a minimum of interruption and inconvenience to legitimate business. Naval officers enrolled from various businesses which make heaviest use of cables and overseas radio, such as the press, banks and shipping, are being especially trained for the censorship work under direction of the Commandant of the Third Naval District at New York City.

Mr. Knox expressed belief that the American press would welcome strict censorship of outgoing communications "not only in the realization that such censorship is in the interests of national security but in the knowledge that with the leakage of vital information effectively bottled up within the United States a greater freedom for the dissemination of legitimate news will result."

Mr. Knox took occasion in discussing censorship plans to express his gratification at the "excellent co-operation demonstrated by the various services" in avoiding publicity on certain types of information such as that regarding ship movements which the Navy has asked withheld in the interest of national defense.

War Competition Pushes Milk Price Up 14 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Keen competition between domestic consumers and Uncle Sam for dairy products has contributed to a 14 per cent advance in fluid milk prices for most city users during the past three months, the Agriculture Department reported yesterday

Government purchases of cheese and evaporated and dried milk are being made for shipment to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease program.

The Department reported that three-fourths of the 110 city markets which regularly report have raised prices either to producers or consumers, or both, during the past 90 days.

The October retail average of 25 representative cities is 13.74 cents a quart for home delivered milk. This is an increase of .15 cent a quart over the September average, and about 1.75 cents a quart, or 14 per cent, over the October average of last year. The highest price reported was 17 cents at Charleston, S. C. The lowest was 11 cents in a number of midwestern cities.

The sharp competition for milk is reflected, the Department said, in the fact that during the first eight months of this year the production of evaporated milk and American cheddar cheese — two products needed in large quantities for shipment to Britain—increased 14 and 18.4 per cent, respectively, over the corresponding output of 1940.

Atlantic Navy Yard Wages Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — The Navy Department announced last night that pay increases had been authorized for thousands of civilian workers in navy shipbuilding yards on the Atlantic Coast, effective as of last Monday.

The increases have been designed to bring navy yard wage rates from Maine to Georgia into line with rates paid in commercial yards. The increases will vary from one locality to another. Therefore, officials here would make no estimate as to the average percentage of raise, the number of workers affected nor the total amount of additional money which will go out in the next pay envelopes.

Previously, wages had been increased on the Pacific Coast and in other sections of the country where navy shipyards operate. The present Atlantic wage rates have been in effect since November, 1940.

In announcing the latest adjustments the Navy Department said:

"The present revision has been made by the Department on its own initiative to comply with the promise of the Secretary of the Navy last June. At that time he stated, with special reference to conferences between management and labor to stabilize wages for the shipbuilding industry, that whenever agreements resulting from those conferences established commercial shipyard rates, with which navy yard rates are inconsistent, necessary action would be taken as promptly as possible."

The action came as a surprise to Philip van Gelder, Executive Secretary of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, which had been campaigning to have navy yard wage scales brought into line with the pay in commercial shipyards.

Pending detailed information on the Navy's concessions, Mr. van Gelder was unable to say what the increases would amount to or how many workers would be affected. If the concessions amount to what the Union has been seeking, however, he estimated that 70,000 to 80,000 men would be affected and that the increase might average 5 to 10 cents an hour.

The Union sought a minimum scale of $1.12 an hour for all first-class mechanics. Mr. van Gelder said the Navy's scale ranged from $1 to $1.18 depending upon the type of work.

Newspaper Guild Administration Out

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Incumbent leaders of the American Newspaper Guild (Congress of Industrial Organizations) conceded defeat of their entire ticket in the Guild's national referendum, and immediately pledged support to the new administration.

Balloting by the 12,257 Guild members eligible to vote will not be completely tabulated or announced until midnight tonight. The administration leaders acknowledged defeat on the basis of nearly complete, unofficial returns.

Guild President Donal M. Sullivan of Boston, Executive Vice-President Milton Kaufman of New York, and Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche of Newark, N. J., issued a statement saying the anti-administration "pro-Guild" ticket had won and congratulated their opponents.

The new administration will be headed by Milton M. Murray of Detroit as President; Sam Eubanks, Oakland, Calif., Executive Vice-President, and William Rodgers, Washington, D. C., Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Pasche was not a candidate for re-election.

Is a Nationwide Steel Strike in Offing?

By Ralph Heinz
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — New labor disturbances in the steel industry, coupled with the statement by a high-ranking official of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee that a national steel strike is in the offing if the union is not granted the right of way to form an industry-wide "closed shop," indicate that the expected showdown between labor and the industry over this closed shop issue may not be far off.

The official who frankly predicted trouble if the union demands are not met, cannot be quoted yet, but his opinion is believed to reflect the official view within the Congress of Industrial Organizations leadership. It squares with the statement by Van A Bittner, Regional Director of the SWOC, at a recent local union meeting here, that "we are strong enough now to take what we want," and another by Mr. Bittner that "the time has come when all steel must be made by union men alone."

Signs of a Showdown

Renewal on Oct. 15 of the union organization drive at the great Gary works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, threatening for a time to close it down completely, following sporadic "stoppages" over the past few weeks, brought another climax in a series of such disturbances throughout the entire industry during the past few months. While behind it, the industry now is understood to see clearly, is an integrated, organized, nationwide campaign to force a showdown on the matter of the closed shop, the disturbances in each instance have been ostensibly for various incidental reasons.

Already these disturbances have caused a serious disruption of defense production. The national operating rate last week was the lowest for this year. In about a week's time, for instance, three subsidiary plants of the United States Steel Corporation in Chicago lost 40,000 tons of steel ingots, close to 28,000 tons of rolled steel products, and more than 20,000 tons of blast furnace pig iron, through these stoppages. These losses, it is figured—and this puts the question before us in more significant terms—were enough to make more than 2,500 medium-sized tanks, or 10 merchant ships, or 45 submarines, or 500,000 155mm shells, or 1,666 box cars.

Industry to Resist

Meanwhile, there is no indication that the industry itself has let up in its decision to accept the union challenge. The operators have decided definitely against further "appeasement" and will stand firm against granting of the closed shop, even at the risk of Government appropriation of their properties.

Whether Government seizure of the steel industry in the face of a threat of a general steel strike is likely, depends on how far the Government can go to influence the unions, it is believed, against carrying their campaign through to this extreme position now.

Observers here believe this Chicago area has been selected as sort of a testing ground for the closed shop showdown campaign, although plants elsewhere have been experiencing almost daily stoppages, usually of a minor character, except for the trouble in the United States Steel "captive mines." This is borne out, they say, by the fact the unions have made no effort to advance specific grievances as reasons for the stoppages here.

Further evidence of the great determination of the unions is seen in the fact that they have ventured across the Chicago boundary in their campaign. Until recently plants in Chicago have had little or no trouble, because the unions have been unwilling to cross swords again with the Chicago police.

San Diego's Anti-Strike Plan Succeeds in Building Trades

By the Associated Press

A master agreement prohibiting strikes and lockouts in the San Diego, Calif., building industry was hailed by officials as a model for the Nation to adopt to prevent industrial strife.

B. Folsom Jenkins, President of the San Diego Chapter of the Building Contractors Association of California, said the plan adopted last February by the contractors, labor, material houses and financing institutions had brought labor peace in the industry here.

Mr. Jenkins' report was made at the annual meeting of the San Diego Industries, Inc. He said the agreement had interested the Federal Department of Labor, and recommended it to all industries for study.

"When I say that lockouts and strikes are prohibited, I mean that we have the machinery set up which will give all parties adequate relief," said Mr. Jenkins.

"Thus far the plan has succeeded. Complaints must be submitted to the industry's Co-ordinating Committee, composed of representatives of the units of the industry. A 45-day breathing period is provided before any strike or lockout can occur. During that period complaints are the subject of hearings.

"Two major complaints were made since signing the agreement, and both were settled by the Committee without difficulty."

Detroit—A dispute at the Great Lakes Steel Corporation in River Rouge, the fourth in four months, was termed by officials of the firm a "wildcat" strike. The plant employs 8,000 men and has many defense orders.

Four hundred men present at a union meeting last night booed down Orville Kincaid, their Regional Director, when he attempted to announce the results of wage adjustment negotiations he had carried on with the management. One critic said the adjustments called for an increase of only one cent an hour for common labor, and a picket line was formed at the plant gates a short while later. The Congress of Industrial Organizations union has had a contract with the company since July 16.

Pascagoula, Miss. — Announcement of a back-to-work move at the Pascagoula yard of the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation was made by Federal Conciliator Bryce P. Holcombe, who said that representatives of various metal trades unions had agreed to recommend to their membership resumption of operations after three days' idleness.

The strike, affecting 2,800 men, was certified to the National Defense Mediation Board by the Labor Department, which explained that the American Federation of Labor Boilermakers Union had struck because some of the pipe welders in the plant were trying to form an independent union.

The yard has $150,000,000 in national defense orders.

Washington—The possibility of a renewed work stoppage loomed for steel company operated "captive" soft coal mines as a result of a deadlock in negotiations of workers and management before the National Defense Mediation Board.

The C. I. O. United Mine Workers are demanding a closed shop agreement for 43,000 employees of the captive mines in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

The Mediation Board last month arranged a 30-day truce following a week's walkout by the union miners.

Pittsburgh—Union acceptance of a compromise wage boost ended a strike of service workers which had closed eight of the largest hotels in Pittsburgh for 15 days. The hotel operators agreed to increase pay rolls by $215,000 a year—a 14 per cent hike as compared with the 20 per cent originally demanded by the strikers.

Detroit—Due to the defense effort, the Detroit Symphony will play 22 concerts this season instead of 21.

It was the defense effort which boomed business, which makes more money available, which was the basis of a demend of A. F. of L. musicians for a longer season.

A strike was called by A. F. of L. musicians as Bruno Walter, the conductor, arrived earlier in the week for rehearsals for the opening concert tonight. The Symphony Society and Union officials reached an agreement for 22 concerts, ending the strike.

New York—Bands composed of members of the American Federation of Musicians (A. F. of L.) were ordered off all sustaining programs of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company Networks by James C. Petrillo, A. F. of M. President.

CBS, at the time its concert orchestra was scheduled to be heard, announced over the network that the strike order had prevented presentation of the program, and disclaimed any responsibility for the situation.

NBC said that approximately eight orchestra units in its Hollywood and Chicago offices struck at midnight and that substitute shows and talks were being used. The company said that its New York headquarters had not been notified of the strike order.

Union spokesmen said the strike order resulted from a dispute with two radio stations in Pittsburgh, WJAS, CBS outlet, and KQV, NBC outlet, over union demands that they employ eleven-man sustaining orchestras.

CBS, in its broadcast statement, said that WJAS was neither owned nor operated by CBS and that the network could not control the terms or conditions under which the station employed musicians.

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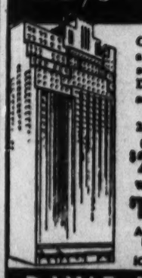

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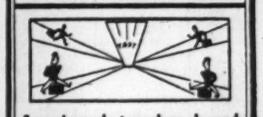

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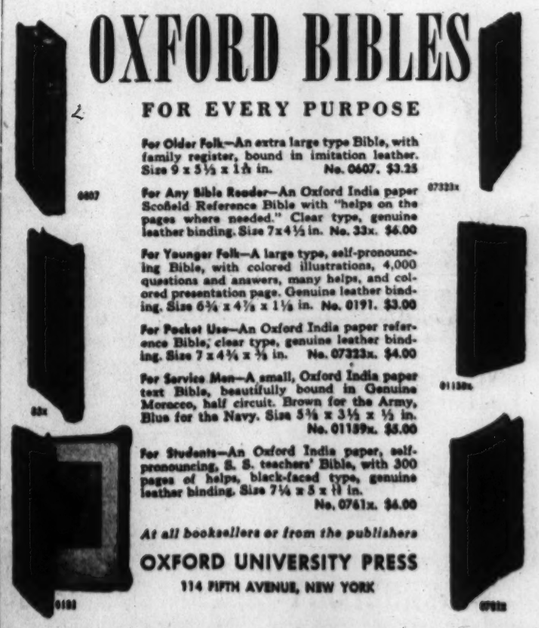

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Petain Orders Trial For Five War Leaders

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 16 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Pétain tonight ordered a speedy public trial for five men accused of leading France to defeat against Germany, including former Premiers Léon Blum and Edouard Daladier and the one-time Allied Generalissimo, Marie Gustave Gamelin.

The Chief of State announced in a radiocast that he had ordered M. Daladier, M. Blum, and General Gamelin transferred from one prison to another and had held Guy la Chambre, former Air Minister, and Pierre Jacomet, former Administrator of National Defense Industries, at the Chateau de Bourassol.

He failed to mention Pierre Cot, another former Air Minister, who is now in the United States.

In addition to the five ordered to trial, Paul Reynaud, the last Premier of the Republic, and Georges Mandel, his Minister of Interior, were ordered held in an undisclosed separate fortress.

Marshal Pétain said there were "grave presumptions" against them.

M. Daladier, M. Blum and General Gamelin will be held in the Fort de Portalet near Pau until the Riom trial starts.

The Marshal discarded propositions of his Council of Political Justice for specific sentences and substituted instead public trials for the five principals who already are indicted. M. Cot can only be indicted after extradition.

"The sentence which will close the Riom trial," the Marshal said, "must be handed down in full daylight.

"The court will hit not only persons but the methods and customs of the regime. It will be without appeal. It cannot be discussed any longer. It will mark the final point of one of the most sorrowful points in the life of France.

"I promise you that if you have been betrayed, you will not be deceived."

Hull Denies Panama Talk

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — Secretary of State Cordell Hull assailed today as "unfair tactics" what he characterized as attempts to "make political capital out of the recent events in Panama."

"Lest any individual be misled by such unfair tactics," the Secretary said in a formal statement, "I state clearly and categorically for the record that the United States Government had no connection, direct or indirect, with the recent governmental changes in the Republic of Panama."

Mr. Hull was moved to issue his statement by charges in some quarters that the United States engineered the sudden removal of Arnulfo Arias from the Presidency of Panama.

Earlier in the day Senator Henrik Shipstead (R) of Minnesota accused officials of this country of engineering the presidential turnover and said that he feared this would "arouse suspicions of all South American Republics."

The Minnesota Senator said in an interview that he believed that United States officials encouraged the unseating of Arias when Arias protested against arming of American-owned vessels registered under the Panamanian flag.

Minimum Pay Asked on Farms

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Six representatives of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union appealed to Congress to fix minimum wages for farm laborers and ban child labor in agriculture.

The six men, who rode all night in an automobile to testify before a Senate Labor Subcommittee, supported a bill by Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota which would deny farm benefits, subsidies, and loans to farmers who employed child labor or failed to pay minimum wage scales fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture after public hearings.

J. R. Butler, President of the Union, testified that machine farming had expanded greatly in recent years with the result that thousands of tenants and sharecroppers had been forced off cotton farms and reduced to the status of day laborers with work available only a few months each season.

J. E. Clayton, principal of a Negro school at Littig, Texas, said that reduced acreage and farm tractors were making it impossible for thousands of small farmers to make a living.

"These people drift into towns and cities," he said, "and soon mix with crooks and gangsters. The southern Negro is happy on the farm and he'll stay there if he can make a living. We can make a better living down South by accident than we can up North by hard work."

Fight Japan Now, Pepper Says, For Hitler Is Certain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, counseled the United States today to prepare for "certain" conflict with Hitler by "immobilizing Japan" and by sweeping the seas clear of the Japanese, German, Italian, and French fleets.

"It is just as certain that we are going to have to fight Hitler as it is that the United States and Great Britain are going to continue to exist," Senator Pepper told newsmen. "We and Hitler are going to be the eventual ones between whom the struggle will be decided."

The Senator, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and a vehement advocate of more active aid to Axis foes, declared that Japan was awaiting the outcome of the Russo-German war before taking new military steps.

"If Hitler should destroy Russia," he said, "it follows as night after day that the Japanese will strike with further aggression. . . . A long time ago we should have used our naval and air forces, plus relentless economic pressure, at points where that would do the most good. It is not yet too late to draw a line and tell Japan if it is crossed we will shoot."

Neutrality Test Opens In Congress

Continued from Page 1

islation, you lose control of those steps to a point where even those who instigate them are unable to control them."

He said that the facts disclosed by Administration witnesses during the secret hearings before the Foreign Affairs Committee would lead 90 per cent of the House to vote against the resolution.

"You would do it because of the direction in which that evidence points," he said. "At the end of the road lies the bloody path of war."

In its majority report Oct. 15 the House Foreign Affairs Committee declared:

"The recent piratical attacks by German submarines and aircraft on American vessels make it necessary to consider the repeal of Section 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939. The safety of the crews of such vessels and the success of our program of all-out aid to those nations resisting aggression makes such repeal a matter of extreme urgency."

Republican Report

Republican members of the Committee did not force a roll call on the resolution, but six of them issued a minority report declaring that "the steps toward war are coming faster," and adding: "If this law passes, every one of our merchantmen will be subject to attack without warning, as a warship under international law."

The minority opposed "piecemeal legislation" and said all were agreed on opposition to Hitlerism, but added that the Neutrality Act had worked thus far in keeping America at peace.

As an alternative, it proposed that the President make available to Britain under British registry all American ships which could be used for carrying supplies. The minority report was signed by Representatives George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts, Robert B. Chipperfield of Illinois, Karl G. Mundt of South Dakota, Bartel J. Jonkman of Michigan, John M. Vorys and Frances P. Bolton of Ohio.

Only two American ships flying the American flag have been sunk, the minority added, and there have been no American fatalities. Four ships placed under Panamanian registry and apparently armed have been sunk.

Capital observers were comparing the present situation with the vote in the House in 1917 on President Wilson's ship-arming proposal. A motion by Representative Cooper of Wisconsin to recommit the bill for amendment then was defeated 293 to 125. The bill itself was passed, 403 to 14.

British Auction Sale Cuts Bottlenecks In Machine-Tool Lack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, England—An original idea to avoid bottlenecks has been put into practice here. This was an auction sale of machine tools of the kinds used in making of war materials of all sorts—tanks, guns, airplanes, shells, ships.

Representatives from factories engaged in war work in southwest England attended the sale. Similar auctions have already been held in the Midlands with considerable success. Buyers came armed with the lists of tools they wanted, and as the auctioneer read them out he was greeted with cries of "We've got those" and "I'll take those." Firm's representatives were prepared, perhaps, to lend surplus tools or to borrow pending their own supplies coming in from manufacturers.

When the sale was over it was learned that many firms had been put in touch with each other and more than 100 "bottlenecks" had been eliminated, added to which was the cutting out of much correspondence.

Marcantonio Backs Neutrality Repeal

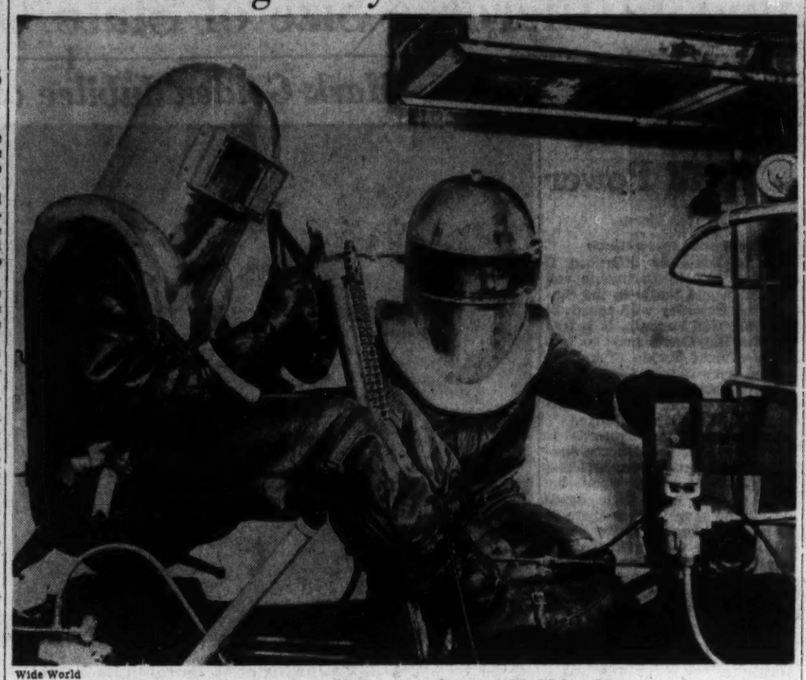
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Representative Vito Marcantonio, of Manhattan's 20th Congressional District, a leader of left-wing American Labor Party forces, was the sole member of the lower house to vote against adoption of the Selective Service bill last year, but now stands "ready to vote for war."

Specifically urging repeal of the Neutrality Act, Mr. Marcantonio announced his shift on the European war, which before the Russo-German war he was wont to characterize as an "imperialistic" conflict, in an address to 3,500 members of the American Youth Congress at Manhattan Center last night.

"We cannot wait for the fall of the Soviet Union," he said. "We cannot wait for England to be subjugated. If we do wait, we shall have to fight alone and lose millions of American lives."

Learning to Fly at 67 Below Zero



Wide World

They Simulate Flying Conditions 10 Miles Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—These researchers, helmeted much like undersea divers and wearing sheepskins, are shown in the "cold room" that has been opened by the Douglas Aircraft Company to determine how airplane equipment will perform 10 miles above the earth.

Dressed in helmets and shoulder pads of spun aluminum the men are shown operating plane controls in a room where the temperature runs as low as 67 degrees below zero. The air-intake hose visible at the waist of the man on the left is used for breathing.

Next to the cold room is an altitude chamber used for pilot training and for study of cabin supercharging, subjects that will continue to grow in importance as commercial planes, as well as military, continue to climb upstairs.

How Deep Is Civilian Unrest in Germany?

Continued from Page 1

slan front. We are losing our husbands, and sons, and women throughout the Reich are ready to revolt against Hitler's tyranny. This revolt may come sooner than you think—perhaps this winter.'

Growing Unrest

Faced with this growing unrest throughout his country, Hitler must attempt to soothe public feelings with hopes of peace, but even the Germans are beginning to doubt his promises.

Hence Hitler's renewed peace offensive and the lies of German propaganda are curiously interwoven.

Symptomatic of the growing nervousness of the Germans regarding the manner in which the war is going is the following report given to me by a famous German doctor who arrived here recently from Vienna. This Viennese specialist said:

"Intelligent Germans, who now realize that Germany cannot win the war, are worried by the manner in which the Allies focus all blame and hatred on Hitler. In Germany, we all realize that Hitler no longer is master of the situation, and that the real ruler of Germany is the German military class.

"These officers, who already have plunged Germany into five wars during the past century, now control everything in the Reich and even the Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, Gen. Reinhard Heydrich, is one of their men. These German generals are using Hitler as a figurehead, and, when the time comes, they will overthrow him as they overthrew the Kaiser in the last war.

"It is a noticeable fact recently that Marshal Hermann Göring has dropped entirely from Nazi affairs and is becoming more and more identified with the military clique. Marshal Göring is being trained by the military class to succeed Hitler when the time is ripe. The real enemy of Germany is now the Junker military class and not Hitler."

Such stories must be accepted with a measure of reservation. Tales about friction between Hitler and the German General Staff have appeared before, only to be proved either untrue or premature. But the character of the particular witness in this case—and his opportunities for real knowledge of German affairs—lend a measure of importance to what is, after all, his personal assessment.

Junkers to Blame

This German refugee, like many serious-thinking Germans, fears that America and Britain will make the mistake of forgiving Germany should Hitler be overthrown, but feels that the Prussian officer class also must be destroyed if Europe is to enjoy continued peace after the present war.

Bismarck brought the Prussian officers to power and these men really are responsible for the formidable German war machine now working such havoc in Russia. Any student of German history will realize that they, as much as Hitler, are responsible for Germany's continued love for war and violence.

Meanwhile, while unrest grows in Germany itself, I learn from reliable sources in touch with German affairs that a secret peace party is growing in strength in the Reich. One of the prime leaders of this party is Franz von Papen, Germany's Ambassador to Turkey. Other men working for peace, which they think obtainable by sacrificing Hitler and his clique, are Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former economic dictator of Germany and certain powerful Junker Army generals.

However, peace with these men who brought Hitler to power would be as dangerous as making peace with Hitler himself. This time, America, Britain, and their Allies must finish with militarist Germany forever and the German Nation must be taught that war gains nothing but only brings misery for everyone concerned. In the meantime, it is encouraging to learn from many reports reaching here from Germany that the Germans at last are beginning to learn this lesson.

U. S. Man Power If Soviet Falls?

Continued from Page 1

tion which is more and more likely to be waged against the command of the enemy, the brains of his Army, than against the nerves of his men. The act of decision will aim more at restricting the mobility of the enemy's main force than in the physical destruction of his organization. Once the enemy is held—that is, mobility is denied him—the act of annihilation will take place."

Both Sides Play Game

The Germans today are throwing in all they can to perform just this very act. And since for the first time they are up against an enemy able and willing to play the game the new way, they are meeting all sorts of difficulties for the first time. Hence the military view that their successes are likely to be inconclusive as long as the Soviet main army organization remains intact and the machinery for bringing up continuous reinforcements succeeds in standing the strain imposed upon it.

Unlike the British Army, which has an unbroken tradition of many generations of two-dimensional thinking in regard to military operations the Germans and Russians have new armies trained exclusively to the new idea. Even in the days when two-dimensional thought was perfectly reasonable, the basis of tactics was to seek to move into the third dimension by occupying the ridges and hilltops or as it was termed "taking up a commanding position." But today the airplane functioning in combat high up in that third dimension has to a great extent nullified the puny efforts of land troops to get there and the premium has been removed from the massiveness of ground formations to the mobility of them. This explains the modern mechanized army moving in any direction under the protection of its own traveling fortresses, the tanks, which can fire while moving like battleships and are generally constituted for fighting not on fronts but in areas where advanced striking can be done from the air. The tank and airplane, in other words, are as much contemporary complements to one another where the castle and the sally party were in former years, the bowmen and the knights, the infantry and the cavalry. Back of armoured land forces in modern motorized warfare move the infantrymen not so much to storm positions as to garrison areas already dominated in order that bases can be established—air bases in particular—for a subsequent repetition of the same operations farther ahead.

This is an enormously exhausting and confusing type of warfare, this latter-day reversion to principles obtaining before the experience of protracted trench warfare brought about the Maginot Line and the mentality that relied upon static defenses, and the current communiqués of tremendous importance to the world can be understood properly only if the revolutionized character of the operations in this titanic struggle is borne in mind all the while.

Black Mountain College Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C., Oct. 16—Black Mountain College is organized as a co-operative democracy. Last evening the mechanisms of its democracy became operative to their fullest as the annual business meeting of the corporation was held.

The purpose of this meeting, held every year, usually during the first week of October, is three fold. The work of the year is reviewed, and two of the six members of the Board of Fellows and the Rector are elected by the faculty.

Black Mountain's democracy is based on the absence of outside control. Under its corporate organization, the College is legally owned and controlled by its faculty. It does not have and never has had a Board of Trustees. As administrative officers, the faculty of the college elect each year two of their members to serve three-year terms on the Board of Fellows, a group set up to take care of faculty appointments, to handle all financial affairs, and to make decisions as to college policy. The Chairman of the Board and an ex-officio member is the Rector, also elected by the faculty from their own number. Black Mountain has no President, and the Rector is the official representative of the college.

The students have a representative voice in the administration of the college through a Student Moderator and three other student officers elected by the student body through a modified form of proportional representation.

U. S. Plane With 3 Aboard Lost on Flight to England

MONTREAL, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Royal Air Force Ferry Command announced that a Lockheed Hudson bomber being delivered to England was missing with three men, First Officer W. A. Herron of Hatboro, Pa., Radio Operator C. L. Larder, of Delia, Alta., and Capt. W. J. Guy of Cardiff, South Wales.

U. S.-Made Warplanes Replace British in the Middle East

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of the United States Air Corps, said today the Middle East war front is being "completely refurnished with American aircraft as rapidly as possible."

Major-General Brett recently returned from the Middle East after an observation tour of that sector. He said the plan was for American models to replace English planes completely in the Middle East.

He added that he had recommended fullest development of the South Atlantic air-ferry route for delivery of the planes, not only to the Middle East but to England as well.

"I believe the majority of the planes in the Middle East at the present time are American and the number is steadily being increased," he said.

Although it takes eight days to fly a bomber from Miami to the Middle East or Gibraltar and then to England, Major-General Brett said this route would be much faster in the long run because of more favorable weather.

"During winter planes on the American side sometimes must wait as long as two weeks for favorable weather before they can take off for England," he added.

Both the United States and Great Britain are developing alternative air fields on both sides of the South Atlantic which will allow a continuous flow of planes even though the weather be unfavorable in some sections.

Bases already are established leading from the west coast of Africa to Cairo, Egypt, to such an extent that ferrying planes is as safe as flying in the United States, he asserted.

He said such American planes as the Tomahawk (Curtiss fighter), Maryland (Martin bomber) and Boston (Curtiss bomber), because of certain differences in construction, performed better in desert conditions than some similar British planes.

At the present time, the Air Corps Chief said, it would be impossible to ferry fighters across the Atlantic either by the northern or southern route. He added, however, that the use of converted commercial carriers which would discharge the planes several hundred miles from land was being discussed.

U. S. in Middle East

CAIRO, Oct. 16 (AP)—The United States is involved in widespread and ever-increasing activities connected with the war in this Middle East arena.

These activities all are within the scope of existing legislation and reflect Washington's policy of giving Great Britain all aid short of war.

The United States Legation in Cairo which a year ago had only four persons with diplomatic status on the staff now has 17. At their head is Alexander C. Kirk, who took over as Minister last spring.

The Legation's full complement, including brightly-uniformed guards and messengers, is well over 100.

Its 54 rooms humming with work all day long and well into the night are like cells of a beehive.

The sight of United States uniforms in Egypt no longer attracts attention. More than 100 American officers have been here in one capacity or another.

Lieut. Col. Bonner F. Fellers, who came here a year ago as the Legation's military attaché, now has four assistant military attaches and numerous other aides.

Major W. A. Eddy, United States Marine Corps, on leave as president of Hobart College, recently assumed the post of naval attaché.

Lieut. Col. Edwin W. Piburn and Lieut. Col. Edwin S. Perrin, defense aid representatives, are charged with aiding in getting American materials into Egypt and into use after they arrive.

Other officers and technical sergeants act as advisers. Among their establishments are schools for instruction on tank mechanisms and airplane mechanisms.

The consulate at Port Said has opened a branch office at Suez, with Vice-Consul John P. Squire of Boston in charge. Mr. Squire, who is a son of Consul Paul C. Squire of Venice, recently expelled by the Italians and now in Switzerland, took a house in Suez, but after the windows were blown out twice in successive raids he decided to move. He now lives in a tent in the desert outside town.

Ralph Bain, general representative of the American Red Cross in the Middle East, has an office in the Legation.

A large amount of food and supplies originally consigned to the Greeks arrived after their collapse, and Mr. Bain's job recently has been to distribute these supplies elsewhere.

Recipients include Italian natives in East Africa, Greek refugees and Egyptian air-raid victims.

There is a sprinkling of other Americans here.

Among those doing a special job is Sergeant Major Tex Bradford of the British Royal Engineers. He is a fire-fighting expert of Corpus Christi, Texas, who placed his talents at the disposal of the British and now extinguishes fires caused by air raids.

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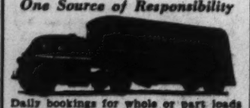
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Furs are so supple nowadays that designers handle them as softly as fabrics. This gives new interest and becomingness to the fur fashions now being advertised in The Christian Science Monitor by furriers of good standing.

M. G. A. Again Planning to Increase Size of State Open Golf Championship Purse

Leading Pros Expected To Be Attracted Here

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A $5,000 State open golf championship, with a large number of nationally famous professionals competing, is due to be held in Massachusetts next summer, it was learned last night at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association at the Winchester Country Club.

Although final details have not yet been worked out and although plans are not yet ready for publication, it is known that one of the large clubs near Metropolitan Boston is ready to stage the event and is awaiting only M. G. A. action and approval before making a public announcement.

By a Staff Photographer
Mel Merritt

Hint of this action came in the words of M. G. A. President Mel Merritt of Salem, who last night declared that he was still advocating a $5,000 open championship and that the Executive Committee of the M. G. A. was trying to iron out details on a plan to bring most of the leading pros to the Bay State.

Pet Idea

That Merritt is still urging support of a $5,000 purse for the annual State open championship comes as no surprise, for the idea is one of his pets. In fact it was practically the first move he made after he took office as President for the first time a year ago.

One day last December Merritt called the golf writers of this city to the Parker House, where he "thought out loud" during a luncheon about a substantially increased purse for the State open as compared to the $1,000 in prizes it now carries. As the golf season approached the plan was taking shape when the National P. G. A. announced it was staging its championship in Denver, Colo., the second week in July. This was one week later than the Massachusetts open was scheduled to be played, which itself was to be played three weeks after the national open championship at Fort Worth, Texas.

Plans Abandoned

Because it was too much to expect to have the pros sandwich a transcontinental trip between the two national championships, plans for last summer's augmented State open quite naturally had to be abandoned.

With the M. G. A.'s Executive Committee having given its unanimous approval to a $5,000 open last summer and the new committee elected last night expected to approve it again, only minor details are left to be ironed out. The course has been chosen, and the dates are practically certain to be set around the first of July.

Second Proposal

This change in the State open is just one of the many improvements inaugurated by Merritt, the Salem golfer who last night was elected to head the M. G. A. for a second year. For another, he proposed at the meeting last evening that a change be made in the collection of club dues to the association by which clubs could charge their members $1 for handicap cards to be sent to the M. G. A. Any club doing this would be excused from paying the association dues of $75 for 18-hole courses and $50 for nine-hole layouts. No action was taken on this proposal, however, as Merritt asked that it be tabled for one year to be voted upon at the next annual meeting.

President Merritt also announced that officials of the M. G. A. and of the New England section of the P. G. A. have been searching for some way to aid deserving caddies. "We hope," he declared, "that the time will come when it will be possible to give college scholarships of $1,000 each to two deserving caddies, and if our joint plans for increasing our revenues go through, we may be able to do it soon."

Blaney Re-elected

Re-elected with Merritt were Vice-President W. O. Blaney of Brae Burn, Secretary-Treasurer A. O. Barker of Cohasset, and Counsel Franklin King of Woods Hole. Joseph M. Batchelder, popular young President of Salem Country Club, was elected a Vice-President to fill the vacancy left by W. Prince Smith of Pittsfield, who had served his two years.

Elected to the Executive Committee were Howard W. Biscoe, Jr., of The Country Club, John W. Filoon of Thorny Lee, and Julian T. Hargraves of Framingham to replace Edmond F. Dagnino of Bear Hill. George Finlay of Charles River and Joe Batchelder. Re-elected to the committee were A. Oram Fulton of Oyster Harbors and Durham Jones of Wianno.

Both Teams Will Be At Full Power

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Up to late this afternoon it looked as if both Dartmouth and Harvard would tangle in the Stadium this Saturday with squads at practically full strength. It is true that the Big Green may go into action without Tackle Nick Daukas and Harvard might have to operate without Gordie Lyle, wing back, but in neither instance should the result of the contest hinge.

Scout reports and records to date cannot give the Crimson anything more than a hope. And that hope is built solely upon the hosts playing over their heads and getting more than a share of the so-called breaks of the game. It is generally recognized that the teams are pretty even on the line of scrimmage, but that the Big Green backs can out-run and outpass the Harvards with ease.

Expertly Coached

Both clubs are expertly coached and there would be no margin there unless in favor of Harvard. Tuss McLaughry is serving his first year with the Hanover football forces and is installing a new system to players he has had to study in short order. So far he has seemingly not been handicapped and has a season record of three games won.

Even though the Big Green has gone through three games, the locals are not far behind in game experience for Penn and Cornell gave Harvard more opposition than Norwich and Amherst, the first two games, gave Dartmouth, but Colgate provided the needed hard-game experience. McLaughry did have the chance to view several of his operatives in the first two games whereas Harlow seldom dared to trust his depth against major opponents.

Better Backing Up

On the line of scrimmage Harvard will face the Big Green with a solid wall of weight and experience. And while the Dartmouth scrimmage line might not have the experience of the Harvard, the reports say that Johnny Krol and Remsen Crego are armored tanks backing up the Green forwards.

Backing up of the line has played an important part in the Harvard defense this year. When the close reserves filled the holes nothing could move the Crimsons, but when the reactions were slow there were semblances of a parade. Johnny Page, the center, is proving the answer to the Harvard defense at the moment, but he hardly weighs enough to stand the pounding for 60 minutes.

Dartmouth Loaded

In the backfield by comparison Dartmouth is loaded. Krol, Eddie Kast, Ray Wolfe, Tom Douglas, Meryll Frost, Dale Bartholomew, Bill Wierman, Walter Anderson and Joe Arico, to mention some, completely overbalance the Crimson offering to date. And unless the Crimson coaching staff uncover a surprise or two in the way of new backs to at least offer a threat, the advantage will be terrific.

There are promising backs available at Harvard but they have received very little game experience to step into the contest with the needed assurance. Wayne Johnson, Walter Wilson, Cleo O'Donnell and Doug Pirnie are coming along and it might be that from this group the Crimson attack will get a much needed lift in speed and running.

Today wound up the practice sessions for both teams. Tomorrow they will engage in workouts, but largely in the nature of signal drill, punting, kick-offs and general limbering up. Dartmouth will be down in time to workout in the Stadium cross-winds during the late afternoon.

Mark Golden Jubilee of Court

Wide World

Gathering at Memorable Basketball Luncheon

NEW YORK—Four members of the first basketball team in the United States, members of the 1891 Springfield team, pictured with Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, Mass., beside a portrait of Dr. James Naismith, father of basketball, during a recent luncheon in New York where the golden jubilee of the game was observed. Left to right: Lyman W. Archibald, Mayor Putnam, T. Duncan Patton, William R. Chase, and R. P. Kaighn.

Odd Incidents Enliven Golf at Oyster Harbors

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Low scoring in golf has become so commonplace, as measured in performances of the leading professionals, that it is almost a relief to have something else to write about in this waning season. The last week end, for example, with its Columbus-Day holiday for many, was productive of some of the prize odd incidents of the entire season, especially at the Oyster Harbors course at Osterville.

First of all, it was the busiest mid-October period on record at that Cape Cod resort, including one sizable group of golfing zealots, mostly from Greater Boston, who supplemented the customary four-ball morning activities with afternoon foursomes swatfests, seven or eight pairs in one phalanx, partners playing alternate shots and every pair playing against the field. What with so many players and their caddies, it had the appearance of Army maneuvers from the comparatively near-by Camp Edwards.

In the hot-stove circles, this coming winter, conversation is sure to drift around every now and then to what happened to Phil Hendrick during a couple of those rounds. The Winchester attorney, one of the smoothest swingers over the last 30 years or more of any man in the game, went amazingly haywire on a couple of shots, a talking point in itself, but nothing compared with the results in this instance.

Headed for Trees

It was at the short fifth that Hendrick headed one for the flanking trees. After an extended search brought forth no ball, somebody had the bright idea that it might have lodged in a tree. No ball was visible among the branches; but somebody had the further bright idea that it might be a good stunt to throw some clubs and see what hapened. Club throwing in golf, generally speaking, is a reprehensible habit, but here was a glorious opportunity. Skyward went the heavy niblicks and perfect was the reward, for down came the ball.

"The ball," did I say? Correct it to "A ball." Hendrick took one look, then a second, and exclaimed, "That's not my ball." Out came the heavy niblicks again; another barrage, and down came a second ball. This was Hendrick's. Oyster Harbors now can claim possession of the prize ball-bearing tree in all forestry.

Over the Green

We're not yet through with Attorney Hendrick. In another round he caught one too cleanly on an explosion from a bunker in front of the 14th and away sailed the ball, far over the green and headed for an adjacent garden until it smacked solidly against the trunk of another tree and rebounded almost into the cup. Years ago I saw that happen on a Philadelphia course, where a ball struck a tree at least 40 yards out of bounds and came back a yard from the cup.

Another of the odd incidents at Oyster Harbors was a tee shot by W. H. Danforth, at the 10th, in which his ball struck one of the large ball-disks that mark the women's teeing space, tore that rather heavy object out of the ground, spike and all, and sent it hurtling 40 yards down the fairway. The golf ball rebounded diagonally across the tee and hit one of the rear markers, before coming to rest behind the tee.

Equitable Basis

Among those in the Bert Taylor party was Mel Merritt, M. G. A. President, who had quite a story to relate of his recent visit to Manchester, Vt., including a round with the Ekwanok professional, Jack Patroni. In arriving at some equitable basis for a match, neither knowing just how well the other played, Merritt allowed that, being unfamiliar with the course, he might be around 80. Patroni, equally modest, put his probable score at 72 and conceded Merritt two strokes each nine.

Well, to digress a bit: You probably have heard the story of the club manager, a Scotsman, who one day, as a matter of accommodation to a Scottish guest who had no partner, agreed to play with him. "How well do you play?" said the manager. "Oh, around 90," said the guest. "Good," said the manager, "we ought to be about even." Thereupon they both went around in 76.

On Safe Side

Prexy Merritt, at Ekwanok, was only leaning a trifle on the safe side in setting his figure at 80, and Patroni was allowing for bad breaks in apportioning himself a 72. What happened was that Merritt had a 71 and Patroni a 66. But that's only half the story.

Patroni had deuces on all four of the short holes, which must be something like a record, especially with one of those holes 225 yards.

Once, a dozen years or so ago, Donald Vinton deuced one hole four times in the course of four rounds one day on a nine-hole course, in a professional tournament. Way back in 1919 Ray Gorton, Louis Tellier, Andy Highlands, and C. W. Noyes all landed their tee shots on the sixth green at Brae Burn. Gorton sank a 14-footer for a deuce; Tellier almost broke the cup on a 12-footer that netted him his deuce; Highlands just managed to dribble a 10-footer into the cup, and they all looked at Noyes with raised eyebrows as he approached his eight-footer. He dropped it.

Middies Have No Misgivings About Cornell

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Navy has no misgivings about this football business with Cornell Saturday on the turf of Baltimore Stadium and somebody should warn Carl Snavely that the future Admirals are going to shoot the works against the big Red storm he's brewing up at Ithaca.

It'll have to be a pretty heavy blow to rip the Navy with "Barnacle Bill" Busik, a great man-of-all-work quadruple threater, and a host of mates around to batten down the hatches.

The Middies are plenty good and plenty tough, but nobody knows just how good off their rough-shod triumphs over William and Mary, West Virginia and Lafayette. They haven't even been slowed up, much less threatened with a stop.

With Lou Bufalino heading a list of star ball-toters behind a classy line, Cornell may be just the team to apply the brakes under Snavely's smart tutoring, but you can't tell the Middies that.

It isn't because they're overconfident, it's because they're determined to head on up football's glory road.

Terrier Pups Weak

One of the weakest freshman teams in the eight-year coaching regime of Coach Pat Hanley at Boston University takes the field tomorrow afternoon against Wentworth Institute at the Nickerson Field, Weston, at three o'clock.

The Terrier freshmen, with a light forward wall and a few talented backs, are not expected to be able to do much against Wentworth, which won its opening game against Fore River, 7 to 0.

Greater Boston Players On Dartmouth Grid Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 16—One of the highlights of the annual Dartmouth-Harvard football game is the performance of the Greater Boston athletes playing on the Dartmouth football team and "coming home" to cavort on the turf of the Harvard Stadium before their friends.

This year the Dartmouth squad will bring down the usual number of Greater Boston luminaries, to be exact, 10. These 10 men may not all see action but there are several who will definitely play a leading role in the game against the Cantabs.

In the starting backfield for the Big Green, Johnny Krol will once again be on the field when the kick-off against Harvard takes place. Last year as a sophomore Krol started at left half but played only a short time against the Crimson. His home town debut was far from successful but this year he returns in a different capacity, as a blocking back—and as a definitely improved football player. Krol has been one of the mainstays in the Dartmouth team that has rung up victories over Norwich, Amherst, and Colgate and is aware of the fact that the eyes of Waltham, Mass., will be upon him when he takes his place on the field Saturday.

Another definite starter is Joe Crowley of Allston. Crowley was the best end on the field in the Colgate game and played almost 60 minutes of hard football. Crowley did not play in the Harvard game as a sophomore last fall and is looking forward to a successful debut. Also a possible starter on the forward wall is Steve Holmes of Winchester. This 175-pound guard is a sophomore and showed his mettle with a great exhibition against Colgate. Playing near to home will probably make Steve even a better guard against Harvard.

Not starting, but being vital cogs in the Indian attack, are Ted Arico, the Belmont Bumblebee, and Meryll Frost of Wellesley. Arico has twice before played against the Cantabs and this Saturday will mark his last appearance in Harvard stadium for the Big Green. Frost, on the other hand, is a sophomore making his first home-town showing. The Wellesley boy is a gifted halfback who can thread through broken fields with the best. It was his run with a Ray Wolfe pass to the Colgate five-yard line that set up the winning Dartmouth touchdown last Saturday. Frost may give the Wellesley contingent something they can really cheer about come Oct. 18.

Two third-string tackles may also see action. They are Phil Jackson, a junior from Dorchester, and Winslow Turner, promising sophomore candidate from Milton. Both have appeared in early games this fall and there is always the possibility that they may be called upon against Harvard.

Russ Isner, brilliant sophomore center from Arlington, is another Green Indian who will make his Boston debut this Saturday. Isner is one of the best pivot men at Dartmouth in recent years and only the Veteran Rem Crego is keeping him off the first team. Bob Liming of Newton is the third-string blocker and may play if Tuss McLaughry sees fit to use him.

If and when Dartmouth scores against Harvard, spectators will see place-kicking specialist John Koslowski of Manchester go in to try the conversion.

Terriers Leave Tonight to Meet Bucknell Eleven

Boston University's football squad faces its toughest obstacle to date next Saturday afternoon when the Terriers travel to Lewisburg, Pa., to meet Bucknell for the first time in the history of the two schools.

According to reports by Scout Bob McKelvey, Bucknell is the best team Boston University will face this year outside of Boston College. The Bisons, with a well-rounded ground and air attack, will have a definite advantage in weight and experience over the Hanleymen.

Fortunately, though, Boston University will go into the game in fairly good physical shape. Capt. George Radulski, who was unable to start against Upsala, will take over his right tackle job, and Ray Whelan, who was hurt in the Upsala game, will be ready to go. The only probable loss will be Jim Anderson, who was injured last Saturday and was out of action until Wednesday.

The B. U. squad leaves for Bucknell tonight by boat and will arrive early Friday afternoon. They will work out that same afternoon and remain over until Sunday morning. A squad of 28 players plus the coaches, trainer, and athletic director will make the trip.

Redskins Sell Banta

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—The Washington Redskins of the National Professional Football League have announced the sale of halfback Jack Banta, formerly of the University of Southern California, to the Philadelphia Eagles.

Dunn Is Seeking Relief Blocker For Bates Game

Jimmy Dunn is spending considerable time at Northeastern in search of a second-string blocking back, of all things. Milton Barth, who has been operating in that capacity, was injured in the Williams game, so Dunn now must find a game replacement for big Gale Foster.

Bob Watts filled the spot Tuesday night, but Bob Maker of Framingham is currently in that position. Dunn still is not certain about his final choice, any more than he is cerain about starting sophomore Pete Galuffo at fullback in place of the veteran Ed Sakovitz.

Chief Husky problems at the moment concerns the line, with half a dozen stars definitely on the injured list and not likely to play against Bates at Lewiston on Saturday. Line coach Tony Staruski is trying all sorts of experiments to fill out two good forward walls to be used against Ducky Pond's improved eleven.

Only sure starters up front are Ernie Colantonio of Newton at end, Tad Krajewski of Dorchester at tackle, and Dick Grey of Quincy at center. Dunn hopes to have the veteran Ed Jensen ready for tackle duty, and Jim Philips probably will be at end.

The guard spots are the big question marks, however, for three men are still out. Johnny Zachirchuck and Tom White probably will be selected, but Dunn has announced nothing definite as yet.

Brown Leading In New England Soccer Standing

N. E. Soccer League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Points
Brown	2	0	0	4
Amherst	1	0	0	2
W. P. I.	1	0	0	2
Yale	1	0	0	2
Harvard	1	0	0	2
Springfield	1	0	1	1
Connecticut	1	1	0	2
Trinity	1	1	0	2
Dartmouth	1	1	0	2
Wesleyan	1	1	0	2
A. I. C.	0	0	0	0
Clark	0	0	0	0
M. I. T.	0	1	0	0
Mass. State	0	2	0	0
Tufts	0	2	0	0
Williams	0	2	0	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown's outstanding soccer team, off to a flying start for New England championship honors, plays its last four matches away from Providence at University of Connecticut, Oct. 25; Army, Oct. 29; Tufts, Nov. 11, and Harvard, Nov. 15.

West Point booters, successful in their first two games against Princeton and Lehigh by identical scores, 3-1, and Syracuse 4-1, yesterday, will use the following probable starting line-up against the Bruins: Goal, Hal Crain, '43; fullbacks, Vincent Coats, '42, and John Hoyt, '43; halfbacks, Henry Kozlowski, Captain John Guckeyson and Ellwood Claggett, '42; forwards, Roy Bowlin, '43; Charles Garvin, '42; Henry Ebrey, '43; James Frankesky, '43, and Matthew Redlinger, '42.

Leading Goal Scorers

Thompson, Brown	3
Fitzsimmons, Brown	4
Parkhurst, Brown	4
Deane, Dartmouth	4
Roberg, Connecticut	3
Baldwin, Connecticut	3
Bawhill, Harvard	3
Seelye, Amherst	2
Keppler, Brown	2
Rodrigues, Brown	2
Stringer, Clark	2
Herskovits, Harvard	2
Borden, Trinity	2
Baxter, Trinity	2
Cunningham, Wesleyan	2
Freeman, Wesleyan	2
Ipar, W. P. I.	2
Potter, Springfield	2
Lee, Amherst	2
Hallowell, Amherst	1
Rowley, Amherst	1
deCastro, Amherst	1
Mory, Connecticut	1
Eckhart, Dartmouth	1
Meigs, Dartmouth	1
Calhoun, Harvard	1
Callahan, Mass. State	1
Abbott, M. I. T.	1
Carlson, Springfield	1
Schmidt, Springfield	1
Schapiro, Tufts	1
West, Tufts	1
Wuehler, Wesleyan	1
Zaiser, Wesleyan	1
Gibson, Williams	1
Simson, Williams	1
Collins, W. P. I.	1
Dryden, Trinity (accidental goal)	1
Carrington, Yale	1
Hoskins, Yale	1
Maisel, Yale	1
Twinity	1

Eastern Football Briefs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16 (AP)—Coach Spike Nelson sent his Yale football squad through a long offensive and defensive scrimmage in the rain and mud yesterday in preparation for Saturday's game with Army.

The first team was on the defensive during the first half working against Army plays set up by the third and fourth elevens, and the Blues squelched the Cadet-simulated offense time and again.

* * *

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank Kiesecker, Manhattan College's regular fullback, went through his first real workout in nearly a fortnight and hope was expressed that he would be in the starting line-up against Boston College on Saturday. The Jasper star was injured early in the season.

* * *

WORCESTER, Mass (AP)—Working hard in an effort to improve their offense, the Holy Cross varsity football team scrimmaged the freshmen for more than an hour in preparation for Saturday's intersectional game with Mississippi here.

The new varsity lineup, which was considerably revamped early in the week because of injuries, remained intact with Bezemes, Natowich, Boratyn, and Grigas in the backfield. Frank Saba, regular quarterback, still was sidelined, but hope is held that he will be able to play Saturday.

* * *

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP) — Bill Tallant of Fort Lewis, Wash., was promoted to the Army varsity football team as a guard, replacing Lee James of Lexington, Ind., who was dropped to the Jayvee squad.

Joel Stebbins, sparkplug of the junior varsity eleven for the past two years, who was recently advanced to the varsity, and Jim Watkins of San Saba, Texas, showed up well in the backfield in the drill, and may see action against Yale this Saturday in substitute capacity. Watkins was a standout member of last year's Plebe squad.

* * *

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Dartmouth's regulars passed with flying colors when Coach "Tuss" McLaughry tested their defensive abilities against the freshmen, who put on the Harvard running and aerial attacks. The yearlings, however, managed to make several sizeable gains when competing against the reserves.

* * *

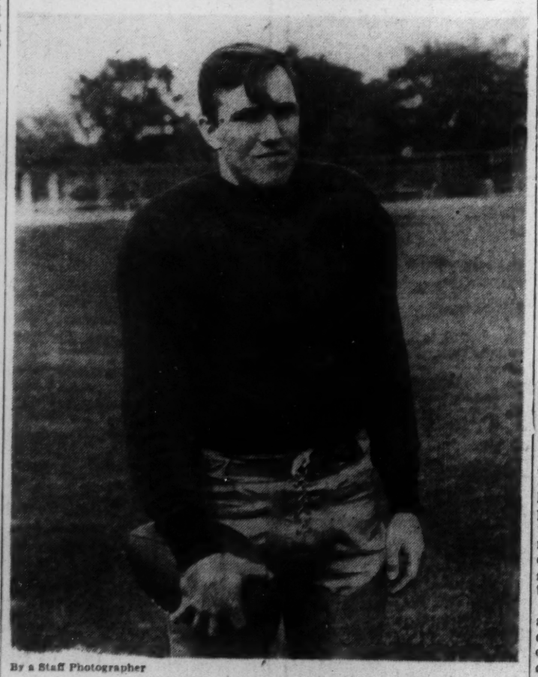
BRUNSWICK, Maine (AP)—Bowdoin's grid machine rolled in high gear through a lengthy scrimmage that wound up preparations for Saturday's game with Williams at Williamstown, Mass.

Coach Adam Walsh announced no starting line-up, but it appeared that Jim Dyer would take over Ed Coombs' berth in the backfield, and that George Altman had won a post at right end.

* * *

Mike Holovak, rated as first-string fullback through last week's game with Clemson, has been demoted to the second-string eleven at Boston College and is now considered the understudy for halfback Frank Maznicki. Don Currivan, regular end who has been out with an injury since the Tulane game, worked out yesterday for the first time in more than two weeks and is ready for the game with Manhattan at Fenway Park Saturday.

To Meet Dartmouth Backs



By a Staff Photographer

George Heiden, Quarterback

Here is the Harvard blocker who also backs up the line on defense, a position where he is likely to meet several of the oncoming Big Green backs at the line of scrimmage—he hopes.

College Football
Result Oct. 15
Army Plebes 21 Lafayette Frosh 19.

Boys From Syracuse Play N. Y. U. in Yankee Stadium

Syracuse University's strong football outfit will clash with New York University's eleven on Saturday at the Yankee Stadium in the seventh meeting in a 43-year-old rivalry. To date the Violet has been unable to tally a win over the Orange. Last fall at the Yankee Stadium Coach Ossie Solem's pupils handed the New Yorkers at 47-to-13 defeat in a brilliant parade of offensive power both on the ground and via forwards. The most of these Orange stars are back this fall.

This fall's Orange team appears to be every bit as strong as the 1940 edition of Bill Orange. The team has a fair amount of experience and will have several speedy backs and a few outstanding specialists. Upperclassmen predominate in the first-string lineup, but star sophomores are available as replacements.

Holdovers

Last year's holdovers include Capt. Tom Kinney, the left tackle; Dick Fellows and Dick Weber, guards; Ken Beehner, Center; and Joe Watt, a Brooklyn boy at right halfback. Three other 1940 stars who were injured during the 1940 campaign and missed action but who are ready for service this fall are Tommy Maines, the key man in Orange hopes at left half back; Sal "Toots" Mirabito at fullback and Bob Heald at quarterback.

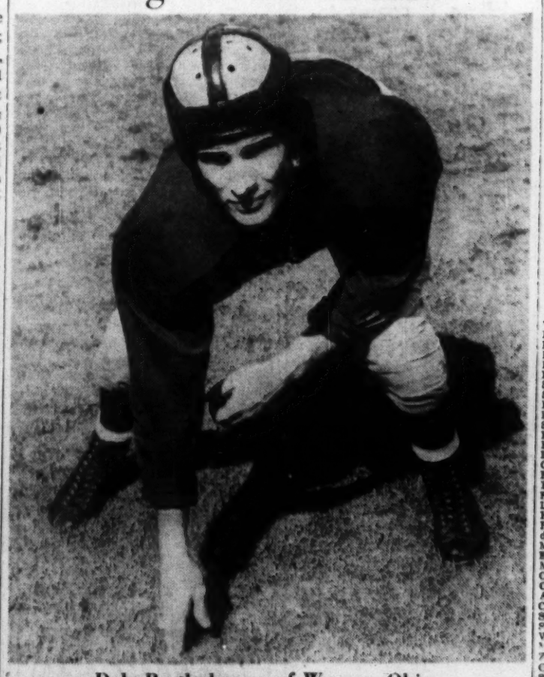
Maines ran back the opening kickoff in last year's N. Y. U. game 89 yards to set the stage for the first touchdown. The resurgence of these three key men has brightened Syracuse University's outlook for the 1941 football campaign. All three were sidelined most of '40 and their loss kept Bill Orange below maximum efficiency.

Power

Early service this fall has seen Maines, a triple-threat 195-pounder, running with the power that made him so impressive as a freshman. Heald, at the best condition of his career, is the sole experienced quarterback and appears set for a big season. McPhail, a spirited competitor, is determined to show the form that made him a sensation as a sophomore in 1939. Early ratings pair him with Paul Berthold, Akron, Ohio, junior as the starting wingmen, although they'll be pressed by Les Dye, and Gene Berger, rangy basketball star.

Other ace backs who will be seen in Syracuse's lineup on Saturday are Dick Whitesell and Gerry Courtney and little Leland "Bunky" Morris, 147-pound triple threat. Morris is a talented kicker. He drop kicked a pair of field goals against Clarkson in the first game and also kicks off with the drop kick.

Big Green Fullback



Dale Bartholomew of Warren, Ohio

Bartholomew probably will alternate with Bill Wierman in the fullback spot against the Crimson in the Stadium this Saturday. He is 5ft. 11in. tall and weighs 187 pounds.

Importance of Strong Lines Brought to Light in Western Conference Grid Season

Michigan, Minnesota And Northwestern Teams Lead

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Out of the experience of the last three weeks in the games played by the teams in the Middle West has come the belief that three of the great football lines of the country will be found here. That seems to be the dominant note of the qualified commentators and strangely enough when the woods are so full of extra fine backfield material. More people are coming to realize the part the linemen play in establishing the greatness of the backfield and with it is coming a much more enjoyable understanding of the game.

For three weeks now that line of the University of Michigan has been turning back all comers and for the same period but in two games the line of the University of Minnesota has established its greatness. True, Minnesota has not turned back all comers for they have been scored upon but that does not change the estimate held of the Gophers. On Monday Coach Zuppke of Illinois, when speaking before the Chicago Monday Quarterbacks Luncheon, placed that Minnesota team on a par with the great team of the Chicago Bears. Who could know better than "Zup" for hadn't he had a first-hand look at the Norsemen on Saturday when his team was defeated 34 to 6, and the following day he sat in as the guest of Coach-Owner George Halas while the Bears gave the Chicago Cardinals a lesson to the tune of 58 to 7.

He appraised the Bears as the greatest team he had ever seen in over 25 years' coaching and from that you can get an idea of how good the Gophers are.

Same Opinion

Several of the speakers on Monday came up with the same opinion that there were three great lines in the Big Nine and the third one could be found at Northwestern, where the Wildcats have their lair. Many were impressed with the way the line operated against Wisconsin on Saturday when Northwestern came through in the second half to win 41 to 14. To confound all of these optimistic reports about the Wildcats line Lynn Waldorf tore it all to pieces on Tuesday, benching five of the regulars and leaving only guard Nick Burke and All-America tackle Alf Bauman. It would appear that this is just a gesture to pep up the boys before they take on the Wolverines this Saturday. It would be a pretty good guess that they will all be in the starting line-up come game time, for Waldorf will need them against the Michigan power.

And if you would like to know about the fourth line in the Big Nine, take a look at that rejuvenated team at Ohio State. There are two really fine linemen on that Scarlet and Grey team in the persons of sophomore Huston and senior endman Anderson. After the game the Buckeyes played against the University of Southern California you can't discount them one bit.

Two Great Tackles

This Saturday in Dyche Stadium at Evanston line number two and line number three will hook up in a duel that will offer two of the greatest tackles in America, for comparison. Last year's All-America Bauman will be playing left tackle for the Purple, while Al Wistert, a near-All-America last year, will be playing left tackle for the Maize and Blue. These two boys are the keystone of their respective teams, but it looks from the past record that "Alfie" has to carry more of a load, for his sidekicks are not as thoroughly established as the boys who form the wall with Wistert.

Northwestern will unloose on Saturday the greatest array of fine backs to be found on one team any place in the country. So far as the backfield is concerned, there is very little difference between the first three sets, which reminds one of the old-style Notre Dame teams when one Knute Rockne was about. It is the duty of the line to convoy these boys down the field against a great defensive Michigan team and therein hangs the chances of each team to hold championship hopes.

With Tom Kuzma in the form he has been in, Michigan should easily hold the edge in punting, while Northwestern should be the leader in passing whether Bill deCorrevont or Otto Graham are in the game. It looks to be the best ball game of the day, and if you must have a winner right now take Michigan.

* * *

It won't be difficult to choose between these first three teams for the schedule is set for a perfect round robin. This week Michigan-Northwestern, next week, Oct. 25, Michigan-Minnesota and the following week, Nov. 1, Northwestern-Minnesota.

* * *

When considering Minnesota we have suggested Capt. Bruce Smith and a youngster, Frickey, were names to conjure with. Last Saturday Coach Bernie Bierman came up with two more names to remember and remember for a long time. They are Bobby Daley and Bob Higgins and if you would listen to Bob Zuppke of the Illini you would believe that Daley is even better than Bruce Smith, which is most difficult to believe when one has seen Bruce rampage. They are just trying out Higgins and Frickey this year with the idea of bringing them along slowly for next year and the next.

* * *

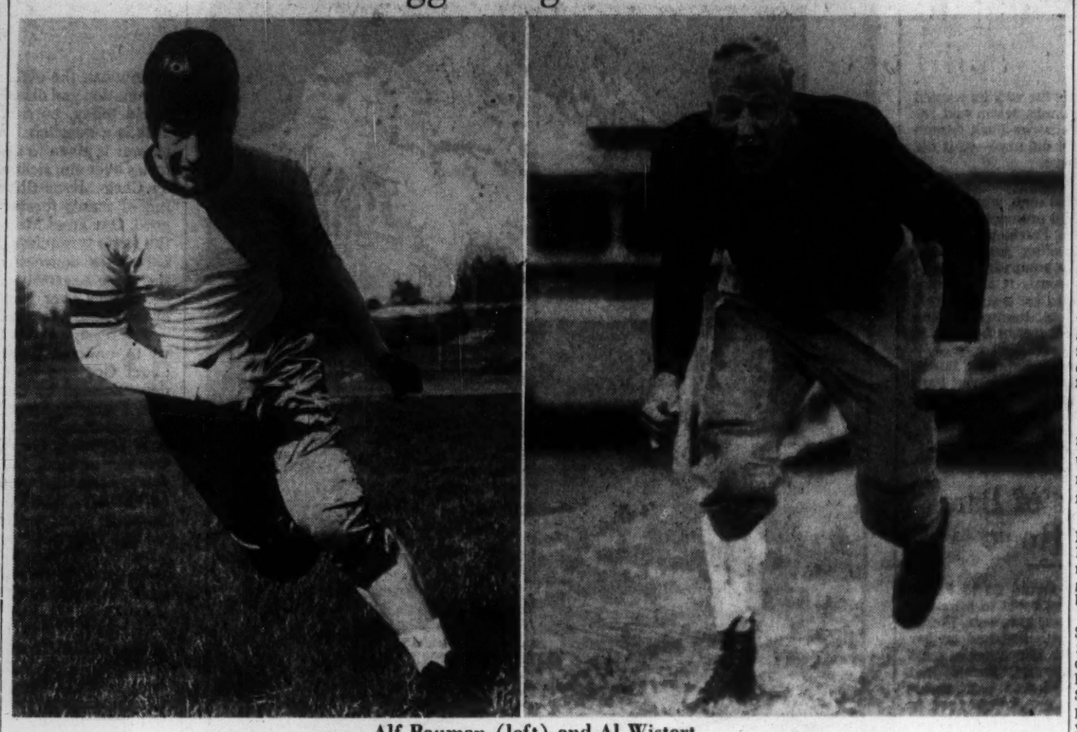
Poor Pittsburgh, last week it was Michigan who treated them to a 40 to 0 defeat and now they must take on those Gophers this Saturday.

* * *

Have you tried to get football tickets for the games this year and been told they are all sold out or the best they could do for you was behind the goal post. A talk with "Tug" Wilson, Athletic Director at Northwestern, discloses that their season ticket sale used practically every ticket between the two goal posts and they had to cut down the quantity allowed the opposing schools. This should easily be the greatest year in Big Nine football history when measured by either the crowds or the brand of football turned in.

E. F.

Head Rugged Big Nine Forwards



Alf Bauman (left) and Al Wistert

These two great tackles oppose each other Saturday with Wistert playing left tackle for the Michigan Wolverines and Alf Bauman, All-America tackle, wearing the uniform of the Northwestern Wildcats.

Dudley of Virginia Leads Nation in Ground Gaining

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 16 (AP)—Swashbuckling Bill Dudley of Virginia, the Nation's highest scorer, continued today as intercollegiate football's top ground gainer for the second week.

Dudley, whose 56 points in four games establish him as the gridiron's high point man, is shown in American Football Statistical Bureau figures as leading the country in total offense and rushing offense, and ranking as a forward passer.

He has collected 315 yards in the air and 331 on the ground for a total offensive figure of 646 yards in 92 plays. He has completed 21 of 38 passes, with one interception, for a .533 percentage.

Passing Prowess

Dudley's passing prowess is reflected in the pass receiving figures, his teammate, Bill Preston, ranking third with 10 passes caught for 186 yards.

A sensational sophomore, Elmer Madarik of Detroit, ranks next to Dudley in total offense — gains rushing and passing. Johnny Grigas of Holy Cross is the second best rusher.

All-America Frankie Albert of Stanford is the Nation's outstanding forward passer, despite his difficulties with the wet ball when his team was blanked by Oregon State last week. Frankie has completed 28 out of 53 passes for 302 yards and a .528 percentage. He's had five interceptions.

Coast Stars

Regionally, the Pacific Coast places two of the top five passers, Bill Sewell of Washington State, last year's foremost passing star, ranking fifth.

"Barnacle Bill" Busik of Navy is the leading punter with 45.45 average for his 11 punts. One of Madarik's Detroit teammates, veteran Howard Keating, and end, is the leading pass receiver with 14 caught for 168 yards.

The figures:

Total offense—gains rushing and passing—Dudley, Virginia, 646 yards; Madarik, Detroit, 556; Derace Moser, Texas A. & M., 501; Dick Weber, St. Louis, 461; Bob Robertson, Southern California, 401; Frank Sinkwich, Georgia, 371; Paul Governali, Columbia, 367; Jack Wilson, Baylor, 345; Bud Schwenk, Washington (St. Louis), 334; Bill Sewell, Washington State, 330.

Rushing offense—Dudley, Virginia, 331 yards; Johnny Grigas, Holy Cross, 328; Tony Porto, Creighton, 276; Pete Layden, Texas, 275; Charlie Timmons, Clemson, 269.

Forward passing offense—Albert, Stanford, 28 completions in 53 attempts for 302 yards; Moser, Texas A. & M., 26 of 47 for 364; Ralph Miller, Kansas, 25 of 43 for 265; Dudley, Virginia, 21 of 38 for 315; Sewell, Washington State, 20 of 42 for 296.

Punting—Busik, Navy, 45.45 average yards per punt; Santucci, Santa Clara, 43.30; Vern Lockhard, Colorado, 42.40; Wilson, Baylor, 42.19; Curtis Mecham, Oregon, 41.31.

Pass receiving—Keating, Detroit, 14 for 168 yards; Ray Evans, Kansas, 11 for 107; Bill Preston, Virginia, 10 for 186; Bill "Jitterbug" Henderson, Texas A. & M., 10 for 103; Marshall Spivey, Texas A. & M., 10 for 148.

Southwest Fans May Get Answer At Fort Worth

FORT WORTH, Texas., Oct. 16 (AP)—Texas A. & M. and Texas Christian University meet here Saturday in the top game of Southwest Conference football, and it will answer two question:

1. Does T. C. U. strength run in three-year cycles?

2. Is A. & M. getting along without John Kimbrough after all?

There are some who put their faith strongly in the three-year plan. They have much to back them up.

The Frogs won their first championship in 1929. Three years later they took their second. Three more and T. C. U., although nosed out by Southern Methodist for the title, won the Sugar Bowl championship.

Came 1938 and T. C. U. produced its greatest team in history—unbeaten, untied, champion of the Southwest Conference and Sugar Bowl and ranked No. 1 nationally.

It's three years again and the Frogs reach the crossroads undefeated and untied against a Texas A. & M. team which has shown an unbelievable offensive against three opponents.

Today the Aggies lead the conference in yards gained—1,147—and have crushed Sam Houston State, Texas A. & I., and New York University under a barrage of touchdowns.

Strangely the Aggies, while throwing everything into an offensive to score 144 points, also are topping the conference in defense, allowing only 194 yards.

They have man power to burn at Aggieland, where not one but three backs are reminiscent of the great Kimbrough. T. C. U. has few reserves.

But the Frogs have beaten three tough teams—Tulsa, Arkansas, and Indiana.

And this is the third year.

A crowd of 25,000 is due to jam the Stadium to see if T. C. U. has again gone around the cycle.

Vandy Hopes Skyrocket After Kentucky Contest

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Vanderbilt's courageous Commodores is the only eleven in the Southeastern Conference that has not been either tied or beaten. Their comeback 39-15 triumph over unbeaten Kentucky sent Vandy hopes skyrocketing hard on the heels of upset ties and defeat that startled Tulane, Mississippi State and Georgia.

After three full weeks, we find nine of the 12 Southeastern Conference members—including the four top-ranked teams—are scattered along the defeated road. Two others have been tied, seldom seen in Southeastern circles.

Within the conference, only Tulane's Green Wave and Vanderbilt have clean loop records. Tennessee and Georgia Tech, both whipped outside the circuit, have not appeared in a Southeastern Conference engagement.

Hard Hurdles

Vanderbilt's paths toward a possible clean record are strewn with hard hurdles. The Commodores, in addition to tackling Georgia Tech next Saturday, must then face Princeton, Tulane, Sewanee, Louisville, Alabama and Tennessee.

Any hopes of halting Clemson's defending champions of the Southern Conference and Duke's potent Blue Devils, now the only remaining undefeated clubs in the 16-member conference, seems hopeless as the 1941 season approached its midway point.

The Blue Devils have two loop triumphs and a decision over Tennessee. Clemson, after recording victories over V. M. I. and North Carolina State in the loop, made a bid for national recognition last Saturday with an impressive 26-13 verdict over Boston College.

A clash in the Orange Bowl this week end between Miami and Rollins, Florida's only unbeaten elevens, will feature next week end's Florida football slate.

Miami, relying on sophomores, beat Elon, 38-0, in the season opener for the Hurricanes and turned back the Tampa Spartans, 20-6.

Scoreless Tie

Rollins Tars of Winter Park gave promise of being as good as last season's fine eleven by gaining a 0-0 tie with heavily favored Davidson and swamping Newberry, 40-0.

The University of Florida's Gators, although losing to Villanova on a 53-yard touchdown pass last Saturday, showed they had progressed considerably along the comeback trail under the coaching of Tom Lieb. They outplayed the heavily manned Villanova eleven by a wide margin in the first half and kept the Wildcat offense well in hand throughout except for that one pass.

An unexpectedly large crowd of 20,000, largest ever to file into Florida's home stadium, witnessed the exciting battle.

C. J.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Detroit Tigers named Steve O'Neill, ex-Buffalo manager, at Tiger coach.

Three Years Ago

Mike Murra, Wichita, won $1,600 Wichita open golf tourney with 277, beating Johnny Revolta by a stroke.

American Rules Baffle Bulldogs In Grid Contest

MONTREAL, Oct. 16 (AP)—The University of Vermont rode over the Montreal Bulldogs last night to score a 28-13 victory in an exhibition game.

Throughout the game the Bulldogs had difficulty threading their way through the American style of interference as the Vermont Catamounts sent four or five blockers ahead of their runners on every play.

A crowd of 4,000 sat through an intermittent rain to watch the Bulldogs, members of the Eastern Football Union, get beaten again, this time largely because of their lack of familiarity with the American rules under which the game was played.

(Canadian rules sharply limit the use of interference beyond the line of scrimmage.)

De-Emphasis Did Not Take

SEWANEE, Tenn., Oct. 15 (AP)—They "de-emphasized" football at the University of the South (Sewanee), but it didn't take.

Tired of being shoved around like a step-child year after year by their larger and more ambitious colleagues in the Southeastern Conference, Sewanee withdrew from the league a year ago and decided to take on schools of an equal size as an independent.

And now look what's happened!

Unbeaten, Untied

Sewanee is among the nation's unbeaten, untied teams today, conqueror of Washington & Lee, 20-19, and Davidson, 7-0, both of the Southern Conference, and is looking ahead to its most successful season in years.

The man behind this sudden upsurge in the Tigers' gridiron stock is Coach Jenks Gillem, but a large assist should be credited to the Rev. George A. Hall, Sewanee Chaplain who was drafted for coaching service after Gillem's two assistants, Lex Fulbright and Joel Eaves, were summoned for Army duty.

There aren't any scouts and various assistants that usually go to make up a college football retinue. Gillem and Hall, a former guard at Sewanee, are the whole works.

Short on Material

Sewanee has been famed for years as a team "long on spirit and short on material," and the same situation obtains this fall.

"Spirit is the thing that has done it," says Gillem of the Tigers' unblemished record. "The boys want to play football, and they're getting away from their defeatist complex. When they get a bad break, they don't seem to let it bother them. They're willing, and that will make up for what we lack in manpower part of the time."

Saturday's foe will be Southwestern at Memphis and then come Tennessee Tech, Vanderbilt, Chattanooga and The Citadel.

Lions Get Help

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit Lions have announced the acquisition of two players from rival National Football League clubs to assist in the game with the Chicago Bears Sunday.

General Manager Graham Smith said wingback John Noppenburg of Miami University of Florida has been purchased from the Pittsburgh Steelers and that tackle Stanley Andersen, formerly of Stanford University, has been secured from the Cleveland Rams on waivers.

Noppenburg, six feet tall and weighing 198 pounds, is a native of Menominee, Mich.

Wisconsin and Iowa Meet In Their 19th Grid Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—As its first home conference opponent the University of Wisconsin football squad will entertain Iowa's up-and-coming eleven Saturday in a contest which is expected to be one of the most interesting in the 18-game history between the two teams.

The Badgers have won 12 of the 18 games while the Hawkeyes have earned six blue ribbons. The teams have never played to a tie. However, the fact that rankles the Wisconsin eleven is that two of the Iowa sextet of wins have come in the last two contests.

The series began in 1894 when the Badgers won overwhelmingly 44-0, the largest score that either rival has run up. The Badgers stretched their victory chain to six in the next 30 years. Iowa was unable to break into the win column until 1924 when they achieved a 21-7 victory.

Came Back in 1925-26

Wisconsin came back in 1925 and 1926. Iowa swamped the Badgers 16-0 in the following year. Wisconsin gained revenge in the mud in 1928, but Iowa invaded Camp Randall in 1929 to win 14-0 in one of the wildest games in the entire series. The Hawkeye fans also completely overwhelmed the defending Badgers in the battle for the goal posts after the thriller.

An even split was the story of the games in 1932 and '33. Coach Harry Stuhldreher's men turned in wins in 1937 and '38, but then came Dr. Eddie Anderson to lead the Hawkeyes to the two successive wins that are presently bothering the Badgers.

The tilt this year promises to be another thriller between two elevens that will play football of the rough tough variety which should provide some of the most intensely fought football of the whole Western Conference season.

The Iowans will have the advantage of a two weeks' layoff to prepare for the Badgers. Their season's record to date includes a win over Drake and a close 6-0 defeat at the hands of Michigan, considered one of the title threats for Big Ten honors.

512 Yards in 112 Trials

However, in the two contests the Hawkeyes brought out a running attack which accounted for 512 yards in 112 trials while holding their opponents to 204 yards. They also struck through the air for 581 yards. Coach Anderson has always been an air-minded fellow and showed what he could do with a good passer in 1939 when his Hawkeyes, led by the good right arm of Nile Kinnick, were the scourge of the Conference.

Big Bill Green, a fullback who runs hard with the speed of a halfback, leads the Iowa ground gainers with a total of 174 yards. Close on his heels is Bus Mertes with 160 yards in 22 attempts for the remarkable average of 7.6 yards per try. Al Couppee and Jerry Anthony, both lettermen, have charge of the Iowa attack from their quarterback post.

The line, which was just too good for the Badgers in 1940, is led by Jim Walker, one of the best tackles in conference circles. Bill Burkett at end is an ace pass catcher.

The complete record of the series is as follows:

1894—Wisconsin	44-0
1906—Wisconsin	18-4
1907—Wisconsin	6-5
1911—Wisconsin	12-0
1912—Wisconsin	28-10
1917—Wisconsin	20-0
1924—Iowa	21-7
1925—Wisconsin	6-0
1926—Wisconsin	20-10
1927—Iowa	16-0
1928—Wisconsin	13-0
1929—Iowa	14-0
1932—Wisconsin	24-6
1933—Iowa	26-7
1937—Wisconsin	13-6
1938—Wisconsin	31-13
1939—Iowa	19-13
1940—Iowa	30-12

Eagles Lose Graham

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Samuel Lyle Graham, Jr., first-string center for the Philadelphia Eagles, professional football club, has enlisted as a Cadet in the Naval Reserve Aviation Corps and will begin his training at the Philadelphia Navy Yard Nov. 21. Graham is a graduate of the University of Richmond. He came to the Eagles in 1939 from the Portsmouth Cubs.

Team May Move

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. (AP)—Binghamton, whose baseball team finished fifth in the Eastern League this year, may be out of the league in 1942.

Business Manager Eugene J. Martin has announced the club will seek to place its franchise in another city because of operating losses since 1932.

Martin said two cities, which he did not identify, had made bids for the club. Paid admissions this year totaling 53,000, were the lowest in the 10 seasons the New York Yankees ran the farm team.

College Soccer

Results Oct. 15

Princeton J. V. 4, Rutgers 1.
Brown 2, Yale 0
Cortland Teachers 4, Colgate 1.
Orange, N. J., Rider 6, Panzer 1.
Connecticut 4, Clark 1.
Army 4, Syracuse 1.

Grid Schedule For N. E. Teams

A total of 33 New England colleges will engage in 21 games this week end as follows:

Dartmouth at Harvard.
Manhattan at Boston College.
Tufts at Brown.
Northeastern at Bates.
Boston University at Bucknell.
American International at Worcester Tech.
Amherst at Rochester.
Trenton at Arnold.
Bowdoin at Williams.
Maine at Connecticut.
Mississippi at Holy Cross.
Hyannis Teachers at Lowell Textile.
Massachusetts State at Rhode Island State.
Colby at Middlebury.
New Hampshire at Springfield.
Coast Guard at Norwich.
Providence at St. Anselm's.
Trinity at Hobart.
Union at Vermont.
Haverford at Wesleyan.
Army at Yale.

Georgia Coming to New York To Face Lions of Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 16—One of the top-ranking intersectional games in the East this week will pit the University of Georgia, one of the Southeastern Conference's three unbeaten teams, against the undefeated Columbia Lions in New York.

Alabama, Tulane, and Tennessee, the Big Three of the S. E. C., already have fallen victims to Mississippi State, Rice, and Duke, respectively, so Georgia is left standing with Vanderbilt and Mississippi State, the Orange Bowl champions last year.

Tied by Mississippi

Georgia, of course, was tied 14 to 14 by the University of Mississippi, but the Bulldogs outgained the Rebels in first downs, yards rushing, and yards passing. Coach Wallace Butts refuses any sort of excuse, but it is known from one end of the land to the other that Frankie (The Fireball) Sinkwich was off form due to an injury.

None of the Bulldogs received major injuries in the Mississippi tilt, so Georgia will be at full strength Saturday when seeking to make up for the 19 to 13 defeat by Columbia last season.

Lou Little may have his best Columbia team since the Rose Bowl eleven which stunned the football experts with a 7 to 0 victory Jan. 1, 1934. The Lions took Brown and Princeton in stride to get set for the Georgia game.

An interesting sidelight will be the performances of two potential All-Americas, both playing under severe handicaps. Don Snavely, Columbia's great center and one of the best line backers in the East, has had an injured knee, and Sinkwich has had trouble with his jaw.

Value to Georgia

To emphasize the value of Sinkwich to the Georgia attack it must be pointed out that he has scored three touchdowns, gained a net total of 365 yards rushing, and has thrown passes worth 182 yards and five touchdowns, all in three games this season. He has as his partner Lamar Davis, the 180-pound sprinter, who scored both touchdowns against Mississippi and averaged 17.3 yards rushing.

Georgia, however, has no monopoly on the fine backs. Operating behind Columbia's splendid line will be a starting quartet of Thornley Wood, Paul Governali, Philip Bayer, and Stewart McIlvennan. Governali's name has been mentioned in the same paragraph with the incomparable Sid Luckman.

No. 1 Three Times

In 18 seasons of Southwest football Conference play, Texas Christian has finished lower than third only six times. The frogs have earned No. 1 billing three times, finished second four times, third five times. They have wound up in fourth place once, in fifth place three times, sixth once and in the cellar once.

T. C. U. has had only three head coaches since joining up with the Southwest Conference in 1923. Matty Bell served five years (1923-28), Francis A. Schmidt five years (1929-33), and Dutch Meyer is now in his eighth season (1934—) at the helm.

Buckeye Cross-Country Season Now Underway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio State's cross-country runners have eight meets scheduled for this fall. The first was Oct. 11, at Oberlin. The varsity squad is made up of Bob Raymond, Thomas White, Earl Treger, William Alders, Ed Hulme and Keith McFarland.

The complete schedule:

Oct. 11—At Oberlin; 18—Purdue; 25—Miami, Wayne.
Nov. 1—At Indiana; 8—Wisconsin; 15—Illinois; 17—Big Ten at Purdue; 24—NCAA Meet at East Lansing, Mich.

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Eine Kleine Nachtmusik—Not Mozart's

THE NIGHT MAY BE warm enough for sitting down by the Hudson's edge, beyond the West Side Highway, almost within touch of the boats, gliding by or lolling at anchor. The night may be cool enough to make a bus ride up the Drive more to the taste. Riding or sitting, one's eyes search the Jersey shore, and come to rest inevitably on the bright patch of light which is Palisades Amusement Park.

For me, looking at Palisades Amusement Park, its neon splendors jutting confidently into the sky as if to put out the stars, will never be the same as it was once—as it was before Bunny Berigan played there.

* * *

Before Bunny, looking at the Park was like looking at any park and seeing Ferris wheels and shooting galleries and roller coasters and popcorn. Now, looking at Palisades Park is seeing Bunny on that cold night in late spring when it should have been warm, standing, his coat collar turned up, in front of his shivering band, playing on his trumpet notes of such warmth and eloquence that the night should have been ashamed to turn upon him its cold shoulder.

But the night, like the customer, has that privilege; the musician has a different privilege: to play and hope that he will be heard.

* * *

Even though that night withheld its tender spring warmth, even though the dancers, disheartened, took their steps elsewhere, Bunny and his men kept right on playing their music; and it mattered that they did, because their playing, at least for a few, transformed the chilling gloom of the near-empty outdoor pavilion into a warming radiance and made of the barrenness a place enchanted.

That's what music can always do for a listener, when the listener gives up his customer privilege of walking out in exchange for another privilege—the musician's privilege—of sticking it out. Of course, such a privilege must be earned by patient hours of listening to music, learning to be friends with it. Only so is developed the ear for hearing the beautiful sound, the true notes, behind and above and through much that is no sound at all.

* * *

The musician has earned his privilege of playing music, wherever and whenever it is required of him, by that very playing. To him, the word "privilege" may not seem the word to fit the idea at all. Still, if it isn't a privilege to play with coats and hats on, fingers stiffened by the cold and hard to make flexible on the saxophone and clarinet and piano keys, to a dance floor empty of dancers, the same honest, relaxed, vital dance music that would be played in a warm room crowded with enthusiastic dancers, what is it? Just a job? Well, yes—but what's the difference between job and privilege when you come right down to the doing?

After hearing Bunny play his magnificent trumpet, the high notes ringing clear and clean and unforced as a bird's, the low notes rolling out full and round and true; and after seeing him standing there in front of his men, his coat collar turned up, smiling, drawing from them music the way he wanted it played, easy and rhythmic, warm and relaxed, it's no wonder Palisades Park doesn't look the same to me as it did once—as it did before Bunny played there.

* * *

And it's no wonder that now, when I gaze over at it, bold on its high promontory above the Hudson, I don't see Ferris wheels and roller coasters and shooting galleries and popcorn. I see, instead, a band giving out of its heart and head the music it knows best and feels right with, and I see a man with a trumpet up front, smiling, because he can play the music he feels the way he feels it, playing, as he lives, for love.

It's a gallant sight and sound, this, Bunny has made me see and hear. It's a gallant Park now that Bunny's played there. It's a gallant Bunny who can with his trumpet thus make music in any night.

AMY LEE

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The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Two Acres of Bare Maine Rock

ONCE A YEAR mother would go to Portsmouth in one of the pilot boats to purchase cloth, for she made all our garments. Sometimes sister would go with her, and on her return astonished us with fairy tales of trees higher than our lighthouse, horses that pulled carts and were steered with tackle rove through their mouths, endless rows of houses, stores with great jars of candy, locomotives that screamed and people rushing in every direction. My brother and I would feel some doubt about all this.

We were growing fast. Father was teaching Celia, and on winter evenings he would read aloud to us all. I can recall, after all these years, the picture of our cosy kitchen with all the family gathered around the fire, Ben as near Nancy as was prudent, while father read the story of Little Nell—while outside the sea was thundering against White Island Head with a force that rattled the dishes in the closet.

We were delighted one day in October when our splendid friend, Levi Lincoln Thaxter, came again to White Island. He was just out of college, where he had studied law. His classmates were William Morris Hunt and James Russell Lowell. Thaxter was a man of culture and high attainments, with a rare charm of manner. We were all fond of him, and father urged him to stay with us through the winter, which he consented to do. This was an event of far-reaching importance to my sister, brother and myself, for Mr. Thaxter became interested in our education. I can appreciate at this late day our great good fortune in having such a teacher. Mother arranged a pleasant chamber for our school-room. . . .

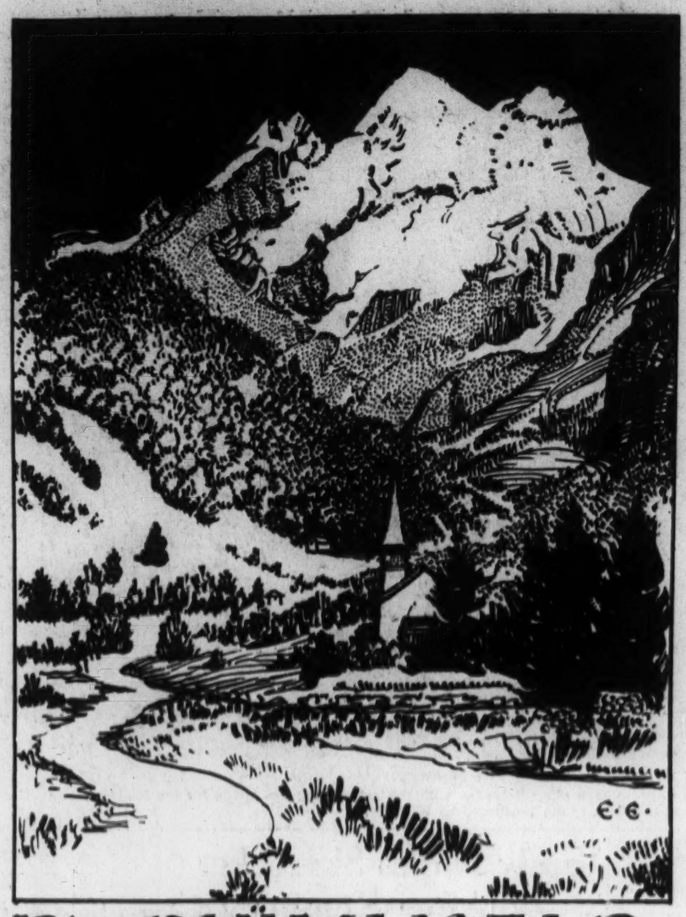
Our Light was constantly revolving, showing red and white flashes. Sister was beginning to be of some help to father in the care of the lantern, keeping the plate glass windows shining and reflectors polished. . . .

The first lighthouse was erected on White Island in 1820, the lantern being ninety feet above the tide. This tower was of stone. A new tower was built forty-five years later. The dwelling was of stone, the walls two feet thick. On the west the kitchen extended the whole width of the house—a fine big room with deep windows, in which mother had blooming plants every winter. There were a wide fireplace and brick oven. About this time the first all-iron cooking stoves were being made, and father secured one, as it was difficult to get wood enough for the fireplace. Friction matches could not have been in the market long then, for I well remember the flint, steel and tinder box on the kitchen mantel. There was a good cellar, in which was the cistern that supplied us with water caught from the roof. Great care was needed in a storm to prevent the water from running off into the cistern, because of the salt spray.

The Lighthouse Inspector came several times a year bringing oil and the requirements for the light, also wood and coal and a barrel of pork. The Government furnished father with a dory and sailboat, which were kept in the boathouse. The sailboat was about eighteen feet long, very wide and seaworthy, the mast of which could be taken down. There was a long slip from low-water mark, leading up into the boathouse, on which the boat was hauled up with a windlass. Father would launch the boat on pleasant days and visit his fishermen at Smuttynose and Appledore Islands, and sometimes he would take us with him. I remember our astonishment on seeing a sumach tree about ten feet high on Appledore Island, while on White Island there was not even a bayberry bush.—From "Ninety Years at the Isles of Shoals," by OSCAR LEIGHTON. (Boston: The Beacon Press.)

An Artist Explains Abstract Art

FUNDAMENTALLY, there is nothing difficult in the esthetic enjoyment of abstract art. In the designs of oriental carpets, wallpaper, neckties, dresses or streamlined automobiles, the public is perfectly accustomed to abstract pattern and frequently shows discrimination and taste. If one can enjoy an abstract design on the floor, one can presumably enjoy it hanging on the wall in a gold frame. I have indeed no fault to find with cubism as style or design; but when its protagonists designate an abstract pattern as a picture, they are twisting the usage of the English language. . . . The proper function for abstract art is to enhance the meaning and form of a useful object—a utensil; and conversely, in the enjoyment of pictures, where the work of art has no ulterior utilitarian purpose, the average human being gets the maximum of esthetic pleasure from representational art. In 1911 I had not thought this out. I responded sensuously and without effort to the new tonalities in minor keys, to the marked preference for asymmetry and to the many elements of primitive design—dots, dashes, angles, and the emphasis on horizontals, perpendiculars and diagonals, rather than on the reverse curve of the late Roman and late Renaissance art—all of which was so stimulating to the jaded European eye after three centuries of decadent baroque.—From "An American Artist's Story," by GEORGE BIDDLE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)



Die BLÜMLISALP·

THE BLUEMLISALPHORN: *A Drawing by Edith Emerson*

IT WAS in the early part of August, 1914, when all the political world of Europe was whirling in a vertigo and each day brought new declarations of war. For us, the little town of Spiez, with its fairy-tale castle on Lake Thun, in Switzerland, provided a temporary haven in a tidy châlet-pension.

We remember the tall blond Russian from the Baltic provinces with his bride; the Polish family who laughed merrily at the awkward attempts of the others to learn the steps of the *Krakoviac* which *they* danced with such agility; the Dutch school-teachers who helped the old women and boys on a neighboring farm to rake the hay when a storm threatened; some Belgians on a holiday from business; and, among the Americans, two girl art students traveling on scholarships. The wants of this miscellaneous group were attended to by the six fair daughters of the house, each well trained in every skill expected of a good Swiss housekeeper.

Cheques were difficult to cash. Consular officials could give only meager information about possible ways of exit from the country. "Wait," they said, "and you will be notified." It was hard to wait, but our anxious hearts were calmed by the imperturbable majesty and awful peace of the great Alpine peaks towering above us and all our small human affairs. The *Eiger*, the *Mönch*, and the *Jungfrau*, impressive trinity, were reflected in the green waters of the lake; the pyramidal *Niesen* dominated the immediate scene. By foot paths and the high road, we walked one day toward Wimmis, a charming village with its steepled church and old *Schloss* perched on a rocky eminence. Suddenly the great *massif* of the Blümlisalp burst upon our view and we halted by a bridge to gaze. Once before we had seen it sparkling in the blue-white light of the full moon at Kandersteg, where our train stopped after plunging in and out of the black tunnels on the Lötschberg Railway—that engineering marvel which successfully met the stupendous challenge of the Bernese Oberland. The mountain, then, was like a sudden vision of paradise. Now, heavily mantled with fresh-fallen snow and shining in the afternoon sunlight, it beamed graciously upon us, recalling us to faith in the unchanging realities. Drenched in beauty, dazzled, purified and reassured, we walked back past the yellow fields, responding happily as we went to the peasants who passed us with the salutation of the road: "Grüss Gott." Greeting from God, indeed!

JANE HEMENWAY

Autumn Flight

I heard a fluted call.
I saw the startled light
Along the garden-wall
Where sun and shadow stirred
As some departing bird
Traced its ephemeral word
Along the garden-wall.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Subduing False Beliefs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW CAN the evils of hatred and greed, domination and disaster, so apparent in the world today, be subdued and mastered? This is a question frequently asked. The answer is given to us in the wondrous victories over sin, sickness, and lack wrought by Christ Jesus through his understanding of man's forever oneness with God, good. Our great Master met and mastered the same tyrannical hatred, the same apparent insistence of disease and disaster, the same aggressive suggestions of evil's supremacy over good that we are facing at the moment.

The teachings of Christian Science help us to understand and utilize the truth about God and man which was so fully demonstrated by Christ Jesus over nineteen centuries ago. To him God's allness and man's spiritual perfection were the only realities. He recognized man to be the son of God, the expression of true, spiritual qualities, not the embodiment of evil beliefs. Whatever was not of God he knew to be powerless and unreal. Perceiving evil as unreal and as no part of man who expresses only that which is of God, Jesus was enabled to subdue whatever presented itself to him as opposed to good.

Surely it was nothing but the false desire to dominate and tyrannize over the liberty of individuals, and to stop the mighty works revealing God's all-power, which prompted the scribes and Pharisees to dictate that the Master should not heal on the Sabbath day. To us in these days the important lesson is to realize how Jesus, in the face of so much opposition to Truth, healed those who sought his help. When the withered hand needed healing, no false belief in evil could stay the divine power utilized by Jesus, nor lessen the seeker's obedient receptivity to the truth. The Master said, "Stretch forth thy hand;" and we read, "He did so: and his hand was restored whole as the other" (Luke 6:10). Divine Love, expressed so fully and consciously by Christ Jesus, knows no bounds, no restrictions. When understood it is inevitably the victor over every untoward condition.

Today, the divine command (Genesis 1:28), "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it," comes to each one who is receptive to Truth. Only in proportion to our spiritual, true thinking and acting can we subdue the sicknesses and sorrows, the poverty and limitations brought about by a false sense of existence as material. Subjugation to evil beliefs will cease as we learn to understand and apply the truths revealed through the teachings of Christian Science. Such subjugation cannot last, however tyrannically it be displayed, if the allness of God is really known. Liberty, freedom, prosperity, and joy await all. But each must do his own work in obtaining individual realization of man's freedom from evil. To follow in the Master's footsteps is the secure road. To manifest unselfed love, the love which liberates, is the true way. To separate evil from one's thought of the individual who may seem to be fostering domination, hatred, and slavery, and to know the utter powerlessness of aught which does not proceed from God, will gain victories over evil belief undreamed of by material sense.

On pages 517 and 518 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker." What glorious freedom from bondage of any kind these words portend! They call for a steadfast mental uprising above the trials that seem to surround us, a constant refusal to accept the aggressive suggestion that man is subject to any material belief, whatever its guise. God's laws are laws of freedom and harmony. And to become a joyous recipient of the abundant good flowing from divine Love one needs to strive continually to clear his thinking of those unlovely, fearful, sickly thoughts that produce discord. Clad in the consciousness of divine Love's ever-presence, and divine Mind's all-power, we can rest assured that all inharmonies will indeed be mastered.

In a striking call to each individual to assert his God-given right to be harmoniously governed, to be divinely protected from the dangers and sicknesses of mortal thinking, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 227 of Science and Health: "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

Those areas of the earth which today seem so desolate and empty of joy and progress will blossom more abundantly than ever before as the truth of man's divine heritage reaches and molds the lives of those who inhabit them. Right thinking changes the scene from bleakness to prosperity, from sickness to health, from sorrow to unabated joy. Let us rise mentally to accept our divine heritage, and in so doing learn to recognize good as the only reality. Evil is dispossessed of all seeming power to harm or destroy when God is understood to be the only creator, the one cause, and man the natural heir of "the glorious liberty" which God has bestowed on all that reflects Him.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Leaf Notes

Autumn is a spendthrift,
Her purse is full of holes;
All through the woods, unheeded,
Her golden coinage rolls.
How different from the Spring's way
Of hoarding carefully
The tightly folded greenbacks
On every leafing tree!

BARBARA OVERTON

Falsche Annahmen überwinden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE KÖNNEN die heute in der Welt so offenkundigen Übel Haß und Habgier, Herrschsucht und Unheil überwunden und gemeistert werden? Die Antwort auf diese oft wiederholte Frage haben wir in den wunderbaren Siegen über Sünde, Krankheit und Mangel, die Christus Jesus durch sein Verständnis des ewigen Einsseins des Menschen mit Gott, dem Guten, errang. Unser großer Meister handhabte und meisterte denselben tyrannischen Haß, dasselbe augenscheinliche Beharren von Krankheit und Unheil, dieselben anmaßenden Einflüsterungen der Überlegenheit des Bösen über das Gute, die in diesem Augenblick an uns herantreten.

Die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft helfen uns die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen, die Christus Jesus vor mehr als 19 Jahrhunderten so vollständig bewies, verstehen und anwenden. Für ihn waren Gottes Allheit und des Menschen geistige Vollkommenheit die einzigen Wirklichkeiten. Er erkannte den Menschen als den Sohn Gottes, als den Ausdruck wahrer geistiger Eigenschaften, nicht als die Verkörperung böser Annahmen. Er wußte, daß alles, was nicht von Gott ist, machtlos und unwirklich ist. Da Jesus das Böse als unwirklich und nicht als Teil des Menschen wahrnahm, der nur das ausdrückt, was von Gott ist, konnte er alles überwinden, was sich ihm als dem Guten entgegengesetzt darbot.

Es war gewiß nichts anderes als das falsche Verlangen, die Freiheit einzelner zu beherrschen und zu tyrannisieren und die mächtigen Werke, die Gottes Allmacht enthüllten, zu verhindern, was die Schriftgelehrten und Pharisäer bewog, dem Meister das Heilen am Sabbat zu untersagen. Die wichtige Lehre, für uns heutzutage ist, zu erkennen, wie Jesus trotz des großen Widerstandes gegen die Wahrheit diejenigen heilte, die ihn um Hilfe baten. Als die verdorrte Hand geheilt werden sollte, konnte kein falscher Glaube an das Böse die von Jesus angewandte göttliche Kraft hinderp, noch des Suchers gehorsame Empfänglichkeit für die Wahrheit vermindern. Der Meister sagte: „Strecke deine Hand aus!" Und wir lesen: „Er tat's; da ward ihm seine Hand wieder zurechtgebracht, gesund wie die andere" (Luk. 6, 10). Die von Christus Jesus so vollständig und bewußt ausgedrückte göttliche Liebe kennt keine Grenzen, keine Beschränkungen. Wenn sie verstanden wird, ist sie unvermeidlich Siegerin über jeden widrigen Umstand.

Heute ergeht an jeden, der für die Wahrheit empfänglich ist, das göttliche Gebot (1. Mose 1, 28): „Seid fruchtbar und mehret euch und füllet die Erde und machet sie euch untertan". Nur im Verhältnis zu unserem geistigen, wahren Denken und Handeln können wir die Krankheiten und Sorgen, die Armut und die Begrenzungen überwinden, die der falsche Sinn des Daseins als materiell hervorruft. Unterwerfung unter böse Annahmen wird in dem Maße aufhören, wie wir die durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft enthüllten Wahrheiten verstehen und anwenden lernen. Eine solche Unterwerfung kann nicht fortdauern, so tyrannisch sie sich auch zeigen mag, wenn die Allheit Gottes wirklich verstanden wird. Freiheit, Wohlstand und Freude harren aller. Aber jeder muß durch seine eigene Arbeit das Freisein des Menschen vom Bösen selber verwirklichen. In den Fußtapfen des Meisters wandeln, ist der sichere Weg. Selbstlose Liebe, die Liebe, die befreit, bekunden, ist der wahre Weg. Das Böse von unserem Denken über jemand trennen, der Herrschsucht, Haß und Sklaverei großzuziehen scheint, und die vollständige Machtlosigkeit von allem kennen, was nicht von Gott kommt, wird Siege über böse Annahmen gewinnen, wovon sich der materielle Sinn nicht träumen läßt.

Auf Seite 517 und 518 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Der Mensch ist nicht dazu geschaffen, den Acker zu bauen. Herrschaft, nicht Unterwerfung, ist sein Geburtsrecht. Er ist Herr über die Annahme von Erde und Himmel—allein seinem Schöpfer untertan". Was für ein herrliches Freisein von Knechtschaft jeder Art diese Worte verkündigen! Sie fordern standhaftes mentales Sicherheben über die Heimsuchungen, die uns zu umgeben scheinen, beständige Weigerung, die anmaßende Einflüsterung anzunehmen, daß der Mensch einer materiellen Annahme in irgend einer Gestalt unterworfen sei. Gottes Gesetze sind Freiheits- und Harmoniegesetze. Um die von der göttlichen Liebe kommende Fülle des Guten freudig zu empfangen, muß man beständig bestrebt sein, sein Denken von den lieblosen, furchterfüllten, kranken Gedanken zu befreien, die Disharmonie hervorrufen. In das Bewußtsein der Allgegenwart der göttlichen Liebe und der Allmacht des göttlichen Gemüts gekleidet, können wir versichert sein, daß alle Disharmonien in der Tat gemeistert werden werden.

In einer ergreifenden Aufforderung an jeden einzelnen, sein gottgegebenes Recht, harmonisch regiert zu werden, vor den Gefahren und Krankheiten des sterblichen Denkens göttlich geschützt zu sein, geltend zu machen, schreibt Mrs Eddy auf Seite 227 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Die Christliche Wissenschaft erhebt die Fahne der Freiheit und ruft: ‚Folget mir! Entrinnt der Knechtschaft von Krankheit, Sünde und Tod!' Jesus zeichnete den Weg vor. Bürger der Welt, nehmt die herrliche ‚Freiheit der Kinder Gottes' an und seid frei! Das ist euer göttliches Recht".

Jene Gegenden der Erde, die heute so öde, traurig und ohne Fortschritt zu sein scheinen, werden reicher denn je zuvor blühen, wenn die Wahrheit der göttlichen Erbschaft des Menschen das Leben derer, die darin wohnen, erreicht und gestaltet. Rechtes Denken ändert den Schauplatz von Öde zu Wohlstand, von Krankheit zu Gesundheit, von Leid zu unaufhörlicher Freude. Laßt uns uns mental erheben, unser göttliches Erbe anzunehmen und dadurch das Gute als die einzige Wirklichkeit zu erkennen lernen! Das Böse wird seiner ganzen Scheinmacht zu schaden oder zu zerstören beraubt, wenn verstanden wird, daß Gott der einzige Schöpfer, die eine Ursache, und der Mensch der natürliche Erbe „der herrlichen Freiheit" ist, die Gott allem, was Ihn widerspiegelt, verliehen hat.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Maryland Porcelain

The day is porcelain,
a blue transparency
illumined with the delicate autumn gold.
The rural russets are absent from the scene:
the buckwheat color, pumpkin color, corn.
Instead the ginkgo tree,
gracious, formal beside the domed courthouse,
scatters the golden Chinese coins of its leaves.

LOUIS STODDARD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Uncle Sam, Good Neighbor ..... *By Roland Hall Sharp*

Having seen South America emboldened some months back by Nazi delays in Europe, and daring to suppress Berlin's advance emissaries, you wonder on returning to Washington how the good neighbor policy fares now that German armies are again advancing into Russia.

One of the first things to greet you is the flat statement made in an otherwise substantial North American publication, that "the Good Neighbor policy is dead." This startling view adds that hemisphere affairs are now dominated by military necessities, with the United States being driven "on an imperialist course."

Nelson A. Rockefeller, young and energetic Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations among the American nations, hit the ceiling when he heard that one.

"What about the new Argentine Trade Pact (signed the same day in Buenos Aires) . . . and the whole series of practical steps being taken to help South America weather this crisis?" was Mr. Roosevelt's spirited rejoinder. "I daresay 95 per cent of our activities in Latin America are nonmilitary, and only five per cent military."

Certain it is that an observer interested in checking upon Washington's attitudes and actions toward South America finds more constructive measures under way than ever before.

Tremendous Change for Better

In Washington you begin to understand the tremendous change for the better that has come over South America in a steady and accelerating movement during the past few years. It is hard to project yourself back into that comparative vacuum, nearly four years ago, when this correspondent passed through Washington on his first survey trip around South America. Not only here, but all along the line, good neighborliness remained largely in the realm of worthy resolutions.

Even now, there are more resolutions than matured actions. But come with me on a rapid tour of just the high spots in Washington's impressive and sincere effort to help the other American nations remain free.

We trudge along literally miles of corridors, and explore hundreds of new offices.

A late and significant evidence of the importance attached to inter-American solidarity of the more practical sort is Mr. Rockefeller's inclusion in the working directorate of the Economic Defense Board.

Vice-President Wallace, Chairman of that Board and also of SPAB—the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board—keeps up his study of Spanish to equip himself for dealing more understandingly with Latin America.

Then there is something brand new in the State Department, which has expanded to fill the entire building formerly shared with the War and Navy Departments. Secretary Hull the other day issued a series of orders importantly affecting Latin America, although not limited to that field.

Military and Naval Fields Offer Tests

At the top is a new Board of Economic Operations, headed by Assistant Secretaries of State Dean G. Acheson and Adolf A. Berle, Jr.—the latter a veteran delegate to Pan American conferences. Especially pertinent to Latin America is the Division of Exports and Defense Aid. It is empowered to administer Lend-Lease aid, priorities, and export controls. On these the Latin American countries depend for economic survival at this time.

Coert du Bois, chief of the new Caribbean Office in the State Department, is taking hold in a region that forms a natural economic and defensive unit on approaches to the Panama Canal.

It is in the military and naval field that good neighborliness faces its most severe tests Tacticians of all nations tend to think in terms of terrain and objectives, rather than the amenities of civilian life.

Yet among North American officers are found some of the more enlightened advocates of the Good Neighbor policy. They know from experience that it is more desirable to have the voluntary support of Latin Americans than to lose that support. This view has been expressed to me by officers at many points in South America, and here in Washington.

As of today, Latin American co-operation even in military affairs is confidentially reported satisfactory. But watch Europe. What happens in Russia, and eventually in Europe as a whole, has a more powerful bearing on the Good Neighbor policy than temporary measures of relief within the Americas.

The Country Speaks: New York

The People and Good Government ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

The story is told here of a judge and one-time Mayor who had the urge to run again for Mayor and wanted Fiorello H. La Guardia to join his ticket as candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. It was back in the early '30's, and the latter replied that he had once held that office and, anyway, was primarily interested "in the social aspects of government which go only with the Mayoralty."

"Oh, that's all right," said the other. "I'm getting old anyway, and I would be glad to have you attend all the social functions for me."

New York City is just winding up eight years of the La Guardia "social" approach to City affairs, and by most of the current signs, the voters' "Yes" will be given on Nov. 4 for four years more of it. It would seem to be as simple as that, the valid main issue being as Mayor La Guardia declares, "good municipal government." But there is that ever-recurring assumption among voter legions without strong party affiliations that honest and scientific government automatically retains office.

The shorter name for it is apathy. Turning the "rascals" out has always been more exciting than merely keeping them out. This is developing into a major factor in Mayor La Guardia's third-term campaign and the reason that he and his Fusion supporters are strongly warning against overconfidence toward what for the people of this City is a very important election.

New York City stands today as an example and encouragement to every community in the country as a result of its Mayor's ability to put into working practice his idea that "a City cannot live half slave and half free and the political machine system cannot survive side by side with free Democracy."

The humanitarian day-by-day output of things the people need and feel sums up with the impressive solidity of such items as 92 schools, 325 playgrounds, 845 swimming pools, five major bridges, six enclosed public markets, and big construction projects that are equipping the City with the most gigantic sanitary system of any City in history; the Delaware water supply tunnel, which will bring enough water to New York to take care of its needs for generations; a 60-mile belt parkway, which will encircle the City; $130,000,000 of low-cost public housing; La Guardia Field, biggest and busiest airport in the country—all made out of a government which, when inherited, "was a disgrace and on the verge of bankruptcy."

There is nothing "highfalutingly" theoretical about such effects; only tangible working proof on every hand that there is no Republican, no Democratic, no Socialist way to clean a street or build a sewer, but merely a right way and a wrong way. All of it is a far cry from the day when the Tammany politician could define civic reform as a ride in a glass-bottomed boat through a sewer.

It now remains to be seen whether, without the crusading element that went with the Tammany overturn in City Hall in 1933 and the battlecry of corrupt prosecution methods that Thomas E. Dewey brought into the 1937 City campaign, the people can be kept interested in insuring the continuation of good government. That is the 1941 campaign question-mark as against the organization following of the opposition whose vote required neither logic nor lack of it.

The registration books closed with an enrollment lighter than Fusionists hoped for, but, while the 2,440,819 total was 33,416 less than four years ago, the plurality of 453,874 by which the Mayor then subsequently won is more significant than the slight drop. Also it is to be taken into account that of nearly 90,000 men voters in the armed services, only 14,000 took the trouble to qualify as absentee voters.

These and other caluculations do not indicate that Mayor La Guardia will get the worst of it. The machine-loaded opposition bandwagon of William O'Dwyer, however handsomely caparisoned with respectability and good intentions, has yet to furnish legitimate proof that it can remotely approach the standards of competent City management to which New York is today accustomed.

Nonetheless the issue turns as much as ever on vigilant and determined voters and once again the City electorate is under national scrutiny, this time to prove that its good government idea has this kind of backing. To lose the election by default as reform movements before now have gone down before the sheer strength of the well-marshaled "regulars" would have grave repercussion in civic affairs throughout the country.

There can be no doubt that in this 1941 New York City campaign lies a prime test of the "people get the government they deserve" adage.

To Change the Subject:

Dickens, Diplomat of Letters ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

Here comes my autumn number of "The Dickensian," from London, "edited and printed," it is announced, "under actual attack by the enemy." And in spite of wartime restrictions, the editor proudly avers, this copy contains only four pages fewer than the first one to be published. At the same time I receive my "Chigwell Chronicle," the breezy little pamphlet of our Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship. Next week we shall have our first meeting of the season.

It will not be a "literary" meeting. No candidate for membership in this club, which encircles the world, is ever judged by his erudition. All that is required of him is that he love the works of Charles Dickens. William Miller, who came over here recently bringing, from a heavily bombed area, his lifetime collection of Dickensiana, will entertain us with a talk about some of the astonishing plagiarisms on the novels.

The democratic spirit of the Fellowship is powerfully indicated by Mr. Miller's autograph album, signed by his associates in the London club. Practically every profession in England is represented by the name of some person of international fame, and beside it the signature of a hotel waiter, an office clerk, a modest clergyman, a machinist.

What British society is discovering at the present time, with rapid enlightenment, Dickens disclosed a century ago to a receptive but somewhat limited public. His genius shines like a lamp from generation to generation, its glow becoming more brilliant as time goes on. During this period of stress his London followers, according to "The Dickensian," relish particularly his accounts of various types of meals. Such repasts as the bachelor dinner which "Pip" gave to "Herbert Pocket" are recalled in contrast to the casual supper at "Mrs. Jellyby's," with the absorbing affairs of Boorioboola Gha in the background; and to the scraps flung to the little slaveys like "Charley" and the "Marchioness."

It is difficult to sum up in a word the cause of the deep affection which Dickensians feel for the great novelist. It is not simply because he produced interesting tales or impossible characters who seem to palpitate with actual life, nor because he was such a profound reforming influence in England. I think it is largely due to his great capacity for love of his fellowman. That is the radiant spirit in all his work.

In pointing out the corruptions of the contemporary scene, to such a point that he was actually instrumental in removing them, Dickens never engendered hatred or revenge. I wish all the struggling reformers of today, who are led astray by the insinuations of Communism, would sit down of an evening and read Charles Dickens. His own domestic life was inharmonious; yet he never indulged in personal bitterness in his writing. No trace of his own disappointment or of the pressure under which he worked was permitted to show in the stories that flowed from his pen. He was able to project into his reader's mind the warmest, mellowist pictures of happy family life.

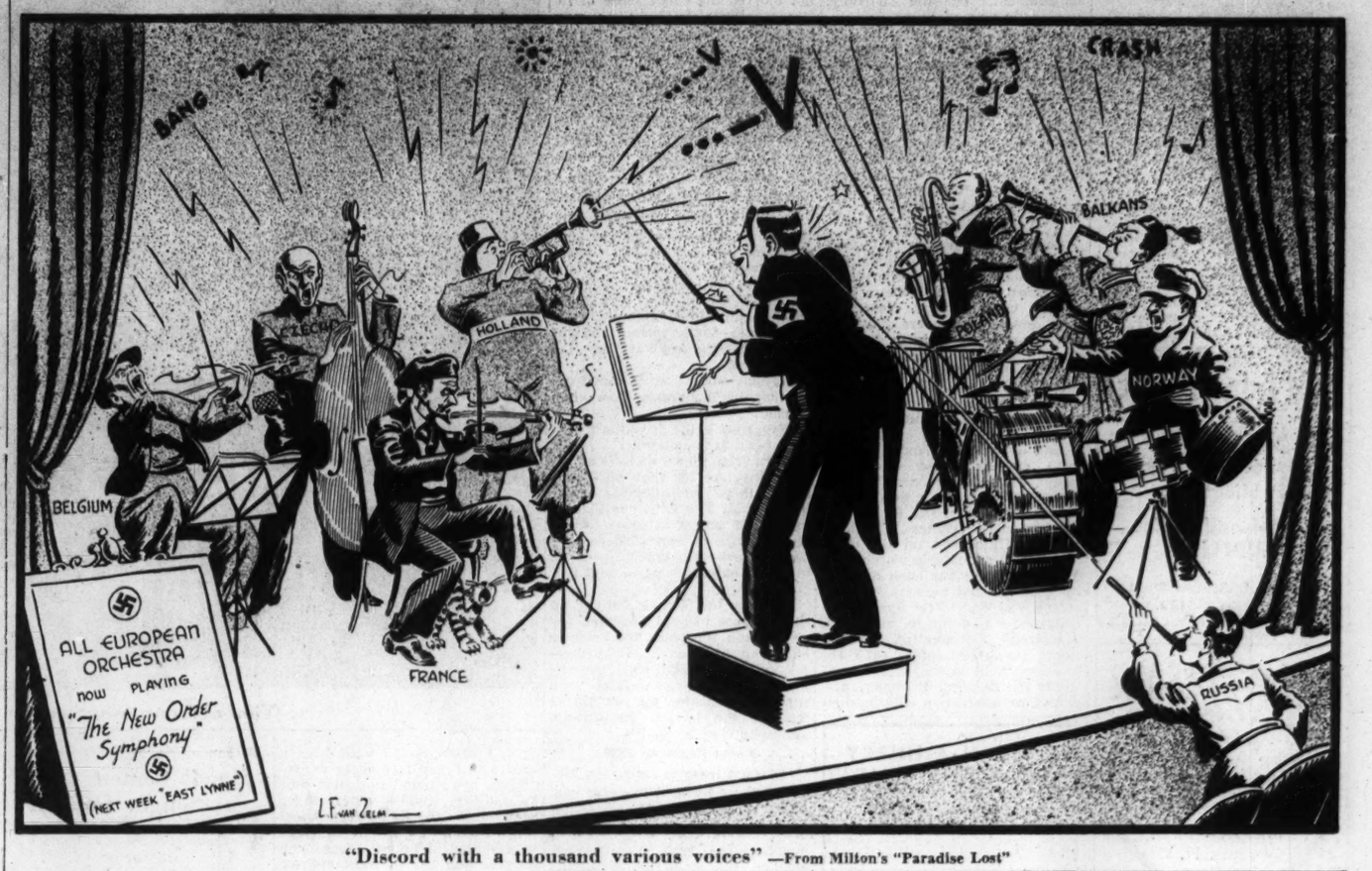
Dickens could laugh with the merry, sigh with the wistful, mourn with the bereaved, and oppose tyranny for the sake of the oppressed, in a way that was marvelously forgetful of self. Thus he gave us characters of such vitality and convincing identity that their immortality grows surer with every passing year.

Reading "Pickwick Papers" again of late, I was impressed by the reporting of the Eatanswill election. Satire it is, and keen, but also mellow and tolerant. The Blues, it will be remembered, were trying to send the Honourable Samuel Slumkey up to Parliament, while the candidate of the Buffs was Horatio Fizkin, Esquire. The local newspaper had warned the citizens "that the eyes not only of England, but of the whole civilized world, were upon them," and both candidates were employing all their tricks to pull the votes.

While Mr. Fizkin had 33 potential voters locked up in the coach house at the White Hart inn, kept drunk until needed, Mr. Slumkey was busy presenting 45 housewives with a green parasol apiece (value seven shillings and sixpence). As the Slumkey party made its way through the streets, the Blue candidate's right-hand informed his chief, "Nothing has been left undone, my dear Sir—nothing whatever. There are 20 washed men at the street door for you to shake hands with; and six children in arms that you're to pat on the head, and inquire the age of; be particular about the children, my dear Sir,—it has always a great effect, that sort of thing. . . . And, perhaps, my dear Sir—perhaps if you could—I don't mean to say it's indispensable—but if you could manage to kiss one of 'em, it would produce a very great impression on the crowd."

Ah, Mr. Dickens, to be able to view the world's weaknesses and absurdities with such a keen, yet tolerant eye, and to heal situations without the destruction of anything that deserves preservation; this is a great gift. I am glad "The Dickensian" can still be printed and is still important both in England and abroad.

Nazi 'New Order' Symphony: It's the Wrong Score



"Discord with a thousand various voices" —From Milton's "Paradise Lost"

Innate right to freedom leads to growing revolt in 'conquered' nations despite might of Gestapo; Germans cautious due to collective indictment; throwing off shackles only question of time.

By Charles E. Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler is beginning to reap the harvest of his own violence.

From the occupied countries, the story is disclosed in fragmentary news dispatches. The word seeps through the iron curtain of dictatorship, or can be read between the lines of scant official announcements. It is grim indeed.

Men, in desperation, are pitting their bare hands against the mailed fist of the Gestapo. Mass terror, execution of hostages, and starvation have failed as the instruments of conciliation of the "new order."

But as flame throwers temporarily quell the mountain warriors of Yugoslavia, and as German regiments march into northern Greece to halt unrest which neither the Italian nor Bulgar occupying forces could control, two facts emerge.

The first is that the uprisings have come too soon.

The second is that Hitler has broken the only weapon he possesses for holding hostile populations in subjection. That weapon is frightfulness. And the more he uses it, the more it turns back upon him—raising up those very elements of resistance which it seeks to curb.

From the very first, those who understand the Nazi method predicted that the outbreaks would come. The only question was: When?

Talk to the Poles, the Czechs, the Norwegians, or the Dutch. Their essential problem has not only been the organization and support of the underground resistance in their countries. But it has been to prevent these movements from boiling over too soon. For such resistance, it is recognized, will serve most when it comes simultaneously with some German military setback.

And the responsible elements within every one of the occupied countries know this. They are making no effort now to inflame a revolt. Sabotage, yes. But all other energies are devoted to keeping secret the plans when the shackles of Nazidom can be cast off.

That is why there has been so little in the news of the underground movements in the 11 major countries of Europe which the Nazis have plundered but not yet conquered.

It is one of the biggest stories of the war. But it cannot yet be told. Not now. But the time will come.

When it comes it will need the swift support of such armed force as can be made effective from the outside. It will be a day of heroism and sacrifice. And timed at the right moment, and properly supported, it will again light the torch-chain of freedom on a benighted continent.

The meaning of this movement in various parts of the world is discussed by correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor. They have served, most of them in recent months, in the countries of which they write—countries whose peoples they know intimately, and whose actions they understand.

Balkans

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the Balkans and one of the recognized authorities on Southeastern Europe.

The present king of Yugoslavia, Peter II, now in exile in England, is the descendant of a dark-complexioned Serbian farmer, whom his neighbors called Black George. This Black George, 137 years ago, assembled a stalwart band of Serbian peasants and launched a revolt against Turkish despots, who for centuries had held their land under ruthless domination. He devoted his whole life to the fight for Serbian liberty and not only founded a royal dynasty but also became an originator of a classic European method for opposing oppressors.

In a few years the movement of revolt spread to Greece, where Lord Byron himself joined it. It swept as a conflagration over Italy, making that land for a time the chief trysting place for revolutionary heroes. Rumania and Bulgaria also caught fire and in time all the oppressed peoples of southeastern Europe won freedom.

Today in those same Balkan mountains the same kinds of champions of freedom are again at work. A tradition is again reality. Serbian men by the thousands have taken to the woods. Camp fires burn on secluded mountainsides. Wild animals have relinquished their lairs to human inhabitants. Defiant folk songs, tried in the fires of centuries, echo in lonely gorges and thickets. Mothers pray in village churches for their sons in the mountains. Serbia relives its classic epic.

Greek hills and woods and mountain passes have hallowed the paths on which freedom's heroes marched and the vales in which freedom's heroes took their stand, even from the time of Miltiades and the brave "private" Socrates until 1941.

Once again darkness seems to have settled on the land where first broke the dawn of high and noble culture, and again fires are glowing on its hills and mountains. They are the camp fires of revolutionary fighters. From them, alone and in bands, through gorges and canyons, go forth unconquerable men to drive out new despots and again free homes and temples.

Many Bulgarians, too, have heard freedom's calls from the hills. Officially Bulgaria has joined the oppressors, but that people's whole modern history is a story of fighting for freedom.

The most beloved character in Bulgaria's legends is a mountain poet-revolutionist who cried to the Turks: "How can you scare a man who isn't afraid to have his head separated from his body?" This fiery Christo Botieff made his last mountain stand on Vola's peak. Now Bulgaria has a score of Volas.

This astounding Balkan sacrifice for freedom will bear fruit only if other champions of freedom give it aid.

Germany

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from the outbreak of war until his recent return to the United States.

In only one country throughout the length and breadth of Europe can a German soldier walk out into the darkness of war-night with comparative safety and that is in Germany.

There is a diligent, devoted collection of little bands of dissenters within Hitler's home realm who run secret printing presses and secret radio stations. One of these groups was daring enough to plant a bomb in a Munich beer hall in the early days of the war, and missed Hitler himself by 20 minutes. Anti-Hitler leaflets turn up in mail boxes, or folded inside newspapers, or find their way into pockets in dark streets. Sometimes morning finds marks on walls and occasionally a man will go into a restaurant from the dark street and find a "V" chalked on his back.

But these things are the exception and from external evidence one must conclude that the revolutionary groups are small. For no matter how strongly a majority of Germans may be opposed to the regime they do little about it for several reasons.

First, the mass of Germans is steeped in subservience to authority, whether they approve of who exercises the authority or not.

Second, the overwhelming mass of Germans has benefited from the very things which are turning conquered countries into seething masses of revolt.

Third, all Germans know if Hitler and his armies are overthrown the conquered peoples, with so much reason to hate Germany, may not stop to discriminate between pro-Hitler and anti-Hitler Germans. They have a feeling that they will all win or hang together.

Therefore the reasons which are causing revolts against German authority outside of Germany are tending to reduce revolt within Germany for the time being.

While it is difficult to measure the extent of this opposition, which must operate with greater care and secrecy in Germany than anywhere else in Europe, it nevertheless provides a nucleus for resistance of great importance at the proper time.

This time will be when the might of the German Army is broken. It will be when Germany has undergone far greater strains as the result of the war than it has experienced so far. It will be when Allied bombing has made far deeper inroads upon the morale of the Reich than anything which London and Coventry have experienced.

It will be when schisms between army and party, and between Hitler and his generals—often talked of, but not yet existing—follow the shattering of the aura of invincibility which has surrounded the German military machine.

Revolt will come, but Germany may be the last rather than the first Nazi-dominated country to experience it.

Norway

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who covered the German invasion of Norway.

Norwegians were as stunned by the sudden appearance of German troops in their midst as the citizens of some midwestern American community might be under similar circumstances. European wars were no personal concern of theirs. Northern France and Poland were the battlefields. The popular war maps on sale at the newsstands did not even show Scandinavia—that was out of bounds. Then suddenly one of the teams, instead of plunging through center, ran straight through the sidelines into neutral territory.

A handful of Quislings helped the Germans to break in. The vast majority of Norwegians had no part in it. As freedom-loving democrats they were sympathetic to the Allies. But they harbored no violent enmity against the Germans.

It took time for them to realize what had happened to them and they were even slower to draw the implications. Scandinavia is not the Balkan peninsula. By nature a law-abiding people with an ingrained sense of order, the Norwegians are not long on violence. Like the Dutch, they prefer sabotage in its literal and original sense—the conscious, clumsy inefficiency of the wooden shoe—sabot.

Fingers in Oslo factories lose their skill. Machinery breaks down, delivery trucks stall.

Norwegians also seek to undermine the morale of the German troops stationed in their midst by suasion, arguing Hitler's ultimate defeat. This method has proved so effective since the Russian campaign started that the Norwegian-speaking detachments originally sent to Norway for propaganda purposes have now been almost completely withdrawn. Argumentatively the Germans are already on the defensive.

The alleged general strike threat in Norway last month was an imaginary Nazi-Quisling pretext for reprisals against fearless trade union leaders and other prominent Norwegians who refused to knuckle under. General strike is a prelude to armed revolt, for which the time has not yet come.

Meanwhile the Nazis have taught the Norwegians the meaning of hatred, a word that peace-loving civilized nation had all but forgotten.

Spain

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who in March of this year was in Spain.

I sat one morning in the breakfast room of a Madrid hotel, gnawing at straw bread and drinking an extract of sulphur and black ink. There was no one else in the room.

"Señor Americano," said the waiter, "the people of Spain are hungry; but there is a more terrible hunger in their hearts. You cannot guess how they are filled with bitterness and wrath when they watch these Germans in uniform (the hotel was full of them) and these strutting Falangistas."

During two weeks of breakfast conversation he had been testing me out, and now felt free to speak. I encouraged him. "What can the people do?" I asked.

"They talk and they plot," he said. "Then some of them disappear, but the rest continue to talk and plot. My wife went to the women's jail in Madrid last week to visit a friend who was arrested for talking. The friend told of women who are incredibly brave—women being led away to execution, led down the corridors singing their songs of defiance."

Talk will not embarrass a regime, I suggested; what about that train wreck the day before, third wreck in a month? He smiled knowingly.

"Those things will happen," he said. "But we must bide our time. Let the Germans come in here, so that the people can recognize who their enemies really are. Let the Government bring them in. I have a friend in the War Department. For every German soldier at Gibraltar, he tells me, two Germans will be needed to stand by the railway lines.

"But later, later. Just now, resistance takes care of itself, invisibly. You have noticed that nothing functions in Spain. Too much goods go to Germany, and to the insiders in the Government. The workers don't like to work for such peple. Every thing goes slowly.

"Nobody has changed his mind in Spain since the Franco revolution, except some of the Franco men. The people are still against Franco, and some of the big men have turned against Franco, too."

A man entered the breakfast room. The waiter leaned over, before hurrying away. "Do you know why the Germans don't come in here?" he asked.

"Because they don't dare to."

Revolt and Retribution—Painter's Postlude

Unrest surges throughout the Axis-occupied countries of Europe as Nazis and Italians employ firing squad, gallows and guillotine in a vain attempt to establish their brand of peace. Most recent reports of sabotage and revolt, reported by the Associated Press follow:

Bohemia-Moravia

Four more persons were sentenced to capital punishment today by a German court-martial at Brünn on charges of preparing for high treason and sabotage. All radio receiving sets in two districts of Prague were confiscated by the Germans because of the spread of a "whispering campaign and anti-Reich activity obviously due to listening to foreign broadcasts." Two public schools were also closed by the German occupation officials.

Exceptions in the Bohemia-Moravian protectorate, now under the administration of Nazi Gestapo lieutenant Reinhard Heydrich, are reported to have totaled more than 50 during the past week.

Yugoslavia

Six men and a woman were executed at Novisad yesterday on charges of espionage for Russia, while reports from Turkey said Serb and Montenegran guerrilla activities have become so intense that Italian troops have withdrawn principally into the larger cities while the German garrisons are calling for more help. Whole towns have been taken by the guerrillas.

France

Five men and a young woman were arrested in Paris yesterday as ringleaders of an armed de Gaullist organization operating from a subway. The subway station master was the chief of the band which included 1,500 dues-paying members.

German firing squads have been claiming French hostages daily in the most recent drive. More than 78 victims have been shot since the drive began.

Norway

Reports of sabotage in Norway, many of which seldom reach the outside world, stated that 10 persons were injured Oct. 11 when a pitched battle broke out near Oslo between members of Maj. Vikdun Quisling's pro-Nazi Nirden (youth organizations) and 500 hostile Norwegians.

Greece

About 20,000 Australians, New Zealanders and Yugoslavs are still reported hiding out in Greek hills and homes. Left behind by the British expeditionary force, they are playing a decisive role in resistance to Italian and German occupying forces.

Rebellious Greeks were said to have attempted an invasion of the Bulgarian-occupied Drama region in Eastern Macedonia Sept. 28, armed with machine guns and rifles. Axis reports said they were repulsed.

Syracuse Carries On Civic Achievement Despite Pressure of Defense Work

'Hub of Empire State' Noted for Initiative

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 16—This hustling "Hub of the Empire State," its 220,000 inhabitants busier than ever before, has a special message and meaning for America today.

This onetime Iroquois capital—later the "salt city of America" and now a mellowed metropolis of diversified industry and pursuits, is telling its message in terms of civic improvements built in brick and concrete, in terms of volunteer organizations brought together at short notice, in terms of generous outpourings where needs have been great.

Specifically, the message is this: That a defense emergency, or even a wartime crisis, need not black out local initiative, or civic achievement, or the friendly, democratic way of living.

For instance: Syracuse has just removed five miles of downtown trolley tracks at a cost of $345,000; then repaved 16,000 square yards of street in 11 days, setting a local record. To complete the beautification job, merchants in the main shopping area added a new store front here or modernized an emporium there. Carrying through despite defense uncertainties, civic achievement did the trick.

Answered Defense Call

Active in another direction, Syracusans heard the national call for civilian defense preparations, and heard it clearly. At once local officials went to work. Now with 3,000 women volunteers and some 400 air-raid wardens in training and other preparations maturing, Syracuse is, next to Boston, one of the most completely organized civilian defense areas in the United States. Local initiative did the job.

And as for the friendly spirit—local citizens heard that Pine Camp, the big new Army cantonment near Watertown, needed furniture and furnishings for its day rooms and rest centers. The local Kiwanis Club took up the challenge. Now a veritable warehouseful of furniture has been donated by good-hearted persons. The response was typical for Syracuse.

Syracuse is doing its big share, industrially, in meeting the national emergency. More than 100 concerns hold prime or sub-contracts for defense. However, priorities, preoccupation with production and eyes on Washington have not blurred the City's sense of its responsibilities to keep its own dooryard clean, its mentality progressive. This is by no means "business as usual," but to Syracusans it is "democracy as usual."

Loyalty and Civic Pride

How Syracuse attained this civic consciousness is another matter. Local inhabitants may profess not to know, but you sense a loyalty and civic pride as soon as you talk to them. Perhaps they like their city because its surrounding territory offers so much in the way of recreation. Perhaps they like the fact that men of moderate means can give their children an education there, running from kindergarten straight through college. Anyway, they like their town.

Perhaps one citizen stamped the municipality's character best when he said:

"Syracuse is the friendliest big-little town in the country."

Of its friendliness there is ample testimony. As for the "big-little" aspect, there's considerable meaning in that. The City has bigness in that it possesses great industries, boasts of smart shops, has several first-class hotels, owns its quota of extensive parks and golf clubs.

In turn the city is "little" in that citizens haven't forgotten the small-town amenities, the pride in local ventures, the intimate interest in having good local government. Cynics, iconoclasts and super-sophisticates do not thrive well in the breezy, enthusiastic atmosphere of Syracuse.

Boom Began in 1939

Syracuse today is riding the biggest defense boom it has ever had. It's a boom which began earlier here than in many cities, even as far back as 1939. Now it has reached the stage where industrial pay rolls are aggregating well over $1,000,000 a week, and factory employment is approaching the 40,000 mark. Twenty-two representative pay rolls, for the week ending Sept. 6, showed an increase of 59.95 per cent over the similar week of last year.

Syracuse was bound to play an important part in defense. When a city manufactures such varied peacetime wares as tool steel, chinaware, shoes, mincemeat, tin cans, gears, washing machines, boilers, roller bearings, soda, radiators, typewriters, and electrical appliances, the skill of its workmen and the ability of its machines are just what Uncle Sam can use. Now these same factories are turning out Army machine guns, Navy ordnance, gears for tanks, shell casings and a hundred other smaller items.

Store Sales Mounting

This boom has meant more money to spend all around—more shoppers on the streets, more business in the stores, a rising standard of living for many workers. Department store sales as far back as August were 25 per cent higher than for the same period a year ago. From January through July, department store sales showed a gain of 20 per cent over the first seven months of 1940, considerably better than the average gain of 13 per cent recorded for the entire Federal Reserve District, which includes New York State and parts of New Jersey and Connecticut.

On the human side, this boom, with its added jobs and fatter pay envelopes, has meant a reduction in local relief rolls. Men have been able to leave WPA, and the city welfare load has shrunk, registering a new low of 2,781 cases on Sept. 1 as compared with 4,392 a year ago. Some men, long unemployed, have found unskilled jobs in industry, while others have been able to take "refresher" courses and attain the status of semi-skilled laborers. One can imagine the lift in morale these opportunities have produced.

Simultaneously, however, Syracuse, in common with other cities in which the pulse of defense orders runs high, has discovered serious problems looming. Housing is running short, although the lack of living quarters has not yet reached a crucial stage. Yet despite extensive private building for those with incomes around and above the $3,000 mark, the vacancy percentage of one-family houses, flats and apartments is very low.

With vital materials being diverted for defense, some small Syracuse factories, making only civilian consumer goods, have been hit hard, as has been the case all across the Nation. Now through Chamber of Commerce and other efforts, many of these factories may be established as defense subcontractors, and thus be able to obtain priorities on materials needed and so keep their doors open and their men at work. The situation is rendered less serious by the great diversity of Syracuse industry.

Indian Traditions Kept Up

It's a far cry from today's busy city, with its talk of priorities, volunteers, and raid wardens, to the Indian settlement lodged here long ago on the shore of Onondaga Lake. Before the French and Indian Wars, the Iroquois Indian Confederacy was in possession of central New York, and its headquarters were at Syracuse. The Onondaga Indians, indeed, were the hereditary "Keepers of the Long House," Indian legend crediting Hiawatha, the fabled Onondaga Chief, with the formation of this unique government among savages.

The Iroquois Confederacy still maintains its Capital just south of Syracuse and the hereditary chief is still an Onondaga Indian. But the intervening years have been full of the pulsing story of growing America; and where Syracuse is concerned, they have more than a dash of genuine salt in them. The French made the first attempt, an unsuccessful one, to colonize the territory, and it was a French Canadian missionary, the Rev. Simon Le Moyne, who first discovered the salt wells upon which Syracuse was to found its early prosperity.

The first trading post was built at Syracuse by Ephraim Webster in 1786, and soon the first extraction of salt began. With the Nation new in development, salt was a valuable commodity and the demand for Onondaga sodium chloride spurred the building first of trails and then of roads connecting the village of Salina—as the town was appropriately called—with the east and west.

Building of Erie Canal

The same demand for this prime flavoring and preserving chemical spurred the building of the Erie Canal through Syracuse. Salina adopted its more classical present title in 1825, and became a city of 20,000 inhabitants in 1847. German and Irish immigrants came in, many of them to man the processes by which salt was extracted by "solar" evaporation from the brine of Syracuse wells.

As years passed, better sources and methods of producing salt were discovered, and the industry began to dwindle until it came to a complete stop in 1904. Today Syracuse's salt industry can be seen only in a local museum, although the famous brine wells are still used by one of the largest concerns, the Solvay Process Company, in making soda and allied products.

Many a thriving community has become a "ghost town" once its chief industry folded up. Native initiative and geography would not have it so for Syracuse. New manufactories were started and grew, built by local ingenuity and fostered by the City's strategic location midway across the Empire State and midway between its north and south borders.

Shoes were manufactured, then candles, and then bicycles. Gears were invented for the bicycles and when the autmobile came, Syracuse gears were altered to fit it. Other factories opened up and eventually the Franklin automobile with its famous air-cooled engine was built in Syracuse. The State Fair became an annual local festival, the Erie Canal was replaced by the bigger Barge Canal, and Syracuse became a leading city of New York State.

Many Obstacles Conquered

There was more than one crisis to be weathered, however. In 1933, for instance, the Franklin Company closed its doors. But the old up-and-coming drive was still on tap, and civic assistance resulted in the location of the Carrier Air Conditioning Corporation, with a potentially larger hiring capacity, in the empty automobile plant. Now when the city's 350 manufacturing establishments face other crises, it's only natural that they expect to pull through.

More than past history, however, makes local citizens boosters when their city is concerned. Chain store managers dislike to be transferred from Syracuse, and it is a known fact that more than one such manager has accepted a lower salary so as to remain in the city.

Perhaps such persons admire the leadership of their local government, headed for a number of years by Mayor Rolland B. Marvin. The quality of his leadership is illustrated in the installation of downtown parking meters. Syracuse did not install them to produce fat revenues for the City, but for the prime purpose of bettering parking conditions. Proof of this lies in the fact that Syracuse meters allow 45 minutes parking for one cent, instead of charging five cents for 60 minutes parking, as is the case in debt-ridden cities.

Reasons for Civic Pride

Workers may like Syracuse because the hourly wage rate is higher than the average paid in New York State. Seventy per cent of the wage earners are skilled.

Other proud citizens may tell you of other recent municipal accomplishments. They will talk not merely about the trolley tracks, but, for instance, about that long-term Herculean labor, just completed and costing $23,500,000 in all, by which both the New York Central and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad tracks have been elected and moved from city thoroughfares. The project wipes out forever the city's old title: "Syracuse, the place where the trains run through the streets."

Talk to other folk and they will tell you about the Syracuse State Fair—less formal name for the New York State Agricultural and Industrial Exposition. This annual event, held in a $5,500,000 plant, is visited yearly by over a quarter of a million persons. Ranked as the oldest fair of its kind in the United States, it has vividly mirrored the Empire State's progress from its first Syracuse performance in 1841 down to the present day.

Both education and more advanced culture are within easy grasp in Syracuse. Syracuse has 52 public schools, one normal and 16 parochial schools, housed in buildings which exceed $18,000,000 in total value. Beyond these there is Syracuse University, 22nd in size among America's colleges. It has a university enrollment of 6,000 and in addition a summer course attended by 2,000, as well as an Extension Department patronized by 4,000 more. It boasts an unusual college where students are trained for entrance into municipal and civic affairs, the Maxwell School of Citizenship.

Added opportunities for learning exist at the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, noted for its ceramics and especially for its famous collection of Robineau porcelains. Musical recreation is provided by a local symphony orchestra and by concerts—among others those at the University Civic Theater.

Syracuse is but an overnight train ride or less from some of the greatest cities of the Nation—New York, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington. Many citizens, however, maintain that a Syracusan, unless he felt the wanderlust, would never have to travel. Their city, they say, has everything a big metropolitan city has — including International League baseball, University football, and legitimate theater productions. It has handsome vacation spots close at hand—the Adirondacks, the Thousand Islands, the Finger Lakes.

Equally important, however, to many inhabitants is the fact today that Syracuse is winning fame as a professional municipality, and as a city that is keeping the home fires burning in America's present crisis; a city indeed that is working, through local action and local initiative to maintain the democratic outlook on America's highly important municipal front.

View of Downtown Syracuse

'Spud' Contest Sought for Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Syracuse, N. Y.

Will the New York State Fair, annual event held at Syracuse include either the finals or the sectional finals of the Northeastern States "potato picking" contest next year?

Last summer a New York State contestant finished second in the finals, which were held at the Eastern States Exposition at West Springfield, Mass. Now Webster J. Birdsall, Director of the Bureau of Markets in the State Department of Agriculture, suggests that at least one of the potato picking contests be held at the New York State Fair, or that the representative of the winning State be allowed to choose the locale for the following year's contest.

Runner-up for 1941 was Malcolm Cottrell of Homer, N. Y., who picked three barrels of potatoes from a row 120 feet long in 7 minutes and 57 seconds. Winner was Jasper Chase of Maine.

Syracuse Is No Longer City Where Trains Run on Streets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—With the last "finishing touches" applied to the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad station here, and the tracks safely stowed out of the way on an embankment, Syracuse today is no longer the city "where the trains run through the streets." Simultaneously, with rapid removal of trolley tracks in other areas, Syracuse is rapidly becoming a city with no tracks of any sort on its streets.

The $6,500,000 Lackawanna Railroad elevation, which followed the $17,000,000 elevation of the New York Central tracks and thus brought to fruition a local dream which had existed even before the World War, has embodied the most modern techniques of engineering construction.

Where streets pass under the new railroad elevation, "clear-span" bridges are employed, with no posts or columns to obstruct the view. At the Onondaga Street crossing, what are believed to be the world's largest plate girders carrying a two-track railroad, are in place. Each weighs 130 tons and is 130 feet, 6½ inches long.

Advanced techniques were also employed by Nelson F. Pitts, city engineer, in repaving the Salina Street business district and other downtown areas when the trolley tracks were pulled up there. Instead of paving one side of the street at a time, with consequent delays, the city, largely using its own equipment, closed off the street and threw two shifts a day into the job. Working 16 hours a day, the two shifts set a local record by laying 16,000 yards of pavement in 11 days. Five miles of pavement were laid at a cost of $345,000.

Removal of the Lackawanna Railroad tracks was seen here as saving Syracusans big slices of both time and money. With 2½ miles of railroad elevated, no longer will hundreds of man-hours of labor be lost as pedestrians, trucks and automobiles wait at 24 grade crossings for the passage of 34 trains daily plus numbers of switching engines.

The elevation of the Lackawanna tracks was just as much of an engineering job as the New York Central project, according to Mr. Pitts. There were 34 industries along the railroad which had to be serviced daily. This necessitated construction of a temporary railroad beside the new elevation, a set of tracks which were constantly in use. So efficiently was this carried out that no industry was without switching service for more than one or two days.

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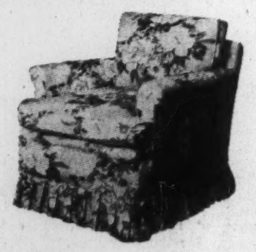
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City Offers Vivid Example of How Democracy Can Meet Emergency

Credit for Training as Pilots Given by Syracuse University

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Attuning its courses to the needs of national defense, Syracuse University is for the first time this fall giving school credit to those who complete its Civilian Pilot Training course; and is also offering a full-year course in electronic tubes, the devices so potent in the long-range detection and location of aircraft and submarines.

More than 50 enthusiastic young airmen — Syracuse University student fliers—have donned helmets and goggles in the fall Civilian Pilot Training course under supervision of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. A quota of 30 elementary students with six alternates, and 20 secondary students with four alternates, has been allotted the University, while 12 students have been graduated from the summer cross-country course and licensed as cross-country instructors.

What is said to be the largest known university class in the United States completed the first secondary course offered last May by the University, when 24 students passed both flight and written examinations and were qualified to apply for entrance into final training stages.

The primary course qualifies a student for a private pilot's license. The course consists of a minimum of 35 hours of actual flight instruction and 72 hours of ground work, while fliers in the secondary phase receive 40 hours in the air and 108 hours of ground courses, which cover weather, navigation, law of the air, power plants, radio, parachutes, and aerodynamics. Teaching of actual flight rests with two private flying schools situated at the Municipal Airport. Student training planes at the airport travel each day the equivalent in miles of a trip to Los Angeles and back, according to Dr. Leslie A. Bryan, coordinator of the C. P. T. program.

Approximate cost of the primary course per student is $25, of which $6 goes for physical examination, $9 for insurance, and $10 for tuition. Secondary course costs amount to about $34. After the primary and secondary stages, the cross-country and instructor's courses pave the way for a commercial pilot's license.

Since the start of the pilot training program in July, 1940, many of the primary course graduates have left Syracuse University for actual service in the Army, while others have enrolled in the Marine and Naval Air Corps.

Syracuse is co-operating with several other colleges and universities this year in giving school credit to the student fliers, four hours credit being allotted for the primary course and six hours for the secondary. Ten additional scholarships of $1,000 each were awarded to the Syracuse program last February, and were in part responsible for the rapid enlargement of the course in little more than a year's time.

Students begin the primary course in Class 1 planes, those under 1,300 pounds, while in the secondary class planes of more than 1,300 pounds and under 4,000 are flown. Even primary fliers get just as many acrobatics as those in the same Army flight training stage. Spins, forced landings, pylons and shallow eight turns, stalls, dives, and other intricate maneuvers are all part of the daily dozen, according to the University Bureau of Public Information.

Learning About Motors

Two flight instructors (right) explain rudiments of a training plane motor to two students enrolled in the Civilian Pilot Training program at Syracuse University.

Syracuse Playing Big Role

By Rolland B. Marvin
Mayor of Syracuse, N. Y.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Barnard

Rolland B. Marvin
Mayor of Syracuse

Syracuse, a city of diversified industries, is playing an important role in the Nation's rearmament program. Its factories are humming night and day, its industrial pay rolls the highest in the city's history, as is the number of men and women employed in civilian and defense industries and general business.

Because Syracuse has always kept its industries more or less decentralized—that is, no one industry dominates the city—we were in an advantageous position to take contracts to manufacture complete units or parts of the many weapons which America needs for its defense of democracy.

This vast defense program in Syracuse—contracts are estimated by the Chamber of Commerce in excess of $60,000,000—has naturally been reflected in retail business. But even before the defense contracts were awarded Syracuse had one of the highest retail sales volumes of any city in the Second Federal Reserve District. Private tabulations confirmed the Federal Reserve figures.

Syracuse, then, is a city that has weathered the depression years. Its bonded debt has been reduced more than $10,000,000 despite heavy welfare costs. It is in good financial condition, vast improvements valued in excess of $50,000,000 have been accomplished in the past 12 years, trolley cars and steam railroad tracks have been removed from the streets.

We are proud of our record in the past and look forward to the future with high hope. To me Syracuse is a visible and working example of democracy in action.

For instance, we have built a $4,500,000 housing project, Pioneer Homes, which houses 720 families in modern, clean and character-building homes. That is democracy: good homes.

There are many other instances where Syracuse practices democracy rather than just preaching it. We must build our own democracy, make it dynamic and real to our people, and then they will appreciate fully just what we are defending.

Varied Service Rendered by Women In Defense Program Syracuse Adopts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—To the continuing question, "What may women do for national defense?" Syracuse is answering today with an expanding program of volunteer work, ranging from the prospective entertainment of soldiers in local homes to the learning of motortruck mechanics, all of the activities being headed up under the recently revamped Volunteer Service Bureau.

Last March the Syracuse Defense Council officially designated the Service Bureau as the local agency to receive and train women volunteers. The Bureau had been in existence since 1934, acting in welfare work with the Community Chest and the Junior League. By last October, however, it had expanded to become the clearing house and central agency for all women's defense activities in Syracuse.

The Bureau emphasizes less the training of women for dramatic work such as air raid and auxiliary police service, and stresses more the role they may play in expanding existing social services, thus bolstering the American home front, according to Mrs. Raymond F. Piper, Secretary. At the same time, however, it is offering courses in such defense-useful subjects as auto mechanics, food conservation and first aid.

The various trainings available to those who volunteer are given by the local Department of Education, by the Red Cross, the Home Bureau, the WPA and by Syracuse University.

Appealing to existing Syracuse welfare organizations for volunteers, the Service Bureau has now registered 3,000 women. Those who volunteer are asked to fill out cards, telling what skills they possess—can they knit, sew, can, type, drive a car? They also check training they may desire: home nursing, recreational leadership, motor corps work and the like, and give other pertinent data.

Pleas for Peace In 1864 Recalled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Recalling appeals to appeasement and defeatism in an earlier era of American history, is a poster calling for the assembly of a "Mass State Convention for Peace" at Syracuse on August 18, 1864, a poster now in the possession of Laurence A. Johnson, local grocery official and collector of posters and other items of early Americana.

The broadside, suggesting that a parley be summoned "in favor of an amicable adjustment of our national difficulties by negotiation or conciliation," named as a chief delegate C. L. Vallandigham, known since as a leader of the "Copperheads."

The poster, obtained originally from Gloversville, N. Y., by C. Spencer Chambers, local high school principal and collector of theatrical programs, was issued by northern Democrats in protest against the continuation of the Civil War with the special purpose of building opposition to President Lincoln, standing for re-election in November of 1864. The "peace" convention did take place in Syracuse that summer.

Syracuse High in Civilian Defense Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—With 400 air wardens in training and 3,000 women volunteering locally for defense, and with evacuation and emergency housing plants fast maturing, Syracuse is today embarked upon an all-embracing program of civilian defense declared to be as adequate as that possessed by any city in the Nation and considerably ahead of many.

A prospective blackout, locally discussed, is only a spectacular feature of the program. More important are the comprehensive steps now being taken, in obedience to New York State's new law for civilian defense, to prepare Syracuse for "come what may" as the result of America's resistance to aggression—be it industrial sabotage, the less likely air raids, or the milder dislocations arising from shortages of industrial materials.

Organized by the Council for Defense of Syracuse and Onondaga County under the chairmanship of Alexis N. Muench, the program is hewing to the line of a master plan, under which civilian defense activities are divided into five departments marked "Civil Defense," "Industrial," "Emergency," "Rural," and "Health."

Activity has gone rapidly ahead under various divisions of the master plan. Frederick E. Norton, Chamber of Commerce Secretary and now Chairman of the Committee for the Organization of Sectors, has been appointing raid wardens to man the 21 sectors into which Syracuse is divided. The Red Cross and local hospitals have established picked units to serve on emergency call. Busses and trucks have been earmarked for disaster evacuation.

At the same time, the more immediately pressing if less dramatic problem of obtaining material priorities, to be used both in manufacture and in plant repairs by the small, hard-hit businesses of Syracuse, has become part of the job of the "Industrial" division, working with Washington through the Office of Production Management.

"The conquered countries of Europe were unprepared: they didn't think Hitler would move in," Mr. Norton said recently. "We don't think so either, but we are not making their mistake. If an enemy moves against Syracuse, the city will be ready."

So that the city may be prepared to minimize the destructiveness of sabotage and raids, air wardens, assigned one to each four city blocks, will keep "live" records on residents in their areas, on location of fire hydrants, water and gas mains, communication lines, and such danger areas as structures storing oil, lumber, explosives or inflammable material.

Should sabotage or raid materialize, post wardens would station assistants at key points, receive reports of all "incidents," and then take the counter steps for which their present training is preparing them. The master plan requires that "disaster equipment" such as steel helmets, anti-gas suits, gas masks, first aid kits, and incendiary fire pumps shall be ready at post headquarters. It further requires that wardens know the location of buildings suitable for billeting refugees.

As the program is whipped into shape, wardens and their aides will co-ordinate their jobs with those of the first aid workers and nurses, with the demolition and incendiary bomb workers, with the firemen and police, and with the plane spotters and civilian volunteers.

Simultaneously, preparations will be completed under the "Emergency" division for evacuation shelters and for emergency food and clothing. For transportation, the Council has plans now to have 20 busses available in the first 10 minutes of any alarm, and 30 more as well as auxiliary trucks in the next half hour. In Toronto, Ontario, 12,000 persons were required to carry through the test blackout which that Canadian city effectuated. Any similar test alarm in Syracuse would, it is estimated, require the services of 5,000 persons.

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Family Budgeting Builds Assets in Homes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—One of the foremost tasks facing American women today is the maintaining of calm, comfortable, stable homes, in the opinion of Miss Frances Scudder, Director of The Home Bureau, Syracuse organization which, through the media of classes, printed texts, and radiocasts, has helped hundreds on hundreds of local women to build harmonious homes that are community assets.

"The times call for the better use of home budgets, the better planning of household minutes," Miss Scudder declared. "This may mean fewer bridge parties, less show-off entertainment, and more thoughtful attention to the family breadwinner when he comes home from his defense job.

"But if we keep the home front sane and happy, we are contributing immensely to national morale."

Miss Scudder, who is also president of the local Zonta Club and sole woman member of the Syracuse Committee for the sale of Defense Bonds, should know whereof she speaks, for since 1930 she has been managing the Home Bureau's myriad activities which have appealed alike to middle-class women, to wives in the Federal housing project, to negro homemakers and to spouses of judges and lawyer.

Miss Frances Scudder
Director of the Home Bureau of Syracuse.

Large Membership

This year the Bureau membership, made up of those who want to learn efficient housekeeping or know more about bringing their children up properly, has numbered 1,266 women. The Bureau's weekly radiocast and other activities are estimated to reach an additional 10,000 women, or about one family out of every 40 in Syracuse and vicinity. And that one family, it is believed, tells several more. Right now volunteers from the Bureau are also giving their labors to the feminine contribution to civilian defense in Syracuse, the Volunteer Service Bureau.

Spending $11,000 a year, derived from county and other funds, this program for adult education in home-making—which is really an extension service of the land-grant college in New York State, Cornell University, and which is in the last analysis a project of the United States Department of Agriculture—exerts a powerful influence for betterment in the home life in city and on farm, of Onondaga County.

Membership in the Home Bureau costs only $1 a year, for which one may, this year, belong to any of 43 groups studying various aspects of home living. Most popular subject at the moment is food nutrition, taught from the standpoint of "getting a meal," and revealing how to cook foods so as to save the nutritious minerals, vitamins, and other elements which so often are boiled off or poured down the drain.

Instruction in each course is furnished by a Cornell extension staff expert who, however, does not teach the local class directly, but rather instructs a leader from the class who in turn relays the new techniques to the group. The advantage of this system, according to Miss Scudder, is that the teaching is thus adjusted to the intelligence, experience and attitude of the local group.

Ranking next in popularity is the course on Making a Comfortable Home, dealing with such matters as curtains, and room arrangement for friendliness. The course in clothing is the favorite second choice in rural areas of Onondaga County, while another popular subject is Home Management, which includes management of time, energy, and money.

"Women enter the courses and get thrilled all over again about their job as housewives," Miss Scudder commented. "That happens when they discover that other wives face the same home problems that they have; such as lack of funds, or husbands hurrying away after breakfast and showing little interest in household upkeep.

"Women perk up, too, when they discover better, easier ways of doing household tasks. In our annual questionnaire which we ask all members to fill out, someone often writes, 'This course has made me see my job as a bigger, more important part of community life'."

Each group meets twice a month and some members have been coming back year after year since the Bureau was founded back in 1918. For those specially interested in special subjects, technical working classes are offered in the making of such items as clothing, gloves and rugs.

Various Kinds of Help

"The Bureau groups have helped women in unexpected ways," Miss Scudder commented. "I have seen mousy, timid women develop into fearless speakers and capable managers, learning parliamentary procedure and finding out how to carry matters to successful conclusions without getting emotionally upset."

Besides its classes, the Bureau maintains a consultant phone service by which women may—and do—call up and ask such questions as: "How can I remove the ink I spilled on my light blue dress?" or "How do you can plums?" or "How may I stretch this dress which shrank in cleaning?"

Miss Scudder and her associates also give two weekly radio programs, one of which discusses timely topics such as moving day, school opening and school lunches. A daily recipe is printed in the local newspapers and Cornell bulletins on various aspects of housework and child care are distributed.

"Our whole philosophy and purpose is to improve community living—which makes for better democracy," Miss Scudder summed up. Certainly women do take to the Home Bureau's offerings, for lately, it is estimated, membership has increased annually by at least 200 interested home-makers.

Subcontracts Give Syracuse Leading Role in Defense Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Machine guns, Navy ordnance, tank turrets and truck gears rolling out of Syracuse factories today give ample evidence that this Central New York city is contributing its share to national defense. Simultaneously, with over $60,000,000 in defense orders fattening pay envelopes, this contribution has produced a genuine local defense boom.

Many of the 100 concerns engaged in defense production are doing so because they have received, not prime orders, but subcontracts. To speed production and distribute the business of defense, the government is now encouraging the placing of subcontracts, calling for the manufacture of gears, casings, mountings, bolts and other sub-assembly parts in widely separated factories all across the Nation. Syracuse has been a distinct beneficiary of this policy.

Local concerns had long made gears and other parts which went into the automobiles manufactured by Detroit; hence when Detroit and other points began to turn out tanks, reconnaissance cars and other war vehicles, it was no trick for Syracuse to revamp its processes and turn out the gears, clutches and other instruments for these warmobiles.

One local plant which might have been hard hit had it not been for defense contracts has been a prominent manufacturer of washing machines. Because of material shortages, Washington is now expected to limit the number of washing machines to be manufactured, but this concern is expanding its plant—because it has a big order for shell casings.

Some Syracuse concerns are, of course, turning out complete units. The Brown-Lipe-Chapin company is making complete machine guns. An "E" pennant, denoting "excellence," floats over the plant of the Carrier Air Conditioning Corporation, a pennant presented by the Navy. Carrier is making refrigeration equipment for some of Uncle Sam's best warships. Meanwhile other concerns are turning out tank turrets, searchlights, and machine gun parts and mounts.

Nor to be overlooked are the factories whose less-heralded operations contribute as greatly to national defense. The Solvay Process Company is making basic chemicals without which many a vital manufacture could not take place. Still other factories are making machine tools without which no assembly-line manufacturer of mechanized units for modern battle could continue.

Hope Ends Hope Of Liquor Trade

By the Associated Press

Hope, Ind.

Townspeople stood off yesterday the fifth effort in five years to open this place of 1,046 inhabitants to the liquor trade.

Donald Emerson Wheeler had an application before the Bartholomew County Liquor Board for a permit to sell beer in his delicatessen.

But when he showed up at his hearing in Columbus he found five clergymen and more than 150 citizens on hand to protest.

He withdrew his application, turned around and walked out.

New Lend-Lease Bill Provides $150,000,000 for Americas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Latin-American nations will get approximately $150,000,000 in aid for the construction of defense bases and other military purposes, authoritative quarters said today, if Congress approves the pending lend-lease bill.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, was said to have mentioned the program when he outlined plans for strengthening hemisphere defenses during his testimony yesterday at a closed session of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee which is considering the legislation.

Admiral Stark, it was reported, urged upon the Committee the necessity of approving allocations of $100,000,000 to be spent by the Army and $50,000,000 by the Navy in Latin-American countries in order to meet any eventualities that might arise.

The Admiral was described as looking upon such expenditures as cheap insurance against possible Nazi inroads in the southern part of this hemisphere.

Included in the projected allocation for the Latin-American countries also were funds for the construction of ships, airplanes and guns to strengthen those nations' defenses, it was said.

The Committee also heard testimony yesterday from Secretary of Agriculture Wickard that $1,000,000,000 was needed to purchase pork, dairy, and poultry products to be shipped to Great Britain within the next five months.

Secretary Wickard denied that there was any inconsistency between this request and a recent statement attributed to Lord Woolton, British Food Minister, that England had larger stocks now than at the beginning of the war. Secretary Wickard said Lord Woolton referred only to wheat and sugar, neither of which was being sent from this country.

The Secretary contended that British supplies of the foodstuffs purchased with lend-lease funds were "far below the standard necessary for good health and efficient production on the part of the civilian population."

William S. Knudsen, Director of the OPM, outlined a defense production program calling for the expenditure of $56,000,000,000 before the end of 1943.

Senator Alva B. Adams (D), of Colorado, chairman, said that Mr. Knudsen had told Committee members that tremendous strides would be made in stepping up defense production, expected to reach a peak and level off late next year.

Dissolution of 'Sedta' Line Drives Axis From Ecuador Sky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUITO, Ecuador—With the final dissolution of the German "Sedta" air service, Ecuador is free from totalitarian influence in its sky routes. The last trimotor plane and radio station, and all hangars and repairs, have been handed over, and the North American "Panagra" company has begun operations on the domestic air lines.

The liquidation of a similar German air company, known as "Scadta," in Colombia, was followed by an investigation of the North American denunciation, voiced by President Roosevelt in his last broadcast, of secret German air bases in the same country not far from the Panama Canal. The Colombian Government has given much consideration to this question.

Colombian authorities realize that the Chief Executive of the United States would not have made the denunciation unless he was sure of his facts. Since then Minister of War Castro Martinez has officially admitted in Bogotá the probability of some preparation of secret landing grounds by German estate holders. Investigations proceed and meantime the Minister guarantees that the Government of President Santos is in a position to "dominate all possible dangers."

Current versions are that one secret Nazi airport is in the Turbo neighborhood, which is less than an hour's flying distance of the canal.

Italian Publicity

The Italian "Lati" line has indulged in more publicity throughout west coast republics of South America. This is to emphasise that the Nazi-Fascist Axis continues regular air connections with Europe. In Santiago, Chile, the notices appear in the central post office. That Capital is the only remaining city west of the Andes yielding totalitarian air connections. "Lati" there operates through the German "Condor" line.

Elimination of "Lati" and "Condor" from South America probably would result only from the war spreading to the Western Hemisphere or successful North American or Anglo-American diplomatic action in Brazil, whose coastal bulge narrows the South Atlantic span. It is possible that Washington may have asked the Brazilian Government to exclude German-Italian, or, at least, European aircraft from that part of its littoral deemed vitally strategic for the defense of the Americas. Natal, the Trans-Atlantic airport, would certainly be included in that part of the coast.

What appears to be true is that the sinkings of British and Allied shipping within a thousand-mile radius of the Cape Verde islands represents a suspiciously large proportion of Atlantic losses. "Lati" planes use the Sal Island in the Cape Verde group and it has been suggested that these have given information to raiders and submarines.

Nazis Lose Connections

The Germans have lost their transcontinental connections north of Chile. These collapsed when Bolivia nationalized the Lloyd Aereo Boliviano and made a contract with "Panagra" and when Peru turned out the Lufthansa.

For more than a month now "Panagra" has been operating a 2,550-mile transcontinental route including stops at Arequipa, Peru; La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Puerto Suarez, Bolivia; and connecting up with "Panair do Brazil," the sister company, at Corumbá, on the Brazilian frontier.

As a result of the great increase in commercial and pleasure travel among South American countries and between the United States and South America, "Panagra" has established a fourth weekly service between the United States and the southern terminus of Buenos Aires. This will be operated northbound via Bolivia, along what is known as the "diagonal route," and southbound via Santiago, Chile, stopping at Lima, Peru, both ways.

The North American company has made swift and vast expansion on southern air routes since the outbreak of war, but some Argentine competition for the continental traffic is indicated in a report from Buenos Aires.

The Director-General of Civil Aviation has submitted a project for the creation of Argentine services on seven routes. It represents a preliminary investment of 12,000,000 pesos, or about $2,816,000, in airports, radio equipment and planes. The plans are for four domestic services and three international lines—to Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay and Brazil. This would mean competition for "Panair," "Panagra," "Lati" and the "Condor" companies.

Syracuse Kiwanians Speak; Furniture for Camps Pours In

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Kiwanis Club here certainly started something with its campaign to collect furniture for the recreation rooms at Pine Camp, the Army's big new cantonment in northern New York. So great has been the response that the Kiwanis drive threatens to take on Nationwide proportions.

Club officials did little more than mention the proposal in the local press when—bingo!—generous amounts of used furniture began to pour in: chairs, tables, desks, phonographs, book cases, even a piano. Householders donated; so did furniture dealers. So did a sorority house at the University. Near-by clubs at Oswego, Dewitt, Fulton, Baldwinsville, and Phoenix took up the challenge.

Local Kiwanis officials carried the good word to the State Convention at Niagara Falls, and stirred interest there. Then they talked up the idea that similar projects might be undertaken by other Kiwanis Clubs in other States, with respect to other Army camps. Make the recreation rooms cheery for the boys during the long winter months, they said.

Furnishing camp day-rooms in no way overlaps the efforts of the United Service Organizations, it was pointed out by Charles H. Laletzki, local committeeman. The U. S. O. takes care of recreation halls in adjacent communities, outside the camps. The Kiwanis campaign is concerned with furnishing the recreation rooms built by the Army in the camp itself.

The United States Army spent $25,000,000 building Pine Camp, and located 15,000 to 17,000 draftees and other Army men there, many of them in field artillery and anti-tank units. But it allocated no money for the recreation rooms. In the Regular Army, it is explained, such rooms are equipped by the men themselves, out of "company funds"—long accumulations of a surplus from mess funds and other pin money. Kiwanis officials pointed out, however, that the companies at Pine Camp, new and continually being shifted and reorganized, have had no opportunity to collect such funds.

So the need was made known in Syracuse: 2,000 pieces of furniture wanted, to fill 92 rooms. Almost immediately the Kiwanis volunteer trucks were swamped with the response. Families, some with boys in the draft, decided what old furniture could "go." The Delta Gamma Sorority at Syracuse University, refurnishing its house, gave all its old furniture. Anyone and everyone that could give, said Kiwanis officials, should call the Kiwanis furniture depot at 216 West Genesee Street.

Large Syracuse Airport Promises To Become a Link in Army's Network

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRAUCSE, N. Y.—The largest airport in this area of the Empire State, and one with huge possibilities as a future link in the Army's network of aerial defense for America, is today being flattened into shape just outside the city here, at Amboy.

Financed by Federal and Syracuse funds, an expansion which began six months ago is today producing an airfield which will boast a runway over a mile in length, with the latest in lighting systems and signal controls. The construction now under way, plus earlier WPA construction which saw a miniature landing field in Amboy converted into a port which has rated A-1 in Federal specifications, will cost a total of $1,000,000.

It was back in 1935 when Lester W. Herzog, W. P. Administrator, in collaboration with the city of Syracuse, began the first redevelopment job. By 1938 an airport had been completed which the War Department rated as one of the A-1 fields of the Nation. It was at that time—and still is—used by a national airline as a chief stopping point in flights from New York westward.

As the program of national defense swung into high gear, the strategic location of the Syracuse airport, centrally situated with regard to both the east-west and north-south borders of New York State, could not be overlooked. New acquisitions of land were made and the rollers and shovels resumed operations.

Local officials now foresee the day when Syracuse field may be a regular stop for Army bombers, winging their way in defense maneuvers across the United States. It is also recalled that Senator Mead of New York recently mentioned plans for a new Army airplane warehouse, to be located somewhere in the State. Local optimists are wondering if this warehouse will one day be situated here.

N.Y. Gas Rationing 'Joke' as a Whole

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Despite the Office of Production Management's order making mandatory the rationing of gasoline, the allocation of automobile fuel in New York City has completely broken down, according to the Executive Board of the Gasoline Station Council of Metropolitan New York, organization of filling station proprietors. The Federal order provides for penalty of $10,000 in fines and 10 years in prison for violators.

Sol A. Herzog, counsel for the group, announced the findings of the Executive Board arrived at in a closed meeting at the New Yorker Hotel here Oct. 14.

"From field men who have made a careful check of conditions," he said, "we obtained incontrovertible evidence that all except three of the major oil companies are making a joke of rationing.

"Salesmen for those companies have spread the word through the retail field: 'You'll get all the gas you need. There are ways to supply it and we'll see that you are supplied.'

"The ways they utilize are interesting. One big company has given to its salesmen suggested form letters to show to dealers who thereupon write in to the company asking permission to exceed their quotas. These form letters list the reasons to be cited by the retailer to support his request.

"In the case of another big company, if a retailer telephones asking for a salesman, the salesman is immediately sent to him and carries with him a letter in which the filling station proprietor is required only to fill in the blanks. Everything else is taken care of."

Jaywalkers Face Arrest By Columbus, Ohio, Police

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 16 (AP)—Police were ordered yesterday to arrest "reckless pedestrians" in an effort to curb Columbus' mounting auto fatality toll.

Since 32 of the 46 traffic fatalities in the city this year have been pedestrians, Roy B. Weed, Safety Director, said, "If they won't save themselves we will try to save them by making arrests."

Florida C. T. C. Office Seeking To Speed Enlistments in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The Florida Regional Office of the Civilian Technical Corps, which is at the University of Miami, has announced that intensified efforts to speed up enlistments in the State are being initiated. Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, President of the University of Miami, and Dr. Charles R. Foster are the Florida representatives of the C. T. C.

Every man who is properly qualified and who wishes to go to England with the C. T. C. is being urged to get in touch with the nearest local State Employment Office or with the University of Miami.

In a brief explanation of what the Civilian Technical Corps is, the Florida representatives have pointed out that it is a nonmilitary, noncombatant body of paid volunteer civilian craftsmen established by the British Government to maintain and repair technical equipment used by naval, military and air forces of Britain and its allies. There is no oath of allegiance to the King.

Men between 18 and 50 are needed as radio mechanics, fitters, metal workers, electricians, instrument repairers, automobile mechanics, and men with various kinds of training in the maintenance and repair of electrical equipment.

If accepted, a C. T. C. member is sent to Canada for a short period of training, after which he sails for England to assume his duties under the supervision of the Corps. Free board and living quarters are provided by the British Government. Salaries range from $24.12 per week for basic workers to $38.65 per week for chief foremen. Distinctive clothing with special insignia is provided by the British Government, free.

Volunteers will be assigned to posts in the United Kingdom or elsewhere overseas. Assignments may change from time to time. They enroll for three years, or for the duration of the war if the latter is the shorter period. If the United States Government should require the services of any member of the C. T. C. the British Government has agreed to release him immediately.

If they are of draft age, men accepted will be deferred from service in the United States Army by being placed in Class 2B. This authorization, which comes from the National Headquarters of the U. S. Selective Service, has been provided because of the importance of the service the C. T. C. will render in the "Aid to England" program.

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Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
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Third Sunday, 4:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lecture

Tuesday noon, Oct. 21, 12:15 p. m. Auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 15.35mc (19.5m), 17.78mc (16.9m).
Note—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

Lehman Favors Skiing at Whiteface

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman urged approval by the electorate Nov. 4 of a proposed constitutional amendment permitting construction of ski trails on Whiteface Mountain.

"I have always favored strict protection of the State's forest preserve lands which I consider a great heritage of our people," he wrote State Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne. "However, I also believe that State lands should be put to the fullest possible use for the benefit of our people consonant with established policies of protecting them from commercial exploitation.

"It seems entirely suitable that one small area should be set aside and developed for the use of the ever growing numbers of ski enthusiasts. Such a development on two or three square miles of the thousands of square miles owned by the State will not affect, essentially, the wilderness character of the preserve."

Chilean Students Shelve Politics Under Union of Two Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean student movement, divided for many years by political party association, has found renewed union in a joint meeting. The conference got off to a good start by rejecting all politically-nominated candidates for leadership. In future there will be independent direction for the students.

The history of Chilean student movements has never been recorded, although it is essential to an adequate study of the evolution of ideas in this country. When the Students' Federation was first founded, about 30 years ago, it began public campaigns which, to say the least, caused national commotion.

Not a few dignitaries of those days shook their heads in despair but the fact remains that there emerged from that generation of student turmoil many distinguished political and intellectual leaders who today retain the attributes of generosity, enthusiasm and disinterestedness displayed in their youth.

In later years Chilean students have appeared more concerned with party affiliation than with public movements. There have been exceptions. College boys and girls gave the final impulse to the national movement which toppled over the Ibañez dictatorship. But a deep division in organization—two federations playing party politics—diverted youthful energy and enthusiasm from the main track.

This is why the reconciliation and union of the two organizations in the present Congress has been widely welcomed in Chile. It means a continuation of the old Federation which interests the student more in the ideas and sentiments of the whole community of which he or she forms part. It portends a greater concentration of youthful thought and enthusiasm for national problems.

In addressing the Students' Congress, Juvenal Hernández, Rector of the University of Chile, told young men: "It is your duty to believe in your country, in ideals and in your own selves." This was discreet counsel from an authority respected by students. The Rector's words were interpreted as an invitation to consider the wider world of today with its moral issues and responsibilities.

If the spirit of the elections continues, a new and more auspicious era is seen for Chilean students. The political parties which aimed at colonizing university organizations generally aspired to use rather than serve the students. It is significant — and encouraging—that, at a time when caucus influence appeared to be growing, the students themselves have shown a vigorous independence combined with a faith and idealism which has heartened many of their elders.

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Foreword to Schuman Symphony—Art Exhibition at Symphony Hall

Dr. Koussevitzky to Conduct New Work From Manuscript

By Winthrop P. Tryon

In the especial matter of fashion, music goes along with millinery, though at a slower pace. For there is a considerable difference in the speed of change between the one pursuit, or trade, and the other; since styles for composing change only about once in a generation, whereas those for hat-making come more or less new every season. To go back over music, we find the sort that has been written since the first World War marked off with some distinctness from the sort written in the opening years of the present century; and again, we find this sort quite plainly marked off from the late Victorian. To make the return trip, we start with late Victorian, represented by Strauss; early twentieth-century, represented by Debussy; and arrive at the period since the first World War, represented by what we call the neo-classical school.

If we consider the changes, developments, or call them what we will, in the light of doings at home, we find that Americans have pretty generally kept up with the times. Bostonians, at any rate, have been out in front right through; and today they are still there as they start the musical winter with their orchestra.

Some persons may attribute it all to Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, who happens to be the conductor of the organization. But it was always so, no matter who held the baton. What seems strange is that composers leading the fashion just now are American instead of German, French, or Russian. Conceivable, then, or not, and possible or not, Americans have become the musical milliners, and the latest thing, a neo-classic fancy, issues from the shop of William Howard Schuman, tagged Symphony No. 3.

* * *

The Symphony No. 3, announced and prepared for this week's concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will be played from manuscript. On the title page of the score is inscribed the legend: "This work is for Serge Koussevitzky," which of course means that it is for Boston, and for all people who go to Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening to hear it produced, and to hear whatever else the program offers.

As for the neo-classic aspect of the piece, we have only to observe how the movements are named to understand things. Four divisions, indeed, are indicated, according to symphonic rule; though four divided by two, as follows:

Part 1. Passacaglia and Fugue.
Part 2. Chorale and Toccata.

If that, to speak of form, does not jump right back over the romantic nineteenth century to the classic eighteenth, then what does it do? The designations are all from Bach; and presumptuously so, some listeners might think. Yet if the names "passacaglia," "fugue," "chorale," and "toccata" recall the methods of 200 years ago, the patterns are treated by the modern composer in a manner so wayward and free that nobody but a fashion expert would recognize them for what they purport to be, without being told beforehand.

* * *

To call such a construction a symphony would not answer, but that the four divisions agree, in mood, with the Beethoven formula of allegro, scherzo, andante, and allegro again. At the outset, the passacaglia passes for something in the intellectual and philosophical vein; then the fugue, we may fairly say, bears marks of humor, or at any rate of satire; next, the chorale inclines decidedly to the slow-movement state of feeling; and the toccata wears every trait of a brilliant, high-hearted finale.

Further than that, the work could in reasonableness be described as a symphonic poem; for while it probably is not designed to picture scene or portray character, it does proceed consistently on a scheme of main and subordinate themes. The whole composition marches logically from the first statement of the passacaglia melody to the last let-go of the toccata rhythm. Everything in the progress from episode to episode can be referred back as derived from the original strain or as set in contrast to it. In all modernity, the succession of notes sounded at the beginning is something rather warped, twisted, and keyless; and still, it possesses sensible outline, and it lends itself to treatment according to latter-day liberated ideas of tone combination.

Plenty of originality, or to say the least, sufficient individuality, discloses itself in the symphony to warrant the honor of performance. The composer has a way of paragraphing off his story in distinct parcels that amounts to a special characteristic. He never lingers too long on an idea and he never loses himself in elaborations. He get up some pretty big sonorities, but is soon done with them. He has numerous solo effects for the instruments, especially the woods, that seem to be his own. He maintains a clearness in his joining of instruments of contrasting tone, and in his merging of groups of instruments, that shows at once grasp of material and decision of purpose.

Ruth Hussey joins Robert Taylor in "The Gentleman from the West Indies," which will be Mr. Taylor's next assignment after completing "Johnny Eager" with Lana Turner.

Opening Tonight

"Rio Rita"—At the Boston Opera House. Revival by the Messrs. Shubert of the Ziegfeldian operetta. The cast includes Nancy McCord, Melissa Mason, Jack Good, Elaine Lambert, Alexander Grey, Hope Emerson, Doris Patston, Jack Sheehan, Larry Randolph, James Martel and Aristide De Leon. Curtain at 8:30.

Walter Damrosch Takes the Baton

The conductor tomorrow begins his fourteenth season on the air, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Six Candid Camera Shots

Taken while the NBC studio orchestra is in action

William Schuman

Sketched by Martha Burnham as she listened from the balcony of Symphony Hall while Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra rehearsed his Third Symphony, to be played tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening.

Jack Benny in Film

Jack Benny has been engaged by Alexander Korda for the leading role in his forthcoming production, "To Be or Not to Be." The film will give Mr. Benny his first opportunity to play melodramatic comedy. Ernst Lubitsch will produce and direct the film, which is scheduled to go into production on Nov. 1.

Jeanne Kimball In Song Recital

First notes, as has been remarked often in talk and writing, determine much about a concert and about a performer; and so it happened at the recital of Jeanne Kimball, soprano, in Jordan Hall last night. The opening note of the piece with which proceedings began—a scene from Handel's "Xerxes"—was sung at the precise instant indicated in the piano accompaniment, played by Mary Bell Marshall. This augured well for the whole program; because if that note were sounded with assurance and if it were invested with a good quality of tone, then there was likelihood that all notes to follow would fit into the right place and would possess proper shading and color.

Things eventuated that way, too, through a list of pieces that included a couple of lively and majestic Handel airs, a noble and solemn Monteverde melody, familiar songs from the French repertory by Duparc and Debussy, and from the Russian by Cui, three revivals of once highly popular recitations by Wolf, and items by Rachmaninoff and Barber. It was an evening's effort of considerable magnitude, rounded out by a group of folk songs, Irish, English, and American, set in order for concert performance by such arrangers as Hughes, Grainger, and Brockway.

The singer proved herself a soprano, without a doubt, or in any case she proved such if to have a high voice means being a soprano. Someone may object that there is something more to the matter than that, inasmuch as many high-voiced women of renown have had power in the down as well as in the up range and have not been found fault with on that account. Nevertheless, a prevailingly high voice that can rely on a full, round sonority in the accompanying instrument gets along; and in this instance the voice found admirable support and supplement in the playing of the pianist.

Sometimes the accompaniments of modernists—to count Debussy among them—shape up so much like little symphonic poems that they distract attention from the singing and start a person's musings off the track of the text. Take Debussy's "Chevaux de bois,' where the piano imitates a merry-go-round and whirring wooden horses—what good, a hearer might be inclined to muse, did the tariff on French toys ever do to American children? Take for another example Rachmaninoff's "Songs of Georgia," the accompaniment of which might pass for an illustrated magazine article in tone—what are the Georgians of Transcaucasia ruminating on in their singing just now but oil and pipe lines?

Truth to tell, the recitalist's first two composers, Handel and Monteverde, had the right of it. No one is tempted off on meditative tangents listening to their music, which holds attention on its own unmixed account.

W. P. T.

Patricia Travers

Patricia Travers, young American violinist, will play in Jordan Hall, Thursday evening, Nov. 13. She has been soloist with the New York Philharmonic Symphony, the Chicago Symphony, and the Detroit Symphony.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

The Mikado—At the Majestic, beginning Oct. 20. Revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta by the Messrs. Shubert and the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. The cast includes Robert Pitkin, Morton Bowe, John Hendricks, Bertram Peacock, Kathleen Roche, Mary Roche, Helen Lanvin, and Florenz Ames.

On the Horizon

Macbeth—Maurice Evans' revival of the Shakespearean play, at the Colonial beginning Monday, Oct. 27, with himself as Macbeth, Judith Anderson as Lady Macbeth, Viola Keats as Lady Macduff, Herbert Rudley as Macduff, Staats Cotsworth as Banquo, and Harry Irvine as Duncan. Production in preparation for New York.

Separate Rooms—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Oct. 27, for one week. Farce, with Alan Dinehart and Anna Sten.

Sons o' Fun—At the Shubert, beginning Oct. 30. Musical intended as successor to "Helizapoppin.' Songs by Jack Yellen and Sammy Fain. Ole Olsen, Chic Johnson and Carmen Miranda head the cast. Production in preparation for New York.

Banjo Eyes—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Nov. 10. New musical starring Eddie Cantor. The book is derived from the farce, "Three Men on a Horse." Hassard Short is directing the production.

Photographs And Prints On Display

By Dorothy Adlow

In the first balcony gallery of Symphony Hall, Boston, there are on exhibition works by two newcomers to this community, C. J. S. Egone and Lino S. Lipinsky. Both come from Italy.

Lino Lipinsky comes of a long artistic line of composers and musical performers. His father, Sigismondo Lipinsky, was a noted engraver and etcher. In this display are several prints of the latter, who worked in Italy in accordance with the prevailing academic tradition of his epoch. His prints were painstakingly executed and the subject-matter, chiefly classical, reflects the persistence of the Renaissance tradition in Italy despite modern changes and innovations.

* * *

Lino Lipinsky, who seems to have been educated after the manner of his father, tends toward simplification and impressionistic imagery. His attitude corresponds with the era in which he lives, and he tries to expand the possibilities of the medium and experiment with new effects. He makes etchings, but adds tonal qualities which impart a painterly quality. He works on the lithographic stone. He also makes drawings with crayon.

The outstanding exhibit is a portrait of Serge Koussevitzky conducting. Mr. Lipinsky has molded the features sculpturally, aiming to give full play to inward feeling experienced while bringing the symphonic composition to full expressive performance. It is a countenance which could have been characterized thus only by an artist of dramatic temperament.

The prints depict scenes of small and large range. There are panoramic views of Rome and Capri, showing how diligent and meticulous this artist can be. A sound training is evident in themes of such magnitude.

Other subjects treat the countryside in a lyrical or atmospheric manner. They have a more personal and intimate quality.

* * *

Mr. Egone shows a series of personal photographic portraits. The exhibition of camera prints is made interesting by the inclusion of likenesses of many eminent Bostonians, such as George Harold Edgell, Edward J. Holmes, James Plaut, and Nathaniel Saltonstall. There is a good, strong portrait of Laurence Dame, and a cheerful picture of Ruby Newman, among many others.

The photographs show the cameraman striving for a true and characteristic likeness. Mr. Egone does not aim for the obvious gesture, or the flattering mannerism or expression. His photographs in general bear watching, for they grow more like the image of the model with prolonged study.

It is informing to compare the print maker with the photographer in the Symphony Hall exhibition. Each has his function; neither interferes with the other. The photograph acquires more and more of the subtleties of the print. It responds more and more to the authority and tasteful arrangement of the cameraman. Mechanical in operation, it is made a vehicle of personal expression through sensitive manipulation.

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Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Rio Rita," revived by the Messrs. Shubert. Nancy McCord, Alexander Grey, Hope Emerson, Elaine Lambert, Melissa Mason, and Jack Goode. 8:30.

Colonial—"Let's Face It," musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields, and Cole Porter. Produced by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Taylor Holmes. 8:30. Matinees Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Doctor's Dilemma," by Bernard Shaw, with Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. With Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett and Mildred Natwick. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 2, 5:30, 9. "Whistling in the Dark," Ann Rutherford. 4:10, 7:45.

Fenway—"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 12:35, 3:35, 6:55, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "Quiz Kids," 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fine Arts—"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:30, 3:20, 5:25, 7:20, 9:30. "Carmen Amaya," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Give Us This Night," Gladys Swarthout. 2:20, 5:25, 8:15. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 1:00, 3:55, 6:35, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:15.

Modern—"Navy Blue," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 11:20 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30.

Orpheum—"Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 9 a. m., 12:20, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:40.

Paramount—"A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 11:28 a. m., 2:28, 5:28, 8:28. "Quiz Kids," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

R. K. O. Boston—"Sing Another Chorus," Jane Frazee and Johnny Downs. 10:25 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 7:45, 10:05. Stage Show, 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:05.

Scollay—"Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—March of Time, Sled Dogs, Montana National Parks, Learning the Conga, Popeye, Hollywood Stars, latest news and other subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William. 1:45, 5:15, 8:40.

Telepix—"March of Time's Norway in Revolt," "Dunham Dancers," "Patty Berg," "Canadian Rockies," 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Blonde from Singapore," Leif Erikson and Florence Rice. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:05. "The Man They Couldn't Hang," Boris Karloff. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Tremont—"Peter Ibbetson," 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:45, 8:20. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche. 8:50 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:45, 10:10.

Uptown—"Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis. 2:55, 5:25, 8:25. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 1:05, 4:00, 6:55, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "For Beauty's Sake," 2 and 8.

Regent: "Last Time We Love," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "Emergency Landing." 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Adventure in Washington." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50 and 7:30. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn. 3:15, 9:15.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:50, 6:55, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Lady from Louisiana." 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 2 and 8.

University: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:20, 6:10, 9:45. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Bride Wore Crutches." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. "Roar of the Press," Jean Parker. 2, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" with Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 1:18, 9:18. "Whistling in the Dark," with Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 1:34 and 7:34.

Codman Square: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:05, 9:05. "World Premiere," John Barrymore, Frances Farmer. 1:45 and 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Dressed to Kill." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 3:11, 9:12. "Kisses for Breakfast," 1:30, 7:40.

Park: "The Big Store," with the Marx Brothers. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Tom, Dick, and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Adventure in Washington." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 2:10, 9:25. "Dressed to Kill." 1:34, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Hell's House," George Brent and Bette Davis. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Pauline Goddard. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne, Betty Field. 2:30, 8:15. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Argentina Nights," with the Ritz Brothers. Pastor Hall." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Ice-Capades," James Ellison, Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. 1:30, 4:57, 8:42. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:05, 6:31, 9:38.

Mystic: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 1:55, 8. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3:25, 9:30.

Maplewood: "Lady From Louisiana," John Wayne and Ona Munson. 1:32, 8:32. "For Beauty's Sake," Marjorie Weaver and Ned Sparks. 2:15, 7, 10:04.

Orpheum: "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Sue Foster. "I'll Wait for You," Robert Sterling. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:20, 7, 9:45. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 8:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:45, 8. "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 3:15, 9:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 2:30, 8:20. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 3:50, 9:55.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Accent on Love." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:35, 9:35. "Parson of Panamint." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hong Kong." Keye Luke. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and Claude Rains. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee and Emma Dunn. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker.

Strand: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 2:08, 8:08. "Cracked Nuts," Stuart Erwin. 4:23, 10:23.

Revere: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 3:17, 9:17. "Cracked Nuts," Stuart Erwin. 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Turnabout," Carole Landis and Adolphe Menjou. "Sins of Children," Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Bride Wore Crutches." 2 and 8.

Central: "Shepherds of the Hills," John Wayne. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. "Devil's Pipe Line." 3 and 7:45.

Strand: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 3 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Father Steps Out," Frank Albertson and Jed Prouty. 2:09, 7:54. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero and Carol Landis. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Ann Rutherford. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Shepard of the Hills," John Wayne. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "The Sisters," Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Berry. "Cracked Nuts," Stuart Erwin and Una Merkel. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "March of Time's "Thumbs Up, Texas!" 2:18 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage From Hong Kong." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh. "Hats Off," John Payne. Continuous from 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 3:20, 8:04. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2:15, 6:45, 9:59.

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, October 16, 1941

A Thursday Page

Farewell to Africa

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Four

The lady's voice was so sad and so gentle that Sally's rebellion died out. Of her own accord she laid her little outraged forehead to the ground and then got up and came and stood in front of the lady. But before she could speak to her again, she heard an angry voice behind her, and turning, saw a negress standing there, with her attendants behind her, and a half-grown lion at her knee.

If the first lady had been richly dressed, this one was no less so. Even Sally saw that she was beautiful in her own black fashion. She held herself in a proud cruel way like a hawk ready to strike, and her face was thin with high cheek bones and a mouth that looked carved in dark marble. Her earrings were great loops set with rubies and her veil was striped scarlet and gold. She paid no attention to the white woman on the divan but poured forth her torrents of talk upon the Head Guard, who kept salaaming but did not answer. Suddenly Sally felt a hand seize her shoulder with a grip like a hawk's talons, and at the same moment the white lady rose to her feet and faced the black one.

Her voice was as cool and slow as the negress's was hot and threatening, but there was in it as much anger. The face which had been pale flushed now, and the gray eyes flashed. She did not touch Sally but with her words she claimed her.

The Head Guard spoke in a different voice. Sally heard the name Mulay Ismaël repeated. There was threat in the negro's voice too. He stood up straight now and thrust his staff between the two ladies. With a gesture he ordered the black Sultana to take her hand from Sally's shoulder and return to her own place.

A Proud Withdrawal

The woman obeyed, giving him a look which promised him a reckoning at a later time. She turned to her rival and said a last word, laughing shrilly. Her laughter had a metallic note, like a horn or the whinnying of a horse. Then she turned away, the lion at her knee still, her attendants in a colored cloud behind her.

The white lady smiled, though the hand she put on Sally's head was trembling.

She said a few words of thanks to the Head Guard, quietly, and he salaamed and withdrew.

The lady sank back to the couch with a sigh.

"Come here, my child, and let me look at you." She spoke in a rather faint voice. "You are an American, and your name is Sally? That is Lalla Zidana. She has a great influence with the negro troops by whom the Sultan keeps his power. Her son, Zidan, is our lord's favorite son. I should have let her have you but she is very cruel. Be careful, keep out of her sight, avoid her when you can."

"But why did the big negro give me to you?" Sally asked.

"I, too, am a favorite, Sally. I am the Lalla Ayesha and the Sultan protects me. He had promised me a little slave for the one he sent away the other day when she stumbled and spilled the drink from the cup she was bringing him. It was because of that promise that the Head Guard brought you to me."

"And Ali had given him money, I think," Sally added.

"Money smooths all things here, Sally," the lady said. "But above all we stand or fall by my lord's favor and that is as unpredictable as the wind. The Black Lalla has been ruler of the palace for nearly ten years. I only gained our master's favor a few months ago. She is bent on getting rid of me."

New Names

Her head sank back against a cushion and she gazed out at the flowering garden where the youthful figures moved and whispered, and walked, arms encircling one another.

"Shall I call you Gaïda?" she asked. "It's a pretty name, and you are very pretty, too, or will be when you have been bathed and dressed. We all take on new names with our new lives here. I was Miss Louisa Handon, on my way to be governess to Colonel Sir Hugh Jackman's children at Gibraltar. Now I am the White Lalla. At least life is not dull. Come, I will show you the garden," and she rose and walked slowly out along one of the tiled paths, while four attendants followed close behind her, bearing the weight of her pale hair.

The next morning Sally had a most wonderful surprise. She ran out into the garden to bring back a pitcher of water for the White Lalla. It was still early, and the dew glistened on everything. There were few women about, only some attendants like herself filling their pitchers, but the gardeners were at work under the direction of some of the palace guards. Most of them were young boys, Christian slaves, Sally thought, without turbans, but as she passed a group she almost cried out at seeing Andrew among them. He saw her at the same moment and stopped his weeding to step toward her.

"Don't do that," another boy's voice warned. "Work up toward the fountain and speak low."

There were none of the negro overseers near and Andrew began weeding again close to where Sally stood. She lingered, slowly rinsing out the pitcher, her head turned away from him.

"Oh, Andrew!" she said almost in a whisper. "I am so glad to see you! Are you all right?"

"Are you all right, Sally? I'm all right if you are. It was the thought of you that was so hard"

The Story Starts Here

Sally, a captive of Barbary pirates, objected to kneeling before her new mistress, when the huge Negro, her guard, presented her. Unlike the Negro population of this African city, Meknes, her mistress was a pale-faced European. Captain Patterson, of the Fair American, his niece Sally, and his son Andrew, were captured in the Mediterranean, as they were sailing to Genoa, Italy. Landed at Salé, they were then marched to Meknes, as captives of the emperor, Mulay Ismaël.

"I'm with the White Lalla," she said. "She is lovely and kind. Where is Uncle Patterson?"

"He's one of the palace blacksmiths and works in the further court. And Bob and Dan Forrest are in the kitchen, which everyone says is best of all. Tom's one of the Sultan's guards in a red coat and turban. I think he's turned Moslem, but of course I suppose it's different with negroes. I saw him ride by, proud as a peacock, carrying a lance, with the others."

Meal Time on the Terrace

"Pst," someone warned behind them, and Sally put her pitcher on her shoulder as she had seen the other girls do, and began to wander down the walk. Sally felt happy enough to skip. If she should see Andrew every day, though only to smile at him, if she could hear sometimes that the others were safe, her heart would not be heavy. Dear Ali—probably it was he who had suggested that Andrew should work in the palace garden.

Just then a Negro entered by one of the many doors, and going to a paved terrace in front of a pavilion uttered a peculiar cry. Immediately from every direction cats began to assemble. Sally had already noticed that in the palace there were many cats, but now they appeared from everywhere. They leaped lightly from windows to the arcades below; they rose stretching from sunny corners at the edge of alcoves; they slid like shadows from the darkness of low-growing fruit trees. But when they reached the terrace, they made a wide semi-circle about the negro and sat, their toes kneading the ground, and the pupils of their eyes growing larger and smaller with eagerness while the man called out name after name.

As each cat heard its own name it came forward, received its piece of mutton, and retired with a choked growl of warning. Not only did Sally pause, and the young gardeners cease their work, but a group of children in bright-colored robes gathered to watch. The little boys each wore a broad gold ring set with a pearl, very large and beautiful on their little dark hands. Sally knew without being told that the ring must be the mark of the sons of Mulay Ismaël, and now she noticed that the little girls, standing shyly behind their brothers, each wore a silver locket at their throats.

Mountain Lookout

"I mustn't stay any longer," she thought, "or I'll be scolded," and with a last exchange of glances with Andrew, she ran along the beautiful tiled walk past the palace doorkeeper and up the steep stairs to the very top of the palace, where Lalla Ayesha lived in a room of many windows fretted over with a honeycomb pattern of carved wood so that she might look out on the mountains far away and over the city roofs or down into the garden or to the outer courtyard where the guards rode by and all those who came in and out of the Sultan's palace passed.

But though those standing inside the room could see out they could not be seen. It was like living in a cloud, high up, beholding all things, but, secret and unknown.

Later in the morning as the sun grew warm and the high room turned hot, the Sultana descended into her garden retreat. She had paper, ink, and quills brought down with her as she intended to write to the Sultan.

"No one ever knows when our lord returns," she said. "He may be here today or in a month. But it pleases him sometimes to hear from me. You may go, Sally, into the garden, but don't pick any of the flowers, and avoid the Black Lalla."

Sally ran off. Pigeons again were everywhere, though the cats, which reminded her of her own Dinah, had disappeared once more except for a few which lay about at ease on the divans. She noticed where the Black Lalla was sitting in a pavilion with the young lion beside her. Apparently a snake charmer had been brought in to amuse her, and Sally would have liked to go nearer to see the thin ragged man who played on his flute and the dance of the snake before him. But she remembered her mistress's warning, and then too she was anxious to see Andrew.

For a while she could not find him. But at last she saw him over by the lake working by himself. No one seemed near but a dark little boy of seven or eight, who was sitting on the marble rim beside the water feeding the pigeons which fluttered down to him, while a negro attendant with a sword at his belt stood behind him.

A Prince's Displeasure

As Sally drew nearer, Andrew, who had not seen her, happened to straighten up to rest his back, and at his rather sudden move the pigeons, which the prince had been feeding, flew up into the air.

The child sprang to his feet. Sally saw that his little face was dark with rage. He caught at the scimitar which his attendant carried, although he had to stand on tiptoe to draw it, and brandishing it over his head, ran screaming toward Andrew, who threw up his arm over his face.

Sally looked about wildly. She had a glimpse of the Black Lalla's expectant smile as she turned her head toward the scene, but a somewhat older boy ran forward and caught the dark child's hand. The second prince made some quick remark which the younger one paused to hear. Fury died out of his face and greed took its place. He shouted to his slave, who departed running, and returned with a hawk on his wrist, belled and hooded. The older prince went up to the bird, talking to it and fondling its wings, and then turned away. The younger boy, followed by the negro with the hawk, hurried off to Lalla Zidana to show her his prize.

Andrew went back to his work.

The White Lalla's Advice

Half crying, Sally ran back to the White Lalla and threw herself at her feet. The lady listened to her story, and ran her fingers through her hair.

"I want to get away!" Sally sobbed. "If only the American envoy knew that we were here! Perhaps he could ransom us too!"

"It is very dangerous to go against the orders of the Sultan," the White Lalla said in a low voice. "If nothing was to be said about your presence, your best safety lies in silence. Remember that there are many ears always listening, and that more people understand English than we know. Treachery here is rewarded. Trust no one. The great crime for a slave is to try to escape."

Before Sally could answer, she clapped her hands and one of the underguards appeared, to whom she said something in Arabic. He bowed and retired, coming back a few minutes later with a woman and several lean Negroes, who sat down on the ground and took out a flute and small drum to which the woman danced. She was not young, her weather-beaten face indeed was almost that of an old woman, and her hair was gray. But her dancing was remarkable. It was very wild and strange.

She ran to and fro, her veils and hair streaming behind her, making sudden whirls in which all her garments spun about her.

"She is dancing the dance of the desert wind," said the White Lalla, "the sandstorm, you know. There is no more wonderful dancer in Morocco."

In spite of herself Sally forgot her own troubles in watching. She forgot the palace and the garden, the lattices and fountains. Only the desert and the heat and the wind remained. When the woman suddenly sank to the ground, her robes subsiding about her, hissing, Sally woke again to life.

Lalla Ayesha smiled at her.

"Take back my writing things to my room, now, Gaïda," she said. "You will find a carved box in the corner. They belong in that."

(To be continued next Thursday)

Drawn by Helen Sewell

Sally put the pitcher on her shoulder and wandered toward the palace

Iguanas of a Lost World

Animals of Hispanic America—2

By V. W. von Hagen

The Galapagos is a lost world. Lost because on its hot desert shores you can find animals that lived millions of year ago: giant tortoises that carry their own water inside their shells; cormorants that fish in the sea but cannot fly; and iguanas that look for all the world as if they had crawled out of the primeval slime—all holding court on the dry, clinker-bound shores of these fantastic islands.

If you should suddenly meet one of these Galapagos Island marine iguanas "taking the sun" on the hot, cactus-studded shore, you would, unless you were very brave, wish to run away as fast as your legs would carry you over the large black, volcanic stones. But in all probability the iguana would be more frightened of you than you of it. It is about five feet long, shaped like a giant lizard weighing about 20 pounds. Its head is immense, tapering to a flat snout and covered with numerous truncated spikes. From its neck down to its tail run an inch-high row of spines. Its eyes are small and alert; its legs are short but heavily armed with long, sharp nails, and its whole body, including the legs, is armored with thick scales. In the hot months the large male iguana will be dark brown, with patches of yellow and orange and sometimes green skin. These colors harmonize very well with the pitch-like color of the lava flows.

Following the Leader

Most likely you will come across a male which sits guarding or brooding over a large tribe of iguanas. As far as your eyes can see the rocks will be covered with the great lizards—small and large. As you approach, the male iguana raises himself off the rocks where he has been flattened out like a burst balloon, looks in your direction, opens his mouth, showing tiny white teeth, and shakes his head threateningly. The nearer you come to him, the more his head shakes, but if you are brave you will keep right on going. When the old iguana sees that his fierce action is no use, he will scurry for the sea, with all the other iguanas behind him. But watch their tails; these are their paddles. Their legs are clamped tightly to the sides of their bodies, while the broad, flat, spine-spiked tail moves back and forth like the paddle of a Neapolitan boatman, driving the iguana rapidly through the water with a smooth, splashless movement.

Feasting on Seaweed

These marine iguanas eat seaweed, of which there is a never-ending supply. With their long, sharp claws they clutch the rocks tightly while giant breakers crash over them, and between waves bend their necks to wrench off big pieces of seaweed and munch them contentedly.

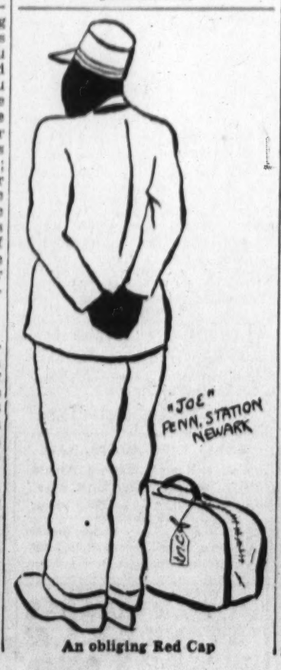
Besides basking in the tropical sun and feeding on seaweed, these animals have other duties. In the spring the females take themselves to the dry sands back of the lava flows and there lay their rubbery-shelled, oval eggs. Later these hatch out into small, very black iguanas which Darwin called the "imps of darkness." Then these little ones join the older group and spend their lives on the hot rocks or in the cool blue sea.

Since the last century, when man began to search out the origin of things, scientists have wanted to know about these marine iguanas. Where did they come from? How did they get to the Galapagos Islands, 500 miles off the coast of South America? Why are they the only marine iguanas in the world? If the iguanas of the Galapagos Islands know the secret, they are close mouthed about it. They continue, century after century, to eat their seaweed, minding their own reptilian business, and by their disdain inviting curious man to do the same.

(Next Thursday's article will describe the giant tortoises.)

V. Wolfgang von Hagen

A Sea Iguana of the Galapagos Islands



An obliging Red Cap

An Artist Tells of His Hobby

Theodore N. Cook's Sketchbook Records the Story

We are having more fun with this hobby feature than we have had in a long time. We had no idea that there was so much talent and serious application to leisure-time activities among our readers, until we began to read the Hobby letters that have come in. Let us hear from all the girls and boys who have interesting hobbies and who read this page.

Theodore N. Cook has an interesting and unusual hobby, as we believe you will agree after reading his letter. Theodore is twenty, and is a Fine Arts major at Bard College, Columbia University. "My ambition is to combine painting with teaching, if things work out that way," he writes.

After reading his letter, we asked him to look through his sketchbook and send us a couple of sketches to illustrate it. That's an advantage of being a writer and an artist too—you can describe a thing in words and then draw pictures to show people just what you are writing about. But we will let Theodore tell you about it himself. Here is his letter:

Meeting people is my hobby—talking to them while I am out sketching subject matter for paintings to be done in my painting class here at the College. I started this several years ago, and since then my hobby has become more interesting each year.

My sketch pad takes me everywhere: to farm, bake-shops, fishing piers, concerts, railroad yards, in fact, wherever there are likely to be colorful activities and typical American people. Wherever I go, I find men and women who are curious about people who draw. They look timidly over my shoulder and then step back critically with head cocked to one side, eager to offer ideas with characteristic American frankness.

I like to talk to these people, and hear them tell about their work and their outlook on life. They almost all talk freely; seeing someone busy sketching seems to spur them on. One of the most dynamic talkers I have met this way was a hobo I sketched on a hill by the New York-Albany railroad tracks. He was a former art student, and he was so intense in his discussion of painting that I stopped sketching just to listen to him. I never did finish that drawing!

Most of the people I meet are sympathetic, although some are suspicious at first—like the proprietor of a highway lunch wagon I sketched this summer. When I first pulled out my pad he scowled darkly at me, but then as I continued he became curious, until finally between orders he squinted over my book. When I finished he reached over the counter, held the sketch from him critically, and showed it to his wife. Then he turned to me: "Ok if I keep this, son?" I nodded "yes," and he signed it with flourishes. Then he tacked it on the wall. The last I heard it was still hanging over the pies behind the counter.

I have sketched some famous people, too, like Ernst Lothar, novelist, Emil Hauser of the Budapest String Quartet, and Joseph Edward Harry, Greek scholar, but that is too long a story to tell now. Whether tramp or learned professor, all of these people were entertaining and broadening. I often thumb through my sketchbooks just to renew acquaintances and recall conversations. But most of all I look forward to the next character I shall meet as a result of my hobby.

How many writer-artists have we among the readers of the Page For Young People? Let us hear from some of them!

Fiddling for a square dance

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

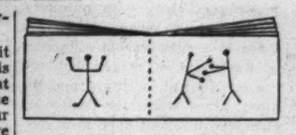
When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Make Your Own Movies

Try It Out Yourself—3

By Frank Gillard



A View of Your Book

Do you know how to make moving pictures of your own?

First you ought to know how it is done on the films. The secret is this. When once we have looked at a thing it takes a little time for the picture to fade away from our sight. So, even if the object we are looking at is taken away, we still go on seeing it for a fraction of a second after it has gone. If you have ever seen a strip of film you know that it is made up of any number of separate pictures.

The cinema projector throws these pictures on to the screen rapidly, one after another. Before the first one has time to fade from our vision, the second one is there, and so on. Consequently we don't notice the gaps between the pictures and, because each one is just a little different from the one before it, the people and things on the screen actually appear to us to be moving.

A Series of Sketches

So, to make moving pictures of our own, we need first to make a series of drawings, like the cinema pictures, each slightly different from the next. Then we have to arrange them so that we see the drawings in quick succession, one after another, not looking at any one for longer than a fraction of a second. That may sound difficult, but it is really quite easy to do. Find an old, used, school exercise book, and draw a picture in the margin at the top right hand corner of each double page. You don't have to be clever at drawing for this—anyone can do it. Just draw a matchstick man—a blob for his head, a line for his body, two shorter lines for his legs, and two more for his arms. Then you have done him.

I suggest that you show your matchstick man going through all sorts of exercises—swinging his arms forward and upward, and all that sort of thing. Put a separate picture on each page. Now, when you have done all the drawings, hold the book in your left hand, bend the pages back with your right hand, and flick them over quickly, between your thumb and forefinger. Watch your drawings and, as the pages fly over, one after another, you will see your little man moving most energetically.

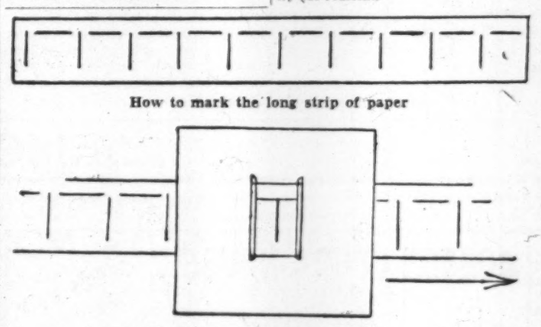
With very little trouble you can build up a moving picture library of your own. The best method is to cut out a number of strips of plain white paper all the same size. I should suggest 4"x2½" as a suitable size. Arrange the strips neatly one on top of the other, and then stitch them together with a needle and thread. But stitch them down the middle, as the diagram shows, not down the side.

Four Sets of Pictures

Each of these books will give you four sets of pictures, because you can have one lot of drawings on the right hand side, and another set on the left, and then you can turn the book upside-down, and draw two further sets on the backs of the pages. You can choose whether you will have four separate lots of moving pictures, or a serial picture in four parts. Try to arrange it so that your pictures tell a complete story. Show a boxing match, for instance, or an adventure on the river, or a hurdle race. You will be able to think out a good many plots on your own.

Another interesting trick which shows how our vision persists is this. Take a long strip of paper and mark on it, alternately, upright strokes and horizontal strokes as the drawing shows. Now, in a larger piece of paper, cut two slits, half an inch apart, and just a little longer than the width of your narrow piece of paper. Then thread that piece of paper through the slits. You will have made a kind of frame in which you can only see a small part of your long strip at a time. Pull this strip rapidly through the frame, and you will see the two sets of lines appear to come together, making the letter T. I leave it to you to develop this trick, using other combinations of lines and drawings.

(Watch the page For Young People next Thursday for another trick that you can try out yourself.)



How to mark the long strip of paper

The lines seem to form a large T

Let's Write Interesting Letters

Our Mail Bag

We are always glad to see so many entertaining letters come to our attention to be forwarded to girls and boys whose names have been listed in the Mail Bag. Wouldn't you, too, be happy to have such splendid correspondents? And, are you, too, writing interesting letters to your pen friends?

Here are names of some young people who are also eager to make friends by mail:

Carol Lou M. (15), of Chicago, Illinois, writes: "I would like to correspond with an American Indian. I have always been curious to know of his interest, hobbies, ambitions, and habits. Does he take any interest in our President, or our politics? Is he a believer in democracy? Does the Indian like school? What is he taught in school? Innumerable questions come to my mind concerning this really true American!

"If I can contact any one I am going to use the information for a series of articles for my High School English Class. I also would be interested in corresponding with anyone connected with a circus or another unusual field since this would furnish me with more interesting material.

"I am fifteen, but would be delighted to correspond with children of any age."

Elizabeth G., 15, of East Haven, Connecticut, tells us that she has read the page for some time and has been enjoying it very much. She has already made pleasant acquaintances through the Mail Bag and would like to hear from young people her age anywhere, but especially those in the West. Her hobbies are reading and corresponding. She is a sophomore in high school.

Write About Your Hobby

How much do you enjoy your hobby? Write us a letter about it—300 or 400 words. If yours is one of the best hobby letters we get this month, we will publish it in the Hobby Column and send you a check for $1 or $2. If your hobby is unusual, or if you are working it out in a specially interesting way, we may ask you to write us one or two short articles about it and pay you space rates for them.

It does not matter what your hobby is, if your letter is a good one and tells why that hobby is attractive to you, it will stand a good chance of being published and of earning something for you.

Get your letters written now and send them in soon. Remember—we are not limiting the number that will win first place in any one month. We want to get lots of good ones—and publish them too. This invitation is extended to "Young People"—that is, those who are not over the usual college age.

Address your letters to:
Hobbies,
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Commerce and Finance

Manufacturers Told They Cannot Refuse Any Defense Orders

Business and Industry

Migration Problem Looms As Nondefense Building Shrinks

Second of four articles on how the defense emergency is breaking down resistance which has held back home building and is now changing it to one of the most progressive branches of American industry.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — An industrial revolution in home-building methods bids fair to be brought about indirectly by the defense program. This is likely to result from (1) the stimulus to housing construction in defense areas on a scale and at a pace which will encourage use of the most efficient technological innovations possible, and (2) discouragement of housing in those areas where tradition, privilege, and obsolete rules and practices obstruct the modernization of building methods.

Yesterday's article related the rapid expansion in the defense housing program in the last year. Today's reviews the the contrasting effect of the armament program on so-called non-defense housing.

Heavy blows have been descending on the residential building industry in non-defense areas in recent weeks.

SPAB Must Approve

Heaviest of all was last week's Washington ruling that all construction in the country must hereafter for the duration, have the approval of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board. "No public or private construction projects which use critical materials may be started during the emergency unless these projects are either necessary for direct national defense or are essential to the health and saftey of the people."

This is a direct blow, aimed straight at non-defense construction. Previous blows were indirect. They headed up in the September ruling which would give A-priorities to the construction of 300,000 homes in defense areas, costing not over $6,000 or renting for more than $50 a month. That was merely an indirect blow at non-defense housing, of somewhat the same effect as though priorities on necessary material had been granted to any major sector of any major industry. It merely aggravated a growing shortage of certain building materials.

For some months builders in non-defense areas had been gradually feeling the pinch of shortages in certain essentials. No shortage exists nor is likely to appear in cement, wood, plaster, or certain other building materials, but on the other hand materials for plumbing, heating, electric fixtures and wiring, air conditioning, etc., are getting harder and harder to get. Some of them have been rising in price, so that in the last month or so the increased materials cost has become more troublesome than increased labor costs, but the major difficulty has not been increased costs but plain downright shortages.

Non-defense Building Tapers Off

As a result, non-defense home building has already, apparently, begun to taper off despite the enormous increase in civilian buying power in the last year. FHA mortgage applications in August, for example, were only $115,000,000 against round $130,000,000 in July. The decline probably continued in September and is expected to become more and more serious in coming months, rapidly aggravated by the recent SPAB ruling.

Builders can continue non-defense building to some extent with substitute materials. But these are not always easy to find. They can also continue by using up inventory on hand; apparently no requisitioning of such inventories is now officially contemplated. But this will not last long. Nor does there seem to be much chance that SPAB's ruling can be either upset or ignored due to any lack of enforcement on its part. And of course the rule is not a plain veto.

A few projects may be allowed to be started in non-defense areas as "essential to the health and safety of the people." But the major question will be whether the materials can be spared. Some materials will probably be released where a small amount of one essential will make possible a large use of non-essentials—and of otherwise unemployed labor. But the general effect is likely to be more and more restrictive.

Incidentally, a by-product of the new rule may affect several other industries. Building men say, "Why should we be slated for a 100 per cent cut in non-defense use of materials when the automobile industry has to cut only 50 per cent and the Administration is still pushing the St. Lawrence project which does not seem to justify itself as an immediate defense need?"

Migration of Population

A sidelight on the home-building outlook may be seen in the Washington expectations that a population movement in this country exceeding any migration ever before seen in the United States may take place before the present emergency is over. Between 2,000,000 and 5,000,000 people are expected to move as a result of the shifting around of industry for direct and indirect armament purposes. This migration was seriously discussed at the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association on account of its probable effects on the mortgages held by banks. It will also have a powerful effect on the building industry.

The effect, naturally, will be to increase the volume of defense-area construction called for, and to decrease the demand for homes in non-defense areas even if the builders are able to get the materials. It is also likely to accelerate the general trend of population away from urban centers out into the country, originally made possible by mass production of automobiles. Mass productioon of homes may equally speed it. If so, there will be profound repercussions on real estate values as well as on home building.

The revolutionary effect of such mass migration from non-defense to defense areas (and as a by-product from urban areas into the country) on building technology will be discussed on this page tomorrow.

Takes High Post

Judson S. Sayre

Elected President of Bendix Home Appliances, Inc. Mr. Sayre formerly was Vice-President and Director of Sales of the company. He succeeds Mr. D. O. Scott who has resigned but is being retained by the company as a consultant.

Sales of Defense Savings Stamps Set Record in September

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sales of of defense savings stamps set a record of $4,978,000 in September when they were placed on sale generally, for the first time, in retail stores.

The Treausry said today the sales were $500,000 more than in August. This represented, in stamps, an increase of 2,942,000 over August, since the bulk of the sales are in 10 and 25-cent denominations.

As in previous months 25-cent stamps led in sales with 11,840,000 stamps. Dime stamps were next with 3,951,000, 50-cent stamps numbered 1,264,000, dollar stamps were 659,000, and five-dollar stamps sold numbered 66,000.

Altogether, since the stamps were first placed on sale on May 1, sales through the end of September totaled 61,855,000, costing $18,998,000.

The September increase in stamps sales, attributed to the new retail drive, contrasted with a slight decline in September sales of defense savings bonds, which are sold almost exclusively through banks and post offices.

September Rubber Consumption Well Above Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rubber Manufacturers Association reported September consumption of the crude products in the United States totaled 53,655 long tons, compared with 55,365 tons in August and 52,469 in September of 1940.

Imports for the month were well above consumption at 81,743 long tons, according to Department of Commerce figures. This was 23.3 per cent under August imports of 106,539 tons but 3.5 per cent above the 78,972 tons imported in September of last year.

United States stocks at the end of September, including government reserves, totaled 473,684 long tons, the association said, compared with 220,597 a year earlier. The Government held 236,090 tons.

The report showed stocks of rubber afloat for United States ports were 139,784 long tons.

Reclaimed rubber consumption during September totaled 24,032 long tons against 14,835 a year earlier. Production of reclaimed rubber for the month was 24,678 long tons against 16,379 in September, 1940. Stocks on hand Sept. 30 totaled 38,055 long tons against 29,039 at the same date last year.

Industry Now Is Subject To OPM Orders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The time has passed when a manufacturer may refuse to take a defense order whether it interferes with his "business-as-usual" policies or not, according to Manly Fleischmann, chief attorney for the Division of Priorities of the Office of Production Management.

Mr. Fleischmann, making the first of a series of lectures by members of the bar on "current problems in corporate practice," before the Practicing Law Institute here last night, declared that priority regulation No. 1, which went in.to effect in the latter part of September, was one of the most sweeping and most widely misunderstood orders of the OPM.

"The regulation is a basic document," he said. "Among other things, it requires manufacturers to accept defense orders. Therefore every business man in the nation should become familiar with all the terms of regulation No. 1 so that he may be sure that he is operating in accordance with correct procedure. Ignorance of basic priority rules and regulations may lead to violations and violations may lead to punitive action.

"American industry is no longer free to accept or to reject any order offered. Any defense order must be accepted whether it bears a preference rating or not, if the established price and terms of sale are met.

"Orders placed by the Army or Navy, or sub-contracts going into such orders or into other defense orders, are among those which must be accepted even if this means deferment, curtailment, or complete elimination of less essential orders."

Mr. Fleischmann held that the requirement for acceptance of defense orders applies to manufacturers, processors, producers, wholesalers and retailers, and covers every type of material commodity or product, "whether or not there is a shortage in this product and whether or not the product is under any form of control."

Treasury Announces 12½ P. C. Allotment Rate on New Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced that because subscriptions for new Treasury bonds totaled $10,446,000,000 while the Treasury intended only to sell $1,200,000,000 worth, subscribers will be permitted to buy 12½ per cent of what they asked for.

The bonds were offered for sale last Thursday. They are 2½ per cent securities maturing in 1967 to 1972.

Additional amounts of the same type of bonds were offered in exchange for $204,425,400 of old Treasury notes coming due December 15. The Treasury said holders of 92 per cent of the old notes accepted the exchange offer. The others will be paid in cash December 15.

An additional $100,000,000 of the new bonds will be sold for cash to government trust funds.

Willkie Director Of Lehman Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie has been elected a director of the Lehman Corp., an investment company.

At the same meeting stockholders gave the board of directors authorization to compensate directors other than partners and employees at a rate up to $5,000 a year.

The stockholders also authorized directors to provide expenses in certain instances "in order to enable the corporation to secure and retain the services of responsible persons as officers and directors."

Five other persons new to the concern were elected directors. They were J. Herbert Case, former chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank; Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and of Standard Gas & Electric Co.; Dwight F. Davis, chairman of Brookings Institution Trustees; I. J. Harvey, Jr., president of the Flintkote Co., and Merbert P. Howell, chairman of the Commercial National Bank & Trust Co.

Shoe Leather Industry Encyclopedia Published

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The Hide & Leather Publishing Co. has published a comprehensive Encyclopedia of the Shoe and Leather Industry in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Hide and Leather and Shoes, international shoe and leather weekly.

The encyclopedia contains thousands of subject headings covering the entire field of shoes and leather in detail, and over 60 special feature articles. It was compiled by the publication's staff with Ralph B. Byran as editor-in-chief and Elmer J. Rumpf, publisher.

Advertising in the book covers over 236 pages, the largest in any volume in the company's history, and believed to be the largest in any publication in the history of the shoe and leather manufacturing industry.

Approval Outweighs Criticism Of U. S.-Argentine Trade Pact

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Minority congressional criticism of the new Argentine trade pact was countered today by a predominant support for the measure in this country and in Buenos Aires.

La Prensa, independent Argentine daily that has steadily pointed out the short-sightedness of trade friction between the two most industrialized countries in this hemisphere, greets the pact as evidence that American solidarity is "on the march and is growing stronger from day to day."

Chief objections to the pact came from a few mid-west spokesmen for special interests affected by the tariff reductions.

Cattle men of 17 mid-western and western states, organized in the American National Livestock Association, were represented by officials as aroused over the pact. For years the meat interests have pursued an understandable policy of opposing any concessions to Argentina.

Industry to Benefit

Speaking for the industries—automobile, refrigerator, air conditioning, and many others—that will benefit from the pact, the National Foreign Trade Council in New York foresees greatly increased sales in both directions.

"Successful conclusion of the negotiations was made possible," the council declared in a formal statement, "only because of a mutual willingness of both the United States and Argentina to make concessions. It is this spirit of collaboration even more than the written words of the agreement itself that promises so much for the long-term improvement in Argentine-United States commerce."

On the other side, farm interests interpreted the pact as an effort to buy Argentine good will at the expense of the farmer.

At Kaycee, Wyoming, this viewpoint was forcibly expressed by J. Elmer Brock, President of the American National Livestock Association. The Argentine pact, he said, is a "betrayal" of the cattle industry when it is being called on for added exertions to assure a domestic meat supply.

"I am unable to reconcile this with Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard's urge for a heavier marketing of cattle to ward off a domestic cattle surplus," Mr. Brock said. "If we are to follow the silly procedure of buying Argentine good will, it should be paid for by the nation as a whole and not by the cattle industry."

Representatives of the many governmental and private organizations at work to strengthen relations between the American nations meet the farm criticism with this analysis:

"No accord is possible between two trade rivals except by mutual concessions, somewhere.

Argentina an Exporter

"Argentina is by nature an exporter of farm products, and lives on the proceeds from those exports. At present, Argentina's European markets are closed, except for Britain. The nation faces financial ruin unless relief is extended, now.

"Argentina dislikes loans, and prefers to trade. The moderate tariff reductions in the new pact do not affect fresh meat, wheat, or corn—Argentina's principal exports.

"It is better for the rich and diversified United States to extend a helping hand to Argentine farmers, than to drive Argentina into the hands of the Nazis."

On Capitol Hill, a few opposing viewpoints were stated.

Minnesota's representative, August M. Andresen (R), said the pact is a "complete sell-out" of dairy, cattle, and sheep farmers.

From New York, Representative Daniel A. Reed (R), saw the Administration undoing eight years of effort to aid the farmer, by now opening up the market.

That the pact means some tangible benefits to Argentina is indicated by the comment in Buenos Aires. Business, government, and the general public express satisfaction.

Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu exchanged messages of congratulation with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Eccles Says U. S. Living Standards Must Be Reduced

CHICAGO (AP) — Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, told a group of bankers that the standard of living must be reduced if "we are to prevent inflation."

Speaking extemporaneously, Mr. Eccles said that living standards must be reduced by higher taxes, more savings deposits, and sharp curtailment of credit and installment buying.

Mr. Eccles told the Chicago district of the Illinois Bankers Association that the nation has started to reach the maximum limits of production on goods not needed in national defense, and that if consumer purchasing was not retarded there would of necessity be invoked an extending system of allocations and price fixing which would result in the ration card.

"The most effective way of preventing inflation," he said, "is by taxes. What people pay in taxes they don't have to buy goods."

Mr. Eccles said he was opposed to a general sales tax because it tended to drag the standard of living of the lower income groups to a point where wealth and national morale would suffer.

Arms Munitions Plant Dedicated

KANSAS CITY (AP)—A $30,000,000 small arms munition plant, its huge production capacity a closely guarded military secret, has been dedicated by the Government as the first of six it is swinging into the production line for national defense.

Charles K. Davis, president of the Remington Arms Co., which will operate it, said 6,500 men would be employed at the plant when it reaches full capacity in February.

The Government has similar plants nearing completion at St. Louis, Denver, Salt Lake City, Des Moines and St. Paul.

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New Rayon Yarn Shipments Record

By the Associated Press

New York

Rayon Organon, textile trade journal, reported that domestic shipments of rayon filament yarn to American consumers established a new high record of 333,000,000 pounds during the first nine months of the year, an increase of 18 per cent over totals for the similar period of last year.

For September, the magazine said, yarn shipments totaled 37,000,000 pounds as compared with 30,900,000 in September, 1940.

Producers' stocks of the yarn were 4,900,000 pounds at the end of September, compared with 4,200,000 a month earlier, the report said.

Weavers' stocks at the end of September were estimated at 23,400,000 pounds, compared with 24,900,000 on Aug. 31.

Freight Carloadings Generally Lower

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Oct. 11 included:

	Oct 11 wk	Prev wk	Yr ago
Balto & Ohio	65,277	68,234	52,788
Erie	32,149	33,884	28,732
Great Northern	30,084	31,279	30,514
Northern Pacific	18,817	18,795	16,513
Lackawanna	16,441	16,981	16,887
Missouri Pacific	31,833	32,746	27,362
Frisco	17,604	17,834	15,165
Norfolk & Wan	31,677	31,541	25,522
St. Paul	34,429	34,849	31,784
Illinois Central	42,333	43,354	37,553
Rock Island	29,040	29,871	27,457
Santa Fe	33,382	32,121	29,815
North Western	37,484	37,321	34,782
Seaboard Air Line	17,890	18,050	15,009
Southern Rwy	47,585	47,640	40,344
Wabash	16,788	17,341	15,294
Southern Pacific	51,075	52,768	43,655

U. S. Agencies' Borrowing May Be Abolished

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced today he was considering a plan of abolishing all borrowing by federal agencies other than the Treasury Department.

He told a press conference that the plan, if adopted, would provide that the Treasury would be the only federal borrower and any other Federal agencies needing money would be required to borrow it from the Treasury.

"The borrowing program to finance the defense program is so immense, that the decks must be cleared for United States Treasury Securities," Mr. Morgenthau explained.

Several Federal agencies, including the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation and United States Housing Authority now borrow money directly from the public.

The total debt of Federal agencies other than the Treasury on Sept. 30 was $6,928,941,005. In a period of five years, as these securities come due for payments, Mr. Morgenthau said, they might all be refunded by direct Treasury obligations.

The Treasury itself owes $51,554,945,436. With a deficit running over $1,000,000,000 a month, the Treasury is due within possibly the next year to crowd the statutory debt limit of $65,000,000,000.

However, Mr. Morgenthau said, "we must be realistic about the debt limit. There is no question about it, it will have to be raised."

Maximum Prices For Rayon Yarn To Be Established

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration, said maximum prices would be established for rayon yarn.

This step would be taken, he said, because a leading maker of acetate yarn raised prices beyond levels which OPA had previously determined to be reasonable.

A meeting of principal rayon yarn producers was set for Oct. 17 to discuss the price schedule.

Mr. Henderson said the ceiling would be imposed at levels reflecting the moderate advances made in mid-September. These increases were made with full knowledge of OPA, but Mr. Henderson warned them that "should prices rise further we are prepared to take immediate action."

Producers invited to Friday's meeting were America Enka Corp., American Viscose Corp., Celanese Corp. of America, Delaware Rayon Company, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Hartford Rayon Corp., Imperial Rayon Corp., Industrial Rayon Corp., North American Rayon Corp., Skenandoa Rayon Corp, Tennessee Eastman Corp., Tubize Chatillon Corp., and Woonsocket Rayon Company.

World Tin Output Gains, Stocks Off From Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—World production of tin in August 1941 was estimated at 21,300 long tons, compared with 18,400 long tons in August 1940, according to the Statistical Bulletin of Tin Research Institute.

Production for the first eight months of 1941 was 168,600 tons against 143,500 tons in the like 1940 period.

World stocks of tin, including smelters' stocks and carryover, decreased by 5,438 tons during August 1941 to 50,864 tons, compared with 51,232 tons at the end of August 1940.

California Employment at Peak

SAN FRANCISCO—During July, the number of workers employed in California industries rose 12 per cent above the preceding month to a new all-time high—56 per cent above July, 1940, according to the Business Outlook published by Wells Fargo Bank.

New Life Insurance Sold in September 27 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance written in September was 27.3 per cent higher than in that month a year ago and the largest for any month since June, 1939, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents announced.

New business of all classes in the month totaled $699,549,000 compared with $549,336,000 in September, 1940.

This brought the total for the first nine months to $5,778,516,000, an increase of 6.8 per cent over $5,408,617,000 in the first nine months of 1940.

The report covers new business, exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions, of 39 United States companies having 82 per cent of total life insurance outstanding in all legal reserve companies.

Republic Aviation Gets Big Contract

WASHINGTON (AP)—Award of a $64,404,036 contract for airplanes and spare parts to the Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, Long Island, New York, was announced by the War Department.

No details as to delivery dates, number of planes and the like were made public.

Mutual Insurance Group To Convene on Nov. 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Forty-sixth annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies will be held in Los Angeles on Nov. 3, according to Fred C. Cromer, President of the Association.

Attending the conclave will be more than 1,000 executives of mutual insurance companies from all sections of the United States. The convention will continue over a four-day period with delegates scheduled to hear a series of talks by a group of leading business men and government officials.

The association represents companies having in force a total of more than $40,000,000,000 of all types of property insurance and approximately 10,000,000 policy holders.

Du Pont Plans to Build New Mich. Chemical Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—Construction of a new plant for the manufacture of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents on a recently acquired 23-acre site at Wyandotte, Michigan, will begin about Nov. 1, the du Pont Company announced.

The plant, a unit of du Pont's R. & H. Chemicals Department, is expected to be ready in the summer of 1942. Production will supplement that a du Pont plant at Niagara Falls, New York.

N. Y. Bankers Plan Meeting

NEW YORK—The New York State Bankers Association announced that its fourteenth annual Mid-Winter Conference would be held Monday, Jan. 18, 1942, at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

Westinghouse Stock Is Priced at $70

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The subscription price on the 534,425 additional shares of common stock of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. to be offered to stockholders will be $70 a share, according to the statement filed by the company with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The offering has been underwritten by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and a group of other underwriters. The record date for determination of stockholders entitled to receive subscription warrants is 3 p. m., Oct. 15, 1941. The warrants will expire at 3 p. m., on Oct. 28, 1941.

AN OUTSTANDING WEEKLY EVENT FOR ALL

Whether your dog is a highly prized blue ribbon winner, or just some appealing tail-wagger who has won your heart, you will be delighted with the truly authentic information found on the Dog Page of The Friday Sun. At least that's the way thousands of dog owners throughout the nation feel about it, and they ought to know.

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Incidentally, The Friday Sun devotes more space to news of man's most devoted friend than any other newspaper in the United States. To keep informed on the latest happenings of dogdom, send in your special trial subscription today and receive 8 big issues of The Friday Sun containing the Dog Page and many other equally entertaining and informative features.

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Associated Press Quotations — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1941 — Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 483,460
1941 volume to date 111,307,722
1940 volume to date 139,926,965

Stocks Drop Sharply In Busy Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Financial markets vibrated today to a flood of liquidation in commodity futures which brought one of the sharpest price breaks of the year. Stocks continued the previous day's decline, yielding fractions to 2 or more points.

Price structures were shaky from the beginning on the new Japanese crisis. The decline became steeper after Washington reported President Roosevelt had postponed a scheduled Cabinet meeting for a conference with his military advisers.

Losses in Chicago wheat, rye and soybeans ran to the permissible limits, 8 to 10 cents a bushel. Cotton futures plunged down around $6 a bale.

Stocks were near their lows near the final hour. Dealings amounted to about 800,000 shares.

Stocks in arrears included U. S. Steel, General Motors, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Case, Douglas, Glenn Martin, American Telephone, Cerro de Pasco, Dow Chemical, American Can, du Pont and Santa Fe. Bethlehem Steel and Chrysler established new 1941 lows.

Lower in the curb were Aluminum Company, American Gas & Electric, Humble Oil and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Bonds Generally Lower

The bond market generally slid lower today as news President Roosevelt had cancelled his Cabinet meeting to convene with military advisors increased uneasiness over world developments.

The market had been slipping a little for the past few days but the movement quickened a little with a number of corporate issues, particularly in the medium-priced rails, dipping a point or so.

U. S. Governments held up well, although they were a trifle lower in over the counter dealings.

Before news of the fall of the Japanese cabinet, Tokyo electric and oriental development issues had been strong but buying quickly ceased. Japan 6½ per cents dipped a couple of points, and foreign dollar issues generally weakened.

Foreign developments were reflected in moderate selling of International Telephone 4½s, off more than a point. Canada 3s and Canadian Pacific 5s lost about as much. There was virtually no business in issues of Germany, whose embassy announced inability to pay coupons on the Dawes and Young plan loans.

In corporates, issues notably lower included some of the loans of Continental Oil, Kansas City Southern, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Big Four, New York Central and Laclede Gas.

Carloadings Drop 1.5 P. C. in Week; 11.3 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today that 903,877 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Oct. 11.

This was a decrease of 13,639 cars, or 1.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 91,971 cars, or 11.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 63,925 cars, or 7.6 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	Dec frm Last A Year	Week Ago
Miscellaneous freight	392,599	4,328	443,687
Less-than-carlot mdse	160,718	581	157
Coal	171,694	†1,596	†51,384
Grain and grain prods	36,553	3,627	721
Livestock	26,226	†1,335	1,483
Forest products	44,832	1,696	†2,735
Ore	64,096	6,018	6,266
Coke	13,159	400	†1,578

†Increase.

London Market Has Restricted Session

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The stock market had a restricted session today with some precautionmarking down of prices despite negligible selling.

Japanese bonds closed with losses up to two points after resignation of the Japanese cabinet. New from the Russian front also was a depressant.

Gilt-edged bonds were fairly steady.

Industrials were easier by fractions throughout the list. Home rails were idle. Mining shares were inactive but both speculative and dividend paying kaffirs dropped in sympathy with the general trend. Oils were lower where changed.

Business Personals

L. Bert Nye, for 28 years manager of the Washington, D. C. branch office of the American Surety Company of New York and the New York Casualty Company, has been appointed attorney in charge of the mail route department of the American Surety Company at Washington. Mr. Nye joined the company in 1900. Paul N. Cherry, who has been assistant manager of the Washington office will succeed Mr. Nye as manager.

Walter Hochestadter has become associated with L. F. Rothschild & Co., New York. Mr. Hochstadter was formerly a partner in W. J. Wollman & Co. and Auerbach, Pollak & Richardson, and more recently connected with Harris, Upham & Co.

Continued on Page 23

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53⅝	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54	54	54	— ¼
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	— ¼
8½	5½	Adams Exp (.15)	12	7½	7½	7½	+1
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	Oct 10
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	16	39	38¼	38¼	— ⅞
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5	3½	Alaska Jun	19	3	3	3	— ⅛
8½	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	3	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	16	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	— ½
25¾	18	Alleg Lud (1½g)	18	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
11¼	7¼	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	153	152½	152½	—1½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	
143¾	113¾	Allied M (¾g)	7	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
9	5¼	Allied Stores	21	7½	7	7	— ⅛
86¼	71¾	Allied Str pf (5)	1	85	85	85	—1
37	25¾	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g	21	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ¼
21½	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
13⅝	11	Amal Leather	1	11	11	11	— ¼
20	10	Amal Lea pf ¾k	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	55	55	55	Oct 15
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	2	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	46⅞	46½	46⅞	— ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	2	31	29½	29½	—2
3	1	Am Cable & R	51	2½	2	2	— ¼
95¼	78⅛	Am Can (4)	16	82	81¼	81¼	—1¼
34¾	23	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	—1
79¼	56	Am Car&Fy(1g)	13	25½	24½	24½	—1¾
23⅛	18⅛	Am C & F pf (7)	3	62	61	61	—3½
115	107	Am Ch &C pf (5)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
121	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	109	109	109	Oct 11
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	7	7	7	
19½	9½	Am Crys S(1¼g)	7	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
17⅛	11¾	Am Encaus Til	6	17	16¼	16¼	—1¾
6½	3¾	Am European	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
28⅜	14⅞	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	4	19¾	19½	19½	—1½
37⅜	27⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	43¼	23⅛	23⅛	—1⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	7	33	2½	2½	
47⅜	23¾	Am Hide & Lea	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	—1½
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	46¼	46	46	— ¼
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf(3½e)	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 9
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	15	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
13¼	9	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
17⅛	10¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 9
55¾	39	Am Locomotive	26	107⅜	101½	101½	— 2
13⅜	10⅜	Am Loco pf 5¼k	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ¼
6½	2¼	Am M & F (.74g)	2	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am M & Metal	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
		Am Metal (¾g)	6	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	24	1	1	1	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	6	31	30	30	— ⅛
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	5	27	26½	26½	— 1
7¼	5½	Am Rad&S(.45g)	43	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	26	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
45⅝	34	Am Sm & R(2g)	18	38⅜	37½	37½	—1½
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	151	151	151	Oct 15
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	5	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	13	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
13½	10	Am Stores (½g)	6	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
22⅛	15	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10	10	10	Oct 1
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	8	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
168¾	148½	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18	18	18	Oct 15
73½	62	Am T & T (9)	58	151⅛	150⅜	150⅜	—1⅝
74½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	68¼	68½	68½	— ⅛
		Am Tob B (5)	8	70¼	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150⅞	150½	150½	— ⅜
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 14
29½	24½	Am Viscose (1g)	5	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	Oct 10
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	114½	114½	114½	— ¼
7¼	3⅝	Am Water Wks	21	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
99⅜	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	1	87	87	87	Oct 14
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	37	5¾	5	5	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	2	48½	47¼	47¼	Oct 10
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1.25g)	51	25¼	24¾	24⅞	— ⅜
17¼	11¾	Anchor-H (.30g)	2	67	(51½	65½	—3
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
33⅛	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 14
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	31	31	31	Oct 9
5¼	4	Armour Ill	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	Oct 14
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf(1½g	50	4¼	4¼	4¼	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	2	67	(51½	65½	—3
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
9¾	6¾	Arnold C (⅝g)	8	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 15
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	3	85	84⅞	84⅞	
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98	98	98	Oct 9
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	23	28⅜	27½	27⅝	—1¾
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	66	64½	64½	—2
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	35	23¾	22⅜	22⅜	—1⅝
39	13½	Atl G&W Indies	23	38¾	38	38½	— ¼
53	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	14	52	50	50	—2
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	19	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Oct 15
71½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
70¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	65½	65½	65½	Oct 15
3⅝	1⅜	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
3¼	2⅜	Austin Nichols	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
		Aviation Corp	81	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	28	14	13½	13½	— ⅝
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	16	4	3⅞	4	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	10	6½	6	6	— ⅜
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13¼	7	Barber As (½e)	10	10½	10	10¼	— ¼
10½	7⅝	Barker Bros 1½g	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 14
24⅞	17½	Barnsdall (.45g)	29	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	11	17⅜	16½	16½	—1
27⅝	22	Bayuk Cig (1⅛)	2	26	25½	25½	Oct 15
104½	103	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24	24	24	—2
106	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Sep 10
104	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
126	108	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
8½	7	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	119	118	118	Oct 8
41¼	32⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 10
20⅛	13¾	Bendix Av (4g)	24	36⅞	35¾	35¾	—1¼
57	50	Benef Ind (1⅛g)	1	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	
143¾	26¾	Benef Ind 2½	2	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
89½	62⅛	Best & Co (1.60a)	9	30⅛	29½	29½	— ⅝
131½	119⅞	Beth Steel (4½g)	60	62¼	60⅛	60⅛	—2¼
31⅞	23¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120¾	120¾	120¾	— ¼
237⅛	161⅛	Bigelow S (3g)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28½	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Black & Deck(2)	6	21½	20⅞	21	— ½
18⅞	13½	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
24¾	12⅜	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	14	14	14	Oct 15
33	25½	Boeing Airplane	53	19½	18¼	18¼	—1¼
23⅝	17⅜	Bohn Al&B 1½g	5	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ¾
21⅞	17⅝	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	15	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ¾
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 14
12⅝	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	6	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg 1½g	10	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
45¼	36	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Oct 10
2⅝	2⅛	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	Oct 15
6⅜	5¾	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 14
14¼	10	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
36½	30	Bkly Un Gas	16	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
23⅝	16	Brown Shoe (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Sep 24
12⅝	9	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	10	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
8½	5½	Budd Mfg	13	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
34¼	22½	Budd Wheel .45g	5	6	6	6	— ⅛
35⅝	27½	Bullard (1½g)	2	22	22	22	—1
20⅞	15¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	30	30	30	—1¼
56½	49	Burling (.95g)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
9⅜	7⅜	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56½	56½	56½	Oct 15
4¼	2⅛	Burr Add (.70g)	7	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
6⅞	4½	Busn Terminal	14	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
23	19⅝	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
4⅝	3	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	
11¾	7½	ButteCop&Zinc	4	3	3	3	
12	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8½	8½	8½	— ½
		Byron Jack(½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	

C

24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	12	22⅝	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
54	51	Calif P pf(3½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	5	12	11	11	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(.75g)	8	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	15	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	56	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
30½	22	Cannon M (1½g)	2	26¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
3½	2½	Capital Ad A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
87⅜	43	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Oct 6
50⅝	40	Car & Gen (.10)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
29⅜	18⅞	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	41⅞	41	41	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Celanese (1½g)	2	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
22⅜	15½	Celotex Cp (1a)	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3½	1½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent Foundry	3	2	2	2	
14¾	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Oct 9
4	2½	Cent Violetta S	5	12⅝	11	11	—2
24⅞	27	Century Rib M	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
5⅜	2⅞	Cerro de Pas (4)	*4	30	29½	29½	—1¼
22¾	17⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	3	3	3	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt 1¼g	1	15½	15½	15½	—1½
22½	17⅛	Champ P & E 1g	2	21	20½	20½	—1½
18	11½	Checker Cab	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	8	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
102⅛	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	+1⅝
4⅛	2¼	Ches Corp	4	4	4	4	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	38	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	43	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (⅜e)	5	6	6	6	Oct 14
10½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	40	40	40	—2
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 7
¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 20
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	6	12½	12	12	— ⅝
3	1⅞	Childs Co	1	2	2	2	
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	49	54¾	53½	53½	—1½
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	5	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
4½	2½	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 15
40½	30¼	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	26½	26½	26½	— ½
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	15	37⅝	36¾	36¾	—1½
106	87	Cluett Peab (3g)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	
62½	60	Coca-Cola (2¾g)	2	93	94½	94½	— ½
16¼	11⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
104¾	100¾	Colgate-P (⅝a)	13	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
30¼	16	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
20	14	Collins & A 2¾g	1	18	18	18	
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	17	17	17	Oct 15
21	14⅜	Col Br B (1.35g)	3	15½	15	15	— ⅜
4⅞	2¼	Col G&E (.10g)	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
82½	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	55	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	2	66¼	66	66	— ¾
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	9	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	Oct 15
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	6	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	102	102	102	Oct 15
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼g)	24	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
117⅜	88⅞	Coml Solv (¾g)	1	107	107	107	Oct 6
65⅝	49	Com'th & South	12	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
30⅛	24¼	Com&Sou pf (3)	176	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
4	3	Com Edis (1.80)	4	59⅜	59	59⅛	—1⅛
18¾	14	Conde Nast(¾g)	35	25	24½	24½	— ½
50⅜	22½	Congoleum (1)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Oct 9
15⅞	10½	Cons Airc (4g)	37	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
8¼	5⅜	Cons Cig (1¾e)	66	37⅛	36	36	—2¼
23⅜	15½	Cons Cop (1½g)	2	13	13	13	— ¼
107⅜	95	Cons Ed (1.40g)	39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
1⅛	½	Con Ed pf (5)	67	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
11	7¼	Con Film Ind	5	95¾	95½	95¾	
3⅛	2¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	3	¾	¾	¾	
4⅜	¾	Cons Laundries	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
27¼	27⅛	Consol Oil (1½)	66	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
30	15¼	Con RR Cuba pf	2	37	37	37	— ¼
106⅜	99	Consol'n Coal	6	43¼	43⅛	43¼	
16½	12½	Consol'n Coal pf	4	22	21⅝	21⅝	—2⅜
¾	⅜	Container (¾g)	2	102	102	102	— ⅛
109⅛	79	Cont Baking	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
40½	31⅜	Cont Baking pf (8)	8	33¼	31½	31½	— ½
10	6⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	1	103½	103¼	103½	Oct 10
45⅞	35¼	Cont Dia F (1)	14	36¾	36⅜	36¾	
41⅝	28⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	44¾	44	44	— ⅛
26¾	17⅜	Cont Motors	58	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
23½	15½	Cont Oil (¾g)	43	24	23½	23¾	
18⅞	13	Cont Steel (¾g)	7	18	17	17	—1
52	42⅛	Cop'weld S(.60g)	4	13½	13	13½	— ¼
56⅜	52	Cop'weld pf(5½)	4	53¾	53¾	53¾	—1¼
53½	42⅛	Corn Prods (3)	6	50¼	50⅛	50⅛	— ¼
4⅞	3½	Coty Inc (¼g)	8	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
19¼	13¼	Coty Internat'l	7	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
19	14⅞	Crane Co (.80e)	7	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
9	4⅜	Cr of Wheat(1.60)	1	16½	16½	16½	
27⅝	19⅝	Crosley Corp	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Oct 10
45½	39¾	Crown C&S(1½g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
15⅜	11⅛	Crown C pf 2¼g	2	43¼	43	43	—1
47¼	35¼	Crucible Steel	19	35⅛	34¼	34¼	—1¼
98½	80	Crucible pf (5)	6	80	79	79	—1½
72½	55	Cuban-Am Sug	31	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅝
4⅛	2½	Cudahy Pack	2	68	68	68	—2
40½	30¼	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
33¾	24½	Curtis Publish	1	18

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Plan to Cut Southeastern Power Output

ATLANTA (AP)—Southeastern public service commissioners and power company officials agreed to a Federal Power Commission proposal calling for a curtailment program starting Nov. 3, provided that in the meantime rain or pooling operations do not alleviate the situation.

Commissioners of nine states who met with Chairman Leland Olds and other representatives of the Federal Power Commission agreed that water shortage is more acute each day, and that national defense industries in the Southeast will suffer unless some relief plan is devised.

Seek Co-operation

All attending the meeting agreed that aid to national defense was paramount, but said that co-operation should be on a voluntary basis if possible, rather than by order of the FPC.

Chairman Olds advanced the proposal for a curtailment program. The commissioners and representatives of power companies in agreeing, made plans for a final effort to avert such curtailment, however.

A committee, made up of representatives of each commission, plus a technical man from each state, was named to work in co-operation with engineers of the FPC in a 48-hour test to determine whether power in the Southeastern area can be pooled for more efficient operation.

Chairman Olds said that if no benefits are derived from pooling and no adequate rain falls between now and Oct. 26, "all preparations will have to be made for the curtailment" starting Nov. 3.

To Cover Wide Area

He added that if curtailment is necessary, it will be extended to the widest possible area and to all classes of consumers. A spokesman said that if the curtailment order does come, it will be worked in the main through the power companies, rather than the individual consumer.

No definite curtailment figure was reached, but in the discussions a 20 per cent reduction under current amounts was mentioned.

Commissioners named to work with technical men toward a pooling plan include Hugh White, Alabama; Jerry W. Carter, Florida; Walter R. McDonald, Georgia; P. A. Frye, Louisiana; Stanley Winborne, North Carolina; J. W. Wilfe, South Carolina; Leon Jourolmon, Tennessee; A. B. Hill, Arkansas, and H. Lester Hooker, Virginia.

Wheat Prices Off 10c Limit on News From Russia, Japan

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Grain prices collapsed 6 to 10 cents a bushel today, losing as much as trading rules permit in one session, as commodities markets reeled under the impact of heavy selling which trade experts blamed on war news from Russia and fall of the Japanese Cabinet.

Heavy selling came in the last half hour although prices had been extremely weak all during the session.

Today's break was the sharpest since May, 1940, when prices of grains tumbled with German successes in western Europe.

Prices of all commodities were the lowest since mid-summer. Wheat showed net losses of about 20 cents a bushel from the four-year highs recorded a month ago, corn was 17 to 20 lower, oats 11 to 13 down, rye 19 to 22 off and soybeans almost 50 cents lower.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Berkshire Fine Spg. pf	$5	Oct. 17	Oct. 17	Oct. 10
Do pf	$4.75	Oct. 17	Oct. 17	Oct. 10
	$6.65	Oct. 17	Oct. 17	Oct. 10
	Initial			
Propriety Mines, Ltd	25c	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	.....
	Final			
Comm'alth Tel (Wisc.) pf	35c	Oct. 21	Oct. 21	.....
	Liquidating			
Morrison Secur	$	.....	Oct. 8	.....
	Resumed			
Berkshire F Spg. pf	25c	Oct. 17	Oct. 17	Oct. 10
McWilliams Dredg	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Oct. 21
	Interim			
Toronto Elev	$1	Nov. 17	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
	Irregular			
Loblaw Groceterias, Inc	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 14	Oct. 20
Malden Elec Co.	$1.15	Dec. 1	Nov. 14	Oct. 20
Pepsi Cola	40c	Oct. 27	Oct. 20	Oct. 6
	Extra			
Raymond C Pile	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
	Regular			
Anglo Ca Tel pf	68¾c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Bank of Calif.	$1.50	Q Oct. 15	Oct. 10	
Bendix Aviation	$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 7	Oct. 24
Berkshire Fine Spg.	$5			
pf	$5	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 7	
Go pf	$1.25	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Beverly Gas & Electric Co	$1.70	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Bullocks, Inc pf	$1	Oct. 14	Oct. 8	
Comm'l Cr Co	$1.25	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 20	
Davidson Br, Inc	50c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 23	
Dennison Mfg B deb	62½	Q Nov. 31	Oct. 21	
	62	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 20	
Diversified Tr Shrs.	75c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 20	
D	Shrs.			
Elec Hshld Util	14.262c	Oct. 15		
Homestake Ming	37½c	Oct. 27	Oct. 17	
Mar'tag Co 1st pf	$1.50	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Oct. 20
Bridge Co, Ltd.	80c		Sep. 10	Aug. 31
Do $3 pf.	$3	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 17	
Niagara Lower	75c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 17	
No Tr Co (Phila.)	$1	Q Oct. 15	Oct. 7	
Oliver Air Filt A	50c	Q Oct. 15	Oct. 9	
Do B	50c	Q Oct. 15	Oct. 9	
Proctor & Gamble	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	
Raymond C. Pile	50c	Q Nov. 15	Oct. 18	
Do pf	25c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 24	
Rich's, Inc	75c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 20	
Simmons Co	75c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 20	
Spiegel, Inc	50c	Oct. 20	Oct. 14	
Do pf	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	
Tol Edi 5 pf	$1.12½	Q Dec. 15	Dec. 1	
Do 6 pf	$1.2-3c	M Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Do 7 pf	50c	M Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Toronto Elev pf	$8 1-3c	M Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
West Pt Mfg	66c	Q Dec. 6	Nov. 25	
Westminster Paper Co, Ltd.	90c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 18	
White S Mach pf	90c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Woolworth Co (FW)	40c	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	

*2½ shares Nat Invest Corp for each share held.

†Net amount after reduction for Wisconsin State Dividend Tax, is $0.49638+ per share.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 2½s 51 48	109.4	109.4	109.4
5 3s 55-51	113.12	113.12	113.12
19 2½s 60-55	111.14	111.14	111.14

New York City Bonds

22 3s 80	109¾	109⅛	109¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany 5s 44 omd	91	90⅞	90⅞
2 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	78	78	78
22 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	63	63	63
86 Alleghany Inc 5s 60	60	59½	59½
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
13 AmICOChem 5½s 49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Am T&T 3½s 66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
413 Am T&T 3½s 61	109	108¾	108¾
1 Am W Wks & E 6s 75	111¾	111	111¾
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	108	108	108
3 Arm Del 4s 37	68¼	68¼	68¼
3 Arm Del 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
3 AT&SF 4s 95	106½	106½	106½
3 AT&SF 5s 95 st	10	108¾	109
10 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	90½	90	90
5 AT&SF 4½s 48	103	103	103
6 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	102 13-32	102 13-32	
6 All & Birm 4s 55	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 A C Line 1st 4s 52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 A C Line cll 4s 52	77	77½	77
9 A C Line 4½s 64	68½	68½	68½
14 A C Line 5s 48	61¾	61½	61¾
10 All & Dan 1st 4s 48	95½	95	95
2 All Gu & WI 5s 59	36½	36½	36½
60 B&O 4s mtg 48 st	103½	103	103½
14 B&O 5s st A	89½	89½	89½
3 B&O 5s st C	32	31½	31½
38 B&O 2000 st D	37	36½	36½
19 B&O 5s st F	31¾	30¾	30¾
51 B&O cv 6s st	31¼	31	31
46 B&O 4s 48	31¼	30¾	30¾
5 B&OPitt&WV 4s 51 st	87	86½	86½
19 B&O S W 5s st	49½	48½	48½
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	40	39½	40
1 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	47¾	47¾	47¾
9 Benef Ind Loan 2¼s 50	133¾	133¾	133¾
4 Beth Steel 3½s 52	99½	99½	99½
8 Beth Stl 3s 60	106	106	106
6 Boston & Me 4½s 70	103½	103¼	103½
21 Bos & Me AirL 4s 55	38⅛	38¼	38¼
2 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	110	110	110
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	110½	110½	110½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Bklyn Un El 5s 50	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Bush Term 5s 55	53½	53½	53½
3 Bush Term 4s 52	77½	77½	77½
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	105½	105½	105½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	103½	103½	103½
2 Can Nat2Ry 4½s 57	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	104½	104½	104½
10 Can Pac 5s 54	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	85	85	85
6 Can Pac 4s perp	82¾	82¾	83¼
2 Celanese 3s 55	65	65	65
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	102¼	102	102
3 Cen Il LL 3½s 66	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Cen N Y Pow 3½s 62	107	107	107
19 Cen Pac 5s 60	50½	50	50½
13 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	50	50	50
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18	18	18
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 ChpkP P 3¾s 60	83¾	83¾	83¾
8 C&O 3½s 96 D	105	105	105
12 Chi & Alton 3s 49	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74	74	74
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	68	68	68
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80½	80½	80½
21 CB&Q 5s 49	95¼	95	95¼
2 CtGtW 1st 4½s 2038	36½	36½	36½
3 Chi I & L 5s 47	97¼	97¼	97¼
63 CMStP&Pac 5s 75	33½	33½	33½
3 CM&SP 4½s 2000	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 CM&SP 4½s 80C	39¾	39¼	39¾
13 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39¾	39¼	39¾
38 Chic&NW cv 4½s 49	37	37	37
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	13¾	13¾	13¾
11 CRI&P 4½s 52A	17¾	17¾	17¾
22 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	13¾	13¾	13¾
15 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	21¾	21¼	21¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	12½	12¾	12¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	109	109	109
32 Chic&V Ind 4½s 62	103	103	103
13 Chi&W Ind 4½s 62	99½	99	99
2 Cin G&E 3½s 65	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Cin G&E 3½s 67	110	110	110
17 CCC&StL 4½s 77	110¾	110½	110¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	47	47	47
5 SlevUnTerm 5s 73	109½	109½	109½
23 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Columbia G 5s 52May	104	104	104
19 CommnMack inc 6sww	103½	103½	103½
5 Commw'th Ed 3½s 68	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 Con Oil cv 2¾s 51	110	110	110
6 Consum Pow 3½s 70	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8 Consum Pow 3½s 65	111¾	111	111¾
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
38 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Crane 2½s 50	104⅜	103¾	104⅜
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 CubaNoSug 5½s42 rcts	27	27	27
6 Cuba RR 7½s 46	24½	24	24½
3 Cuba R R 7½s 46 rct	25¾	25½	25¾
5 Dayton P&L 3s 70	23½	23½	23½
65 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	107¾	107¾	107¾
21 D & R G 4s 36	54¼	53¾	54¼
1 D & R G West 5s 55	13¾	13½	13¾
5 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	14	14	14
6 Det Ed 3s 70	111½	111½	111½
1 Det Tun 4½s 61	107	107	107
36 Erie rfg 5s 67	96¼	96¼	96¼
20 Erie rfg 5s 75	30¼	30	30¼
16 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	30¾	30½	30¾
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	52	51½	52
75 Erie 5s 95 wi	60¼	60	60¼
2 Erie & Jer 6s 55	86¼	85½	86
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	99¾	99¾	99¾
24 Fla East Cst T&R 3s 61	120¾	120¾	120¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	99	98¾	98¾
12 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	88	88	88
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	69	69	69
3 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	93	93	93
1 Goodrich 4½s 56	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Gt Nor 5s 73	101¾	101½	101½
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	98	98	98
26 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	88¾	88¾	88¾
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¼	98	98¼
21 Gt Nor 3½s 67	96¾	96½	96¾
5 Gulf M & N 5s 50	78¼	78	78¼
11 Gulf H&Oh inc 2015	87½	87¼	87½
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	46½	46	46½
12 Housatonic 5s 37	80¾	80¾	80¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	64	64	64
1 Hud&Man Inc 5s 57	37	36¾	37
8 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	10	10	10
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42¼	42	42
7 Ill Cen 4½s 66	40¼	40	40
10 Ill Cen 5s 55	41¾	41	41
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	49¾	49½	49¾
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	41	41	41
23 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44½	44¼	44½
3 Indpls&Lou 4s 50	39½	39¼	39¼
1 Int Ga Nor ap 6s 52	28¼	28¼	28¼
7 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Int Gt Nor 6s 56B	15¼	15	15¼
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	33	32	32
23 Int T&T 4½s 52	100½	100½	100½
4 Int T&T 5s 55	45½	44¾	44¾
4 James P&Clea 4s 59	49	48¾	49
2 Jones&LaughSt-3¼s61	59½	59	59½
11 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	47	46¾	46¾
1 KC South 5s 50	48¼	45¼	48¼
1 KC South 3s 50	69	69	69
2 KC Term 4s 60	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Kresge Found 3s 50	109½	109	109
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	103½	103½	103½
26 Lac Gas 5½s 53	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	81¾	80½	80½
5 Lac Gas 5s 42	97	97	97
1 Lac Gas 5s 39	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 L&AMB 3½s 97	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 L&AMB 3½s 97 reg	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	83½	83½	83½
3 Leh&NY 4s 45	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	85½	85½	85½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	78	78	78
1 Leh Val T Term 5s 54	72	72¼	72¼
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	47½	47½	47½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	48½	48½	48¼
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	21	20½	20½
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	28¼	28	28¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	107	107	107
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96¾	96¾	96¾
12 Lorillard Co 7s 44	96½	96½	96½
6 LouisvI&Ark 5s 69	117¾	117¾	117¾
9 Lou&N 5s 2002B	82½	82	82
6 Lou&N 4½s 2003	102¼	102	102
1 LouisvN 4¾s 2003	98	94½	95
7 LouisvN 3½s 2003	85	84½	84½
8 L&N Pad & M 4s 4 6	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Maine Cen 4s 45	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	81¼	81	81
3 Mich Con Gas 5s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 MidlandRRNJ 5s 4	46	46	46
1 MillSpartad&NW 4s 47	23	23	23
4 M-K-T 5s 5s 62A	84¾	84¾	84¾
14 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	25½	25½	25½
21 M-K-T 4½s 78	9¾	9½	9¾
21 M-K-Tex cv 5s 56	21¼	20¾	20¾
19 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	31¼	31	31
11 Mo Pac 5s 5½s 49	27¼	27	27
90 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27¼	27	27
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27¼	26¾	26¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27½	27½	27½
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	27¼	27	27
52 Mohawk C & Mar 4s 91	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	82	82	82
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 Mor & Es 3½s 2000	37¾	38¾	38¾
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	39½	39	39½
16 Nat Steel 3s 65	106¼	106	106¼
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	106¼	106	106¼
3 N Orl Term 4s	123½	123½	123½
9 NO Tex & M 5½s 54	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 NO Tex & M 5s 54B	43	43	43
0 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	42½	42½	42½
5 NY & Greenwd L 5s 48	40¼	39¾	39¾
25 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¼	58	58
1 NYC rfg 4½s 2013 A	55¾	55	55
2 NYC cv 4s 98	51¼	49½	49½
39 NYC 3½s 98	55½	55¼	55½
18 NYC cv 3½s 52	98¾	98¾	98¾
17 NYC Le 3½ 3½s 98	55¾	55¾	55¾
9 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	61	61	61
44 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	72½	72	72
8 NY Ch&StL 4s 80	60½	60½	60½
10 NYCh &StL 3½s 47	100¼	100	100¼
2 NY Connect 2½s 43	101½	101½	101½
2 NY Dock cv 5s 47	74½	74½	74½

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 NY G El H&P 4s 49	116	116	116
5 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	58⅛	58½	58½
24 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29	28¾	28¾
23 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	49½	48¾	49½
18 NYNH&H 4½s 67	27¾	27½	27½
19 NYNH&H 4s 56	25¾	25¾	25¾
10 NYNH&H 3½s 54	25½	25	25
7 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	25½	25	25
7 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2 NY O & W gen 4s 55	6	6	6
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 NY Tel 3½s 67	110¼	110	110½
1 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	35	35	35
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 †gn ct	28½	26¾	26¾
1 Norf & W 4s 96	128¼	128¼	128¼
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	61¾	61	61¼
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	82	82	82
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52½	52	52½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	40¼	39¾	40
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	108½	108½	108½
2 Or-Wash RR&N4s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	107	107	107
8 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	81¾	81	81
2 Pac G & E 3½s 61	111½	111½	111½
10 Pac T&T 5½s 65B	111½	111½	111½
4 Para Bway 3s 60	110¼	110	110¼
6 Pen Oh&Del 4½s 77	99	98½	99
6 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	102¾	102½	102½
3 Pen P & Lt 4½s 77	102¾	102½	102½
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94	93¾	93¾
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	94	93¾	93¾
10 Pen RR 3½s 70	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
15 Pen RR 3½s52	94½	94¼	94¼
2 Peoria & East 4s 60	43½	43½	43½
4 Pere Marq 5s 56	70¾	70¼	70¾
10 Philips Dodge3½s52	107½	107½	107½
9 Phila Co 4½s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Phil Elec 3½s 67	107¼	106¾	106¾
32 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	111¼	111¼	111¼
7 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26¼	26¼	26¼
7 Philippine Ry 4s 37	26¼	26	26¼
4 Phillips Pet 1½s 51	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 PCC & St L 4½s 42B	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Pitts&W 4½s 60C	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	83½	83½	83½
1 Pub Svc E & G 5s 2037	85	85	85
1 Reading 4½s 97 A	151½	151½	151½
33 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
10 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	79½	79½	79½
2 Rio Gr W cll 4s 49	42¼	42¼	42¼
2 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	14	14	14
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	99	99	99
10 St Jos L H 4s R&O 33	72	72	72
2 StL Pub Ser 5s 39	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 StL S F 5s 50	81½	81½	81½
19 StL S F 4½s 78	15	15	15
42 StL S F 4s 50 A	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 StL S W rfg 5s 90	18	18	18
1 StL S W 1st 4s 89	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 StP&KC Sht 4½s 41	18	18	18
2 StP E&Gr Trk 4½s 47	33	33	33
31 SA&A Pass 4s 43	98	98	98
2 San A L Gn 6s 45	98	98	98
2 San A L 4s 45 ct	98	98	98
2 San A L 4s 50 st	98	98	98
1 San A L 4s 50 st	98	98	98
14 Sea-All Pr 4s 35A ct	98	98	98
8 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¾	98½	98¾
10 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 So Bell T&T 3½s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 So Bell T&T 3s 79	108¾	108¾	108¾
25 Sou Jac 4½s 56	108¾	108¾	108¾
26 Sou Pac 4½s 81	87¾	87¾	87¾
31 So Pac 4½s 69	47¾	47¾	47¾
10 So Pac 4½s 49	47¾	47¾	47¾
13 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¼	62¼	62¼
12 So Pac cll 4s 49	62¼	62¼	62¼
25 So Pac 3½s 46	72¾	72¾	72¾
40 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	45¾	45½	45¾
6 So Pac 5%Ter 45 50	80	80	80
8 South Ry 6½s 56	85	84¾	84¾
3 South Ry 5s 56	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 So Ry 4½s L 53	111½	111½	111½
4 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Spokane Int 5s 55	37	41	41
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	106	106	106
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105¾	105¼	105¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	63¼	63	63
7 Third Ave aj 5s 60	62	62	62
5 Third Ave 4s 60	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 T St L & W 4s 50	53½	53½	53½
5 Union Oil Cal 2s 59	83¾	83¾	83¾
12 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Un Pac 4s 2008	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 Un Pac 3½s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 UnCarbg-Wh Strs 5s 52	99¼	99	99¼
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Va El & Pow 3¼s 68	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Va&SW cn 5s 5s 58	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	22¼	22¼	22¼
25 Wabash 1st 5s 39	75¾	75¾	75¾
29 Wabash 5s 39	31½	31	31
20 Wabash 5s 80 D	22	21¾	22
37 Wabash 4½s 78C	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 Walker H 4½s 45	102	102	102
2 Warren Bros 4s 48	96½	96½	96½
5 Warren Bros 5s 41	86	85¾	86
1 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	35	35	35
1 Wash Pow 3½s 66	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Westch Lt 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Westn Md 4s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
7 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	24½	24½	24½
7 Western Un 5s 51	88	88	88
3 Western Un 5s 50	85¾	85¾	86
3 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Wilson & Co 4s 55	41	41	41
4 Wis Cen 4s 49	102	102	102
4 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101½	101½	101½
4 Young S&T 3¼s 60	101½	101½	101½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia

Girl Scouts to Seek New Ways to Serve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 16—New ways in which a young girl can serve her country are to be explored when the Girl Scouts, already pledged to patriotic service, meet here in annual convention Oct. 20-24. The theme of the meeting is "Girl Scouts—Prepared to Serve."

A two-year plan of work has been prepared for presentation to delegates. In it the democratic way of life and responsibility to the community are the prime factors. This program cites the conviction of the national organization:

"Democracy is the way of life which offers to each individual the greatest opportunity to achieve for himself and others liberty, justice and happiness. It is the way we Americans have chosen. It is therefore the way of life for which we must prepare youth so that they may understand and appreciate their privileges and responsibilities."

And the program pledges Girl Scouts, as a national organization, as troops and as individuals, to continue to emphasize simple and democratic government in all their activities.

Another conviction of the program is that Girl Scouts, and this includes the adult leaders as well, should more than ever in this emergency contribute to community and defense needs.

The convention body of approximately 1,000 delegates will consider the significance of this program both in the general sessions and in small group meetings. Community service will be stressed, and three goals along this line have been set forth for study:

To urge every troop to co-operate with at least one community agency concerned with service, citizenship, or defense, and to develop skills which will make the girls useful.

To develop active service bureaus, or some other means by which individuals may volunteer for service, which will discover opportunities in the community that are appropriate to the Girl Scouts ages and place them where they may be constructively useful.

To take part as an organization in plans for defense and service being developed in the community.

Complementing these local goals, the National Council is expected to keep in touch with national defense developments which affect the Girl Scout program and inform the local groups.

There are many specific suggestions in the program as to how Girl Scouts may aid national defense and community life. Some of them are already included in the Girl Scout program.

Campaign Against Waste

It is suggested that Girl Scouts may aid national defense by campaigning against waste of time, money and energy, as well as against waste of materials.

The program urges Scouts to be at war against disloyalty—to the home, school, community and nation; it asks that they oppose snobbishness and class hatred; it reminds them that they can continually demand respect for law and order.

Also it is suggested that Girl Scouts may serve the defense program by being prepared to act as guides who will know the location of public shelters, police and fire stations, etc. It is pointed out that in England girls do this work.

Another activity for which many Girl Scouts already are trained is suggested. They may be called on to be helpers in nurseries, in emergency food stations, or in Red Cross activities.

Girl Scouts are trained in outdoor activities, such as camping, woodcraft and open-fire cooking. The program reminds that these arts might be very useful if the need should arise during national defense activities.

First-hand information on how girls are useful in defense will be given by Mrs. Arethusa F. G. Leigh-White, who formerly directed the World Bureau of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from headquarters in London. Her offices have been established in New York City for the duration.

Trained Leaders Needed

The need for more trained leaders will be brought out by Mrs. Harry S. Mudd, President of the National Girl Scouts Council, at the general sessions, and this subject will be taken up at the group meetings.

Rapid growth of the organization has resulted in an acute need for trained leaders. In some of the larger cities, particularly those where there are defense industries, girls are unable to join the organization because of the lack of troop leaders.

Recreational activities will be discussed by Mark McCloskey, Director of Recreation for the Federal Security Agency, and Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreath, member of the National Board of Directors.

While the convention program is filled with business sessions and group study meetings, there will be several entertainment features also. The delegates will be feted at a Mexican dinner, at a formal banquet at the convention headquarters in the Baker Hotel, at a special program at the Museum of Fine Arts, and at several receptions.

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreath
Member of National Board of Directors of Girl Scouts.

Mrs. Harvey Mudd
President of National Girl Scouts Council.

Alberta Oil Search Finds Likely Land

CALGARY, Alberta, Oct. 16 (AP)—In the greatest oil exploratory program in Canadian history, the hills, valleys and plains of Alberta are being searched for promising oil structures to relieve the Dominion's oil shortage, G. R. Cottrelle, Dominion Oil Controller, and Dr. G. S. Hume, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, said in a joint interview here.

Well, 365 Miles of 'Hot Dogs,' Part of Troops' Food Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WITH FOURTH CORPS AREA QUARTERMASTER SERVICE OF SUPPLY, WILMINGTON, N. C.—Enough food to serve every man, woman, and child for one entire day in practically every large city on the eastern seaboard, including New York, has been procured by Brig. Gen. James L. Frink, Fourth Corps Area Quartermaster, to feed the First Army of Lieut. Gen. A. Hugh Drum during the Carolina maneuvers.

Allowing each person three wholesome meals, the supplies stored in quartermaster warehouses at Wilmington, N. C., and Fort Jackson, S. C., would be sufficient to serve breakfast, luncheon and dinner to the entire populations of New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., Buffalo, Newark, Rochester, Jersey City, Syracuse, Hartford, New Haven, and Albany with enough left over for every resident of Maine and Delaware.

The huge quantities of food which General Frink has ordered purchased for the 359,000 soldiers of the First Army during their 57-day maneuvers is enough to stagger the imagination. For instance:

"If Placed End to End"

The frankfurters, if placed end to end, would make a chain stretching 365 miles—the distance from Portland, Maine, to Trenton, N. J., to "decorate" the enormous supply of "hot dogs" the Quartermaster has purchased more than 23,000 gallons of mustard and 105,000 gallons of catchup.

Enough boneless beef will be consumed during the maneuvers to fill 268 refrigerator cars, packing 25,000 pounds to the car. It would take 26 trains to haul the beef from warehouse to maneuver area.

More than 1,000 acres of the most fertile farmland would be needed to grow the 14,000,000 pounds of white potatoes the Quartermaster has purchased.

The quantity of oranges rolling into North and South Carolina from California and Florida would provide everyone in a city the size of Boston with a glass of juice every day for two weeks, or everyone in New Haven with a glass a day for almost two months.

Allowing each person half a grapefruit, enough have been purchased to supply Philadelphia for two mornings.

Every resident of the States of North and South Carolina could make themselves a super glass of lemonade from the lemons which have been obtained.

Sumptuous Thanksgiving Meal

In the meat department: seventeen carloads of turkeys—approximately 39,000 hens and gobblers—are ready for Thanksgiving dinner. This means that the Quartermaster has purchased one out of every 100 turkeys which growers throughout the United States marketed this year. The turkeys were bought already dressed and the quantity will allow approximately one pound of meat to each soldier.

Also in the refrigeration plants are 1,000,000 pounds of chicken, which will be fried in the manner of the ante-bellum South—golden brown—accompanied by hot biscuits and chicken gravy.

Two and one-half million pounds of sugar-cured ham and 866,000 pounds of fresh pork will be on First Army menus during the maneuvers, along with more than 1,000,000 pounds of bacon.

But the First Army will get a lot to eat besides meat. Truck farmers throughout the Nation will benefit from the thousands and thousands of pounds of vegetables and dairy products the Quartermaster has purchased. From marketing centers (where all perishables are kept on refrigeration until needed) the Fourth Corps Area Quartermaster has bought 2,000,000 fresh eggs, 1,000,000 pounds of butter and another 1,000,000 pounds of fresh tomatoes. Two and one-half million pounds of cabbage and 1,750,000 pounds of onions have also been bought, along with tons of carrots, turnips, celery, lettuce, green peppers, and fresh fruits.

Some other supplies include: A mountain of salt, weighing nearly 400 tons; enough coffee to float a big Navy cruiser; bread, in sufficient quantity to furnish everyone in New York State with one and one-half pounds.

Magnesium Metal From the Sea Prize-Winning Chemical Process

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 15 (AP)—Recovery of metallic magnesium from seawater at Freeport, Texas, by the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., today was called the outstanding chemical engineering achievement since 1940.

Prof. Alfred H. White, head of the chemical and metallurgical engineering division of the University of Michigan, and chairman of a committee of 40 heads of university chemical engineering departments, announced the selection on behalf of an award to be made by a magazine.

At the Freeport plant, Professor White said, "Some 300,000,000 gallons of raw ocean water are daily processed to produce 100,000 pounds of metal as well as large quantities of bromine for anti-knock motor fuels.

"Magnesium alloys (known as dowmetal)," Professor White asserted, "are the lightest structural metals used in the industry, being one third lighter than aluminum with comparable strength and toughness. Today, 100 per cent of Dow's output goes into defense uses, particularly in castings for airplanes, each of which on the average will contain 1,000 pounds of this remarkable metal."

Presentation of the award will be made Dec. 2 in New York at the eighteenth national exposition of the chemical industries.

Hamilton Wants The G. O. P. to Unite

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton urges Republican Party leaders to drop their differences over the international situation and make a unified fight along domestic lines.

The plea came last night before a Republican Club in the former Kansan's first public address to a political body since retiring last year as G. O. P. National Chairman.

"I would sugggest that our party leaders admit their inability to agree upon these issues of foreign affairs and turn their joint efforts to a consideration of the home front," said Mr. Hamilton, now practicing law here.

Some of Mr. Hamilton's remarks were interpreted by local organization leaders to indicate the possibility of him re-entering G. O. P. politics in an active way in the Pennsylvania field. He is a member of the law firm headed by former United States Senator George Wharton Pepper and a close friend of Joseph N. Pew, Jr., power in state and city councils of the party.

Quebec Recount Favors Beaulieu

ST. JOHNS, Quebec, Oct. 16 (AP)—Paul Beaulieu, Union Nationale candidate in the provincial by-election in St. Johns-Napierville Riding, was declared elected by nine votes at the conclusion of a judicial recount early today.

Mr. Beaulieu had petitioned for the recount early today. Mr. Perrier, the Liberal candidate, had been declared elected on Revision Day last Thursday by 21 votes. The election was held Oct. 6, when women voted for the first time in a Quebec provincial contest.

The recount gave the Union Nationale opposition 17 members in the Provincial Lower House. There are 67 Liberal members, one Independent, and one seat vacant.

Monster Carrot Has 'Waist Line' Of 14½ Inches

GARDNER, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—Seven-year-old Eugene Bourgeois is exhibiting a huge carrot which he raised in his own garden. It weighs two pounds, four ounces, and measures 14½ inches around the "waist line."

Eugene likes to raise carrots but eating them is something else again. So he is considering the suggestion of friends that he sell his prize to the Army commissary.

Argentina Awaits Recall of Nazi Aid

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Argentine Cabinet was reported to be awaiting Germany's answer to a note suggesting the recall of German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann for "consultations" from which he apparently would not return here.

By the reported move, the Cabinet would escape the Chamber of Deputies' implicit demand for his ouster from Argentina for abuse of diplomatic privileges, and thus avoid international embarrassment. Herr von Thermann has been named as a chief of undercover Nazi organizations here.

Acting President Castillo announced that a Cabinet session had not taken up the "international situation," explaining the Foreign Ministry had not received an expected communication.

The congressional investigating committee which first brought up the von Thermann matter complained that Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu refused to give the committee the names of foreigners employed by his Ministry.

Señor Guinazu said the demand was "offensive."

The committee said it asked the information because of charges that a report from the Argentine Embassy in Berlin on German policies in South America had disappeared from the Foreign Office files.

Accident Group's Plans for Planes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—A through study of weather observation for aircraft and minimum lighting systems for all airports were recommended to the House today by its Airplane Accident Investigating Committee.

The recommendations were in a report of the Committee's investigation of the crash of an American Airline plane at Lunken Airport near Cincinnati, Ohio, March 10. Several persons were injured. The report was filed by Chairman Jack Nichols (D) of Oklahoma.

The committee also proposed:

Immediate developments of adequate clear-vision devices for aircraft windshields.

A substantial increase in the number of Civil Aeronautics Administration, airport and air carrier inspections.

Certification of airport control tower communication equipment by CAA.

No less than one member on every shift in airport control towers should be employed by the air traffic control division of the CAA.

Tools Reported Not Fully Used

DETROIT, Oct. 16 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), reported today that machine tools in the Detroit area adaptable for defense production are currently operated 'no more than 35 per cent of capacity."

Describing it as "a startling situation," Mr. Thomas urged "immediate steps by the Army, Navy and other Government agencies to co-ordinate this reservoir of unused equipment for the full and immediate transition of the auto industry as a whole to defense production."

A survey, Mr. Thomas reported, showed that in 34 Detroit automobile plants with 1,577 machine tools of 13 principal types, 337 are idle throughout the week and the remainder operate an average of 70.4 hours weekly. On the basis of capacity equaling 160 hours a week (with eight hours for maintenance), total weekly operation could be 252,320 machine hours, Mr. Thomas said, compared with a current rate of 87,296 hours.

Rosenman Assigned To Housing Survey

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court has been given another assignment by President Roosevelt—this time to study the possible integration of Federal activities dealing with public and private housing.

Several weeks ago Judge Rosenman made a survey which resulted in the reorganization of the defense machinery and the establishing of the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board.

The White House, disclosing yesterday the new study, said the New York jurist would work on it during his spare time.

Some of the housing units which will come within the purview of the study are three agencies under the Federal Works Agency—the United States Housing Authority, Public Works Administration, and Public Buildings Administration; the Federal Housing Administration and Defense Homes Corporation of the Federal Loan Agency, and the Defense Housing Co-ordination Division of the Office of Emergency Management, headed by Charles F. Palmer.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes, Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. Doehla, 8-70, Fitchburg, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—English house of distinction, landscaped plot, wide terrace, spacious entrance hall, charming master suite, 3 master rooms, bath, maid's and bath, breakfast nook; low heating cost by oil; only $13,500. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 25c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont—4-5 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Main 4-5800.

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BALTIMORE, MD. — Sturdifold Awnings & Shade Co.: Venetian blinds, awnings and window shades. 1325 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010.

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SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—2 lots, very desirable location, all improvements; reasonable. Box X-47, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5971.

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GENERAL housework, 4 in family; Protestant; references necessary. MRS. R. F. DENNIS, Gloversville, New York.

WANTED—Christian Scientists to learn nursing; moderate salary while learning; instructress trained at the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatorium in Boston. Write for details: TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOSTESSES—2, experienced, for high type Westchester restaurant; pleasing appearance, personality essential. Write, giving age, experience, religion, salary expected. Box X-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEWORKER—2 adults in family; must live out due to small house; Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings free; $15.00 weekly. Write MRS. C. E. REES, Wilton, Conn., or phone evenings 173.

WANTED—Companion for elderly woman. Christian Scientist preferred. Box X-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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N. Y. C.—Christian Scientist desires to share quiet home. Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. DeCAMP, 27 W. 11 St.

HOUSES FOR SALE

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LEGAL NOTICES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Commission. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at its office, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m. Thursday, October 23, 1941, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of Miscellaneous Wood and Concrete Repairs to the Cradock Dam, Mystic River Reservation, Medford. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposed guarantee shall consist of a certified check or bid bond for $350.00, payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. By: Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner.
Oct. 14, 1941

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PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 186 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr., Chelsea 2-6855.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

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Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City, should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box W-7, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
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Local Classified
(Continued)

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BOSTON, 36 St. Stephen St.—Open for guests; references; homelike. MRS. HARVEY McLOOD, Tel. Com. 5671.

BROOKLYN—2 rooms, comfortably furnished; private home; near I.R.T.; cross ventilation. Griffith, 3419 Ave. "H." Christian Scientist preferred.

N. Y., JACKSON HEIGHTS (L. I.), 83rd St.—Private home; large, double, sunny, comfortably furnished; pleasant outlook; convenient transportation. NE. 9-4134.

PELHAM, N. Y.—Pleasant room and private bath for gentleman in refined home; references exchanged; convenient to transportation. Pelham 8-2758.

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CHAUFFEUR MISS KING wishes to place her chauffeur, who has been in her employ for 10 years; Catholic. Lon. 4370, Boston.

MAN desires job—worker in warehouse, factory or on truck. Write Box S-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Thurs., 10-16 — HERE COMES MR. JORDAN, R. Montgomery; Evelyn Keyes; Selected Short Subjects. Fri.-Sat., 10-17-18—DIVE BOMBER, Errol Flynn, Fred MacMurray, Ralph Bellamy; BACHELOR DADDY, Baby Sandy, E. E. Horton, Donald Woods. Sun.-Mon., 10-19-20—THREE SONS OF GUNS, Wayne Morris, Marjorie Rambeau, Irene Rich; TIME OUT FOR RHYTHM, Rudy Vallee, Ann Miller, Glen Gray's Orchestra. Tues.-Wed., 10-21-22—KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE, Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Oscar Levant; Selected Short Subjects.

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U	R	A	L		O	A	R	S		P
R	I		D	A	N	C	E		T	A
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T	R	U	N	K		F	O	X	E	S

830

CONNECTICUT

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Now at 461 Farmington Avenue
Distinctive models for your individual selection. From our own workroom, and also Henri Bendel and Milgrim Hats.

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

Beautiful Fall Paramount Shoes for Women
(Nationally Advertised)
$6.95 to $7.50
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

An extraordinary event . . .
The most famous bird book ever published.
AUDUBON'S
The Birds of America
is now available in a splendid new edition at the amazingly low price of $4.95
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

RUTH DEXTER Sports Apparel
SHETLAND SWEATERS
in Classic, Pullovers and Cardigans, $2.25 to $7.95. With SKIRTS—Matching and Contrasting, $2.95 to $8.95.
Junior—SIZES—Misses
990 Farmington Ave., West Hartford Center

MERIDEN

SMART COATS of QUALITY and ECONOMY
BENSON'S
38-40 COLONY STREET

FALL FOOTWEAR
Arch Preservers
Red Cross
Styl-eez
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 Colony Street

Yearcraft Suits
$29.50
STOCKWELL'S

MIDDLETOWN

Sears Fourth Annual
NEW ENGLAND DAYS
Now in Progress
See the Special Bargains in Every Department
New England Buying Makes New England Prosperity
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Get to know
R.W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

Keep your Defense Bonds in a safe place by renting a Safe Deposit Box in the
NEW BRITAIN NATIONAL BANK
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
Member F. D. I. C.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN
(Continued)

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

Books and Cards
Our Christmas cards are ready for you now. Come in and make an early choice.
THE CHANNEL BOOKSHOP, Inc.
37 Whitney Avenue

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fruits
Delivery Service PHONES 6-5112 6-5113
324 STATE STREET

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.)

MEN'S
Large Selection of Fall Hats
Ladies' and Men's Quality Hat Cleaning

TEMPLE HAT SHOP
73 Temple Street

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Mary Lyons

Dresses, Suits, Coats
Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

EAST ROCK CLEANING & DYEING CO.
Telephone 6-6028
920 State Street

Ann Bauer
Coronet Hat Shop
All Hats $2.00
1104 Chapel Street

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

"JOHN"
Your Hairdresser
Permanent Waves of Distinction
39 Center Street 5-4322

NORWALK

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Hallowe'en Costumes
Wigs, Masks of All Kinds, Table Decorations, Jack Horner Pies, Paper Napkins, Cloth and Plates
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St., South Norwalk

REPAIR SERVICE
Any repair or alteration work planned on for Holiday Season should be done very early. The large volume of Repair Work in all companies indicates slight chance of work being done during December.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St., South Norwalk

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

THE VICK REALTY CO.
Insurance of All Kinds
Real Estate
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
50 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
51 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

G & G
Shoe Repairing Co.
While You Wait
403 Main Street 3-9917

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

DARIEN HAND LAUNDRY
Strictly Hand Work
152 Post Road Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
We call and deliver

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
LIMITED QUANTITY
Fur-Lined Coats
$35
When the weather calls for a "Br-r-r, it's cold!" . . . zip in the soft, warm coney's fur lining! (The windbreaker sleeves with inner wrist grips make for extra comfort, too!) Spring and Fall, you wear it with the self-lining. These herringbone (or camel's hair) coats are grand all year round . . .
SIZES 12 to 20

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Every purchase a good value"
A store brimful of
NEW FALL MERCHANDISE
See our fine assortment of Women's All-Wool Sweaters
$1.98 to $4.98

Sullivan's
For colder weather may we suggest a topcoat, reversible topcoat or an overcoat for the boy or the man of the family?
76 South Main Street Phone 4-4822

A Complete Line of
FALL MILLINERY
$5.00 Up
Sugenheimers
64 Bank Street

Let us help you with the Fall cleaning of dresses, coats and suits. "Zoric" cleaning is satisfactory.
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

In Our Girls' Department!
REVERSIBLE COATS
with a heavy woolen plaid on one side—rain and wind resistant processed material on the other $10.98
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Oil Burning Room Heaters
Complete line of Heaters. Heating capacity from 1 to 4 rooms. Shop at Sears and save.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET
Charming, Colorful Fall
DRAPERIES
We must have the right type for all of your rooms. Come in and see them today. $2.98 to $14.98.
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 Bank Street

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies. Chamber Music. Operas. Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McMANUS & RILEY
"Correct Attire for Men and Boys"
49 State St. Dial 3-1131

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

WHITNEYS
The only store in Albany that gives charge customers the convenience of the famous
CHARGA-PLATE
NO ORDER TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET 3-4258 3-4259

White or Blue Crushed Stone for Driveways
"BLACKBURN for BUILDING MATERIAL"

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2107

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASTER MARKETS, Inc.
40 Main Street
Ready to serve you as usual with the best of everything for your table.
Plain and Fancy Groceries
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Meats, Fish, Poultry
Parking

SUMMER WILL END
we expect, and perhaps suddenly. Don't let a few hot days lull you into false security. Prepare now with warm clothes, warm blankets and other cold weather accessories. We'll probably have winter this year, too.

McLEAN'S
CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

New Fall Footwear
for Men
Florsheim Bostonians
Dr. Locke Health Spot
Johnston & Murphy
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the Time"
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 2531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances,
Ranges, Wall Paper
Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

PAINTING
INTERIOR—EXTERIOR
WALLPAPER
All jobs personally supervised
GEORGE G. LAMBERT
Tel. Bronxville 2-0302 8 Studio Arcade

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.00
Luncheons 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. W., cor Bronxville Rd.

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 8397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
15 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

CORTLAND

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS RENTED or SOLD
Easy Terms . . . Low Prices . . . CORONA . . . REMINGTON . . . ROYAL . . . UNDERWOOD
PAYNE BROS.
CORTLAND, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

Essoheat Fuel Oil
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

The New Fall Styles in FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK SHOES are here in a wide variety of patterns and leathers.
Charles Brookins
60 North Main Street

Our Personal Christmas Greeting Card Books are now on display
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

Rugs and Carpets
by
GULISTAN
ARGERSINGER'S
JAYSON SHIRTS
and SPORTSWEAR
H. I. Abdella & Sons
7-11 Church Street

HORNELL

R. H. CARTER
Commercial and Industrial
Electrical Construction
76 Seneca St. Phone 548
Hornell N. Y.

ITHACA

SILVER FLUTES
in Towle Sterling
A new pattern of colonial design. Lovely to look at, simple, unaffected 6-piece place setting, $18.25
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS

See the New 1942
PHILCO RADIOS
at
Rothschild's

Mel Comfort's Socony Service
SENECA ST. GARAGE
Phone 2565
Gas, Oil, Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
Plus "Friendly Service"
Packard Sales and Service

BIRDS EYE
Atwater's Grocers
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Moeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5894

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes *for Women*
Health Spot Shoes *for Men*
Simplex Flexies *for Children*
2870 Delaware Avenue Ri. 2064

Viola Stevens
2828 Delaware Ave.
HATS AND ACCESSORIES

Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

Kenmore Best Fuels Service
JOHN WILES, Prop.
Jeddo-Highland Coal
Semet-Solvay Coke
Charcoal—Wood
Ri. 6140 91 Euclid Avenue

2874 Delaware Ave. **KRAUS, INC.**
Clothing for Man and Boy
NATIONALLY KNOWN BRANDS
Manhattan—Mallory—Interwoven Rugby

DAVE MATHER & THOMANN'S MARKET
3051 Delaware Ave. Phone DE 1360
One Stop Food Market—We Deliver

CAPLEY'S RED & WHITE
Myron at Parkwood Avenue
Meats and Fresh Vegetables
Ri. 4400 We Deliver
Open Evenings

Long Island

BALDWIN

Tel. Baldwin 6028
Wick's Florist, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
Members Telegraph Dispatch Service
North Grand Ave., Baldwin, N. Y.

Roulston's
SELF-SERVICE STORES
at
323-325 North Grand Avenue
Near Joy Boulevard
Lowest Prices on Quality Foods

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

Knit a Sweater for a Soldier
We have the finest khaki service yarns.
JESSALYN YARN SHOP
96 S. Grand Ave. Mrs. Meyer, Prop.
Drop in today and get started
Instructions given

FAR ROCKAWAY

DAVID'S SHOES
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
New Fall Showing
Nationally Advertised Brands
Our Prices $3.98 to $6.48
Opp. Columbia Theatre F. R. 7-2139

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

NOW SHOWING THE 1942
MAGNAVOX
RADIO-PHONOGRAPH COMBINATION
WESTMINSTER SALES & SERVICE
513 Central Avenue Tel. Ced. 0291

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

TEL. FRANKLIN 1880

MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1032 BROADWAY
BEAUTY CULTURE
in All Its Branches
Specializing in Permanent Waving

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Featuring Dr. Posner's Scientific Shoes for Children
NUNN-BUSH SHOES FOR MEN
MAC FRIEDLANDER
formerly with
Fashion Shoe Shop
38-03 MAIN STREET FLU. 3-8457

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOFSTORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

SUPER-SHELL
and the NEW GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL
We carry a complete line of Fisk Tires
Brothers Service Station
43-45 MAIN STREET FL. 9-9104

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming — Evergreens — Shrubs, Trees — Bulbs — Grading — Seeding.
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN
Nassau Blvd. and 223rd St. Bayside 9-6450

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 44th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PAINTING—CARPENTRY
UPHOLSTERY—CLEANING
TILING—REPAIRS—MOVING
WAXING—WALL WASHING
WE-FIX-IT PLAN
Any and Every Service in the Home
6966 108th St. **BO. 8-2202** 9-5 Weekdays 9-12 Saturday

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115 Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

VIEBROCK'S
40 South Main St. Freeport, L. I.
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Finest Confections
Whitman's, Page & Shaw, Louis Sherry

TO BE SMARTLY DRESSED
visit
THE FASHION SHOP
Coats—Gowns—Furs
67 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I.

Atlantic Avenue Nursery
For Fall Planting
Trees, Shrubs, Fruit Trees, Perennials
Lawns and Rock Gardens Built
248 Atlantic Ave. Ph. Free. 7357

PEPPIATT BROTHERS
Upholstery • Slip Covers
Bedding
33 W. MERRICK RD. FREE. 3958

Cuddy Says:
It's getting to be a popular expression—Let's Drive to Cuddy's
Cuddy's Canary Cottage
Just a Good Place to Eat
268 W. Merrick Rd. Free. 4427

Flowers
For Every Occasion
A. ADAM & DAUGHTERS
58 W. MERRICK RD. PH. FREE. 2435

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Installed
EDWARD ASHTON
117 Church Street Freeport 5517

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
FALL OUTFITS FOR MEN
Featuring
• ARROW SHIRTS •
STETSON HATS
• INTERWOVEN HOSE •
80 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.

FREEPORT FLOOR COVERING CO.
7 E. Sunrise Highway Ph. Free. 779
Thank You for Your Patronage
Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Long Island

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G N 3695

2-Piece Glass Cocktail Icers
For fruit, shrimp or crab meat cocktails. Container for ice with inset. First time at this new low price—49c
Usually 1.00
WILLARD'S
Willard E. Noyes, Prop.
113 Middle Neck Rd., Opposite Playhouse

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

PHONE GREAT NECK 4482
ZENITH MOTOR SALES, Inc.
SALES—SERVICE
Renewed Guaranteed Used Cars
16 CUTTER MILL ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Hempstead 1289
Fashion Bowl INC.
Dresses and Sportswear
273 Fulton Avenue
Hempstead, L. I.

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 854
FRANKEL'S COTTON STORE
253 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.

HAM HAZELTON TYDOL SERVICE STATION
383 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD 6734

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

JIM'S SHELL STATION
Clinton St. Van Cott Ave.
HEMPSTEAD 2633
Goodyear Tires—Tubes—Batteries
Accessories

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK **2** Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS
Hempstead 6000

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Hardware • Paints
Linoleum • Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead, N. Y.

DOROTHY CHADWICK COSMETICS
At the price you want to pay. Free complexion analysis and instructions on make-up.
471 Greenwich Street, Hempstead
Phone Hemp. 4323

Be Ready for the Kick-Off With Smooth Stadium Togs
Suits, Coats, Sweaters, Skirts, Gloves Bags, Hosiery
CAROL GREEN
253 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 60 So. Main St. Freeport

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1303-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

-ON-
LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
for Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets
Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468

Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Latest Fall Fashions
DRESSES and MILLINERY
Fanm's

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

STUDEBAKER
Sales—Service
Parts
Tels. Hempstead 6100
Floral Park 6110
TRUELSON MOTORS
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Ask about our Budget Plan
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 638

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6277 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Night and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros Flowers
40-18 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-08 63RD DRIVE REGO PARK

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE. 9-6731, 6732, 6733

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7788

Ada Fennell
Barclay Individually Designed Foundations
Clara Plaff
Wear a Smart-Form and Have a Smart Form
SMART-FORM CORSET SHOP
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-7779

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA
(Continued)

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS
DOMESTIC PAINT CO.
89-61 163 St. — JAM. 6-8866

Fall Showing
FURNITURE - FLOOR COVERINGS
RADIOS - APPLIANCES
Payment over 18 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

LYNBROOK

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
173 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook, N. Y.

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

New NYLON
Foundations and Brassieres, fitted by expert fitters
No charge for alterations
Van Roon's
HOSIERY CORSETS LINGERIE GLOVES
25-27 ATLANTIC AVENUE, LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Try ADELAIDE'S *First*
for
Fall Dresses, $2.98 to $19.95
Coats, $19.95 to $39.95
We give trade tokens
62 ATLANTIC AVENUE

MANHASSET

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 — Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset — 4

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SKIBERT Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone No 8-5181

FAYS
Scientific Corseting
Hosiery *Gloves*
Lingerie *Sportswear*
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

FURNITURE
Rugs—Draperies—Upholstering
Colonial Galleries
WILLIAM R. DAYTON Pres.
139 Tulip Avenue Floral Park 4455

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALK-OVER
Veiled Cabana
with veil-like perforations
Black Suede $8.95
X-RAY FITTING
TOLLEYS
115-15 Jamaica Ave.
Tel. Vir. 9-8360

The Smart Shop
Edith Schwartz
Exclusive Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave. (Our only store)

Prizewinning
Permanent Waves
Hair-Shaping to Type
The Mayflower
Hairdressers and Beauticians
128-12 Liberty Avenue, Richmond Hill
VI. 3-2935—2485

Established 20 Years Virginia 9-5274

TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen

Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 9-2530

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

KARGMAN'S
Mfr. of Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Large Selection of Mirrors on Display
104-21 JAMAICA AVE. CI. 3-1600

DOCTROW'S, INC.
Corsets Sportswear
Lingerie Bags
115-01 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 9-5440

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Announcing the Opening of Our
New Store
at
90-17 Jamaica Avenue
Woodhaven, N. Y.

JACK & JILL
KIDDIE SHOPS
Two other stores at
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hills, N. Y.
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
Men's Wear

Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave., RVC 2540

KAISER'S BAKE SHOP
SEE BAKING DONE ON THE PREMISES
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway
Harry Hobby Al Neill

MAYTAG WASHER & IRONER SHOP
Authorized Hoover Dealer
148 NORTH PARK AVE. TEL. 6429

Refined Homelike Atmosphere
93 N. PARK AVENUE
R. V. C. 1347
Torii Tea Room

ST. ALBANS

JOSEPH J. RIPAK
All Forms of INSURANCE
Information Courteously Given
120-04 196 St. Phone
St. Albans Laurelton 8-4909

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
ELIZABETH ARDEN BATH LUXURIES, EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES, CHANEL LENTHERIC, MAYCHARELLI
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

Ditman's
SMART CORSETRY
SKILLFUL FITTING
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist

105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Mo. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Mo-8 3070—9225
LIKNU Service

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY, CAMP CORSETS and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393
Mo 8-9696 Fa 4-4814

Chas. Rockwell & Co., Inc.
Fertilizers—Lawn Seeds
Peat Moss—Top Soil—Lime
—DOG FOOD—
400 N. MacQueston Parkway
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger, Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

Hardware Paint
R. B. HOBSON, Inc.
65 4th Avenue
Fireplace Fixtures

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

BURGER'S
26-28 Water St., Newburgh
Headquarters for
Magic Chef Ranges
Zenith and Sparton Radios
Westinghouse Appliances

NEW ROCHELLE

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5653, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To make it easy for all householders to co-operate with the U. S. Government's suggestion: "Fill your coal bin, now!"
We offer our
"Star Spangled Budget Plan"
1—We'll fill your coal bin NOW—give you until June 15, 1942, to pay!
2—Total cost of Budget Terms is only ONE CENT per ton, extra!
New Rochelle Coal & Lbr. Company
22 Pelham Rd. New Rochelle 2-1000

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

Call NEw Rochelle 2-5965 for
RUGS and SERVICE
CASPARIAN'S ORIENTAL RUG SHOP
12 LOCKWOOD AVENUE

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

THE LANGDON *SHOP*
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Wolfe-Dahms
Millinery
(Formerly with Bonwit Teller)
Suite 5—Two Hamilton Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. Scholl's Specialists in Shoe Fitting Problems
Learn how comfortable shoes can be!
DR. SCHOLL'S FOOT COMFORT SHOP
462 Main St. N. R. 2-3215 (next to Arnold Constables)

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

ROSEDALE FflorIST
OCEAN and CHURCH AVES.
TEL.
BUCKMINSTER 2-6806, 2-7010
TEL. ESPLANADE 5-3161

CONTOUR D'VOUS BEAUTY SALON, Inc.
Hair Style Creators
1601 Avenue "M", Brooklyn
The salon that meets every beauty need

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3701-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0065-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
BE 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

ASK US about the
NEW AUTOMOBILE
Financial Responsibility
LAW
This affects every New York car owner and operator
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
All kinds of insurance
Phone MO 8-6500

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673, Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
All the Latest and Scientifically Approved Permanent Wave Methods, from $5-$10.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 8-1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

Kickernick
LILLIAN SHOP
227 WESTCHESTER AVE.

GRANT'S 35th ANNIVERSARY SALE
W. T. GRANT CO.
108 NO. MAIN STREET

KAURI
"Peerless" Flat Special
$1.39 gallon
FRANK L. ROCKEY
128-130 North Main Street
Complete selection of girls' and boys' snow suits, coats and 3-piece legging sets, moderate prices.
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
30-40 NO. MAIN STREET

GEORGE A. NAEF, Prop.
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Poultry
44 So. Regent St.
Phone Port Chester 1767
Free Delivery Service

POUGHKEEPSIE

FRIEDMAN'S
- ARCH PRESERVER SHOES for Men and Women
- DR. M. W. LOCKE SHOES
- KALI-STEN-IK SHOES for Children

X-RAY SHOE FITTING
368 Main St., Poughkeepsie Tel. 2416

E. V. GRANT
317 Main St. Phone 615
Fall Painting and Decorating
Estimates Cheerfully Given

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

THE ONE REAL WAY to say "Thank You" . . . Say it with
PERFECT FLOWERS by SALTFORD
18 Cannon Street Phone 538

Fall Apparel at YOUR MEN'S SHOP
Featuring Clothes Made to Measure for Men
BUSINESS—SPORT—CAMPUS
FLEMING'S
Corner Cannon and Liberty Streets

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
furnishes and decorates the
QUEEN CITY MODEL HOME
at 16 Meyer Ave., Poughkeepsie
It has been redecorated from the paper on the walls to the very latest ideas in furnishings, draperies and decorative touches.
We cordially invite you to inspect it.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108, Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS · DYERS · FURRIERS
UNIVERSITY AVE. AT CULVER RD.
Phone MONROE 84 84
STORES:—Park, Cor. Oxford
Titus at Cooper Road

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
435 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Geo. Dietrich, Pres.
J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Insurance of Every Description
Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78-7380

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

Treadeasy SHOE SHOP
FRANKLIN AT MAIN
Shoes for Men, Women and Children

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

Pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 796

SCARSDALE

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
11 SPENCER PLACE

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or _____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

HARWOOD SECRETARIAL SERVICE
ARLENE C. SEIBERT
Mimeographing
Public Stenographer
Notary Public
Harwood Bldg. Phone Sc. 6079
Room 414 Fourth Floor

HARWOOD Beauty Shop
All Branches of Hairdressing

Harwood Bldg., Room 223
Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone Sc. 5777

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 2000, W. P. 2866

SCHENECTADY

You'll have fun seeing the new Fall and Christmas Gifts for all the family.
•
PICKET FENCE GIFT SHOP
3010 Consaul Road
Open Evenings—Unlimited Parking

Schenectady Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1 to $1.35
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

ATLANTIC *WHITE FLASH*
GASOLINE and MOTOR OILS
Our Lubrication Service is thorough, prompt, and inexpensive
LEE TIRES
Redmond's Service Station
194 ERIE BOULEVARD

Barneys
for
FOOTWEAR

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.

Just Arrived
Nelly Don Dresses, Skirts, Shirts
Corticelli Underwear—Ivory Soap Flakes with each purchase
THE IDAMAE SHOP
147 Jay Street
Open Thursday Evenings Until 9 o'Clock

SCOTIA

Dutch Oven Baking Co.
Quality Baked Goods
Branches in Schenectady, Scotia, Albany and Amsterdam
For Delivery Service
TE. HOME OFFICE, SCOTIA 6-8161

SYRACUSE

Busy Fingers Gift Shop
2816 JAMES STREET
Complete line of
Christmas Cards and Gifts, including Hose, Lingerie and Gifts for infants.

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

FRANK E. HASKINS
245 WEST CALTHROP AVE.
Tel. 4-0538
CARPENTER
Cabinet Work a Specialty

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina

EDWARD E. HOWLAND
116 KENMORE AVE. TEL. 4-6088
Plumbing—Heating
Repair Work a Specialty

FLORENCE A. EDWARDS
MAE T. EDWARDS
Dresses—Coats
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Personal Attention
338 W. KENNEDY ST. TEL. 5-2753

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4841 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Flowers
P. R. Quinlan Inc.
"For over half a century"
HUGH P. McCARTHY, President
ONONDAGA HOTEL BUILDING

When You Need
GOOD PRINTING
Phone 3-3360
Kenneth B. Green
New Location:
Liverpool Road and Greenpoint Avenue

SEA FOODS
Oysters—Clams
Fried Fish
O. E. GRIFFITH
616 South West St. Tel. 5-4138
Established 1916

GODDARD PIANO CO., Inc.
529 S. WARREN STREET
Quality Pianos
in several price brackets

KINNEY'S BAKERY, Inc.
Red and White Groceries
Bread, Pies, Cakes, Cookies
Corner State and Colvin
TEL. 4-2922—4-9440

Loftus Millinery Studio
405 SEITZ BLDG. PHONE 4-7236
Pattern Hats—Remodeling—Blocking
Moderate Prices

ALTHEA A. WHITESIDE
947 Lancaster Ave. Tel. 6-3787
Teacher of Piano

WM. FRENAY
Windows Cleaned
and
Cleaning in Private Homes
230 Glen Ave. Tel. 9-2901

Eakins Sterling Diner
"Just Good Things to Eat"
1136 South Salina Tel. 3-9728

TROY

DEPENDABLE FURS
Misses' and Women's Apparel
Lord + Tann
404 Fulton Street

Established 1900
Dixon Bros.—Milk
Dairy and Poultry Products of the Highest Quality
Ph. 1166W—N210 R. D. 2, No. Troy

3000 pairs of New Curtains, regularly 1.39 to 3.98, on sale at 1.00 to 1.98
Troy's foremost Curtain event
FREARS TROY, N. Y.
Third and Fulton Streets

UTICA

Slip Cover Special
Custom made slip covers for sofa and chair—from any of our colorful materials selling up to 75c a yard. All seams welted. Expert workmanship. In our regular delivery area only
Special, set $32.75

J. B. Wells & Son Co.
GENERAL ELECTRIC HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING
AUTOMATIC HOT WATER
Service Master Kraft and All Makes
LUX BROS., Inc.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica Phone 4-0320

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
Reid Sheldon & Co.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1342

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN

EMPSALL'S OCTOBER
Coat Cavalcade
The Season's Finest Showing of Empsall's Finest Fur Trimmed Coats
Empsall's

Price Tells—Quality Sells
at the
NEW ELKHORN MARKET and BAKERY
We use the best to make the best
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

Please mention The Christian Science Monitor when ordering
QUALITY COAL
Higgins and Willkie
Sewall's Island Phone 2567

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

YOU'RE INVITED TO VISIT OUR NEW, UP-TO-THE-MINUTE SHOP AT
51 MAMARONECK AVE.
Quality Shoe Repair
WHITE PLAINS 4020

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

The Largest Variety of
Parker VACUMATIC PENS
in Westchester
Please come in and see them
DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS
Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
Samuel Hustis W. P. 2565

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
Westchester Florists
"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W. P. 3302

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

YONKERS

Yonkers' Leading Dairy
Carries a Complete Line of
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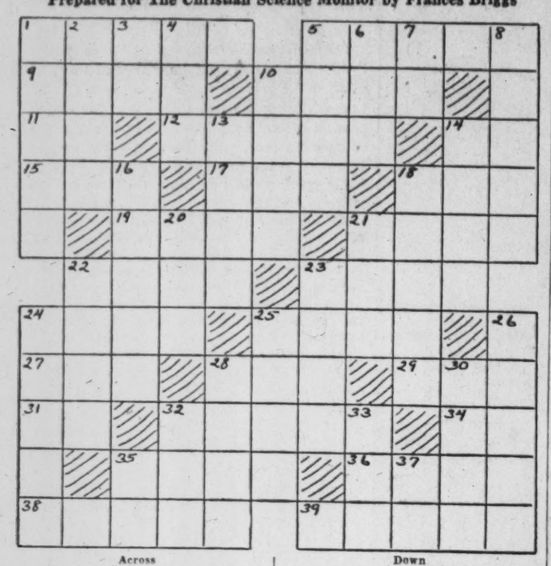
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What American actor appeared more than 2,000 times in leading role of "Lightnin' "?
5—What is first name of author of "The Green Bay Tree"?
9—What mountains form boundary between Europe and Asia?
10—What are used in sculling?
11—What State of the U. S. is smallest in area (abbr.)?
12—What is a fandango?
14—What is symbol for Tantalum?
15—What is villous surface found on some woven fabrics?
17—Sherbet.
18—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
19—If you emulated John Gilpin, would you sing, draw, or ride?
21—What is the lek of Albania?
22—What is another name for a prima donna?
23—What would you find at a husking bee?
24—What is a female harlequin duck?
25—What State of U. S. ranks high in production of 23 Across?
27—What is second in size of British Isles (abbr.)?
28—Sailor is often called what?
29—What is a river of northern Chile?
31—What is symbol for tin?
32—What is name of sound in northwestern part of State of Washington?
34—What is a prefix meaning "two"?
35—Who is said to have fiddled while Rome burned?
36—What was distributed in bags to certain creature's master, a dame, and a little boy?
38—What does elephant use to convey food to mouth?
39—What creatures are mentioned in title of play starring Tallulah Bankhead?

Down

1—Who was the Bard of Ayrshire?
2—Tune.
3—What is symbol for calcium?
4—Aged.
5—Tatting is what?
6—Where was Edwin Markham born (abbr.)?
7—You and me.
8—Where is Lorca?
10—Most fairy tales begin with what word?
13—Who is heroine of a Verdi opera?
14—How does Dashiell Hammett describe his best-known hero?
16—Haughty person has what?
18—Certain polyps produce what?
20—What is a climbing plant?
21—What creature did Cadmus follow?
22—To mend.
23—What is the central portion of certain fruits?
24—Who was Hungary's famous pianist?
25—Who is Othello's ensign?
26—A schooner is propelled by what?
28—What do you call a native of Adrianople?
30—What is a wood-wind instrument?
32—If a male swan is a cob, what is the female called?
33—How many Shakespearean gentlemen do you associate with Verona?
35—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
37—What animal is noted for its strength?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

The philatelic spotlight centers this week on the new stamps issued by the Federated Malay States of Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, and Selangor, on the Malayan

A new stamp issued for the Straits Settlements.

Pensinula. These native states are under British protection. Negri Sembilan has issued a 3c. green stamp showing the coat of arms, Pahang has also issued a 3c. green stamp, the design of which includes a portrait of Sultan Bakar, Perak in turn shows a portrait of Sultan Iskandar on a 3c. green stamp and Selangor pictures the Mosque at Klang on a 3c. green stamp. At the same time a 3c. green stamp portraying the profile likeness of King George VI has been issued for the Straits Settlements.

Stamps From Other Countries

Australia—The 1sh. value, gray-green, picturing the Lyre Bird, has been reissued in new perforation, 14 x 14½

Barbados—A new ½d. postage stamp in buff color will soon be placed on sale.

Belgium—Many of the "Royalty" series of stamps reported last week are illustrated in this column. The 10c. plus 5c., pictures Maria Theresa (1717-1780); the 35c. plus 5c., Charles Alexander (1712-1780); the 50c. plus 10c., Duchess Margaret of Parma (1522-1586); the 60c. plus 10c., King Charles V (1500-1558); the 1fr. plus 15c., Johanna, Queen of Castile (1479-1555); the 1.50fr. plus 1fr., Philip the Good (1396-1467); the 1.75fr. plus 1.75fr., Margaret of Austria (1489-1530); the 2.25fr. plus 2.25fr., Archduke Albert (1559-1621) and the 5fr. plus 5fr., Archduchess Isabella (1566-1633).

Bohemia and Moravia—The commemoratives issued in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Antonin Dvorak, famous Bohemian musician and composer, have appeared. These stamps are the 60h., dull violet and 1.20k., gray-brown, showing a head portrait of the musician. In the regular postage series, a 30h. value, brown, has been added to the "Linden Leaves" series, a 1.20k, rose color, in the Praha type; a 1.50k., red, in the Kuttenberg type and a 2k., blue, in the Strahov type.

Belgium's "Royalty" Series

British Solomon Islands—A 10sh. value in magenta and sage green has been added to the current series primarily for airmail use.

Dominican Republic—A provisional set of airmail stamps is soon to be released, the current stamps being overprinted "Habilitado 1941" and surcharged with new values. The new provisional airmails include 10c. on 15c., 16c. on 30c., 35c. on 15c., 40c. on 30c., 55c. on 15c., 75c. on 30c., 85c on 15c., and 1.10p. on 30c.

STAMPS

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Just for Fun

"I don't mean to be inquisitive, dear—but did I get my raise this week?"

Daily Anecdote

The Object Lesson

A wealthy Baltimore banker squirmed under the lavish spending of an extravagant wife, who was accustomed to making large purchases, not only in the local shops but from numerous peddlers who visited her home, in each instance sending the bill to her husband to be paid. Hoping to make her realize the large extent of her extravagance, he said to her one day, "Hereafter, my dear, instead of sending the bills to me to be paid, please send Sam down with the bill, and I will send him back with the money."

A few days later she had occasion to purchase a bit of fine lace from a peddler for $300, and, remembering her husband's request, sent Sam for the money. In a little while the servant returned, staggering under the weight of a large and heavy sack. He poured out its contents, three hundred silver dollars, before his mistress.

The wealthy lady looked first at the great pile of silver, then at the tiny wisp of lace.

"My gracious!" she exclaimed. "All that money for that skimpy little scrap of lace. The very idea!" And then turning to the peddler, she cried, "You may take it away. Three hundred dollars! Never!"

From that day on her extravagances ceased.

Brevities

Rays of Sunshine: People who think the home town newspaper doesn't print all the news should be thankful that it doesn't.

Detroit News: The tax bite begins to take hold. Asked what he would do if he had a million dollars, a victim of a Western inquiring reporter only shuddered.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Bessemer Process Is in the Manufacture of Steel?

The two chief processes for converting iron into steel are known, respectively, as the Bessemer process, and the open-hearth process. The first-named method led in the United States from around 1865 to 1910, after which the open-hearth process has been in the lead.

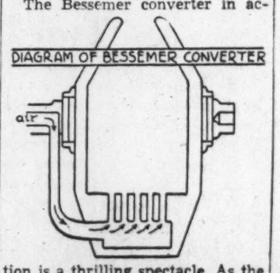
The Bessemer process, named for its inventor, Sir Henry Bessemer, an English inventor, consists primarily in burning out the carbon and other impurities by forcing cold air through molten pig iron. The carbon is practically completely converted to carbonic acid gas and carried off with the blast.

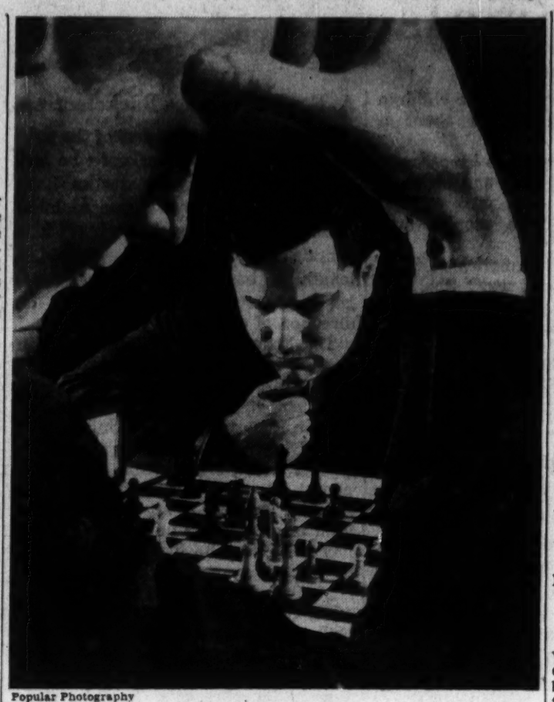
The nature of steel varies with the amount of carbon in it. If the amount of carbon is low, the steel is soft and may readily be hammered or drawn. High carbon steel, on the other hand, is hard and brittle, and is difficult to weld. The removal of practically all the carbon by the air blast makes it possible to control the final per cent in the steel by adding just the desired amount of carbon.

At high temperatures the steel has a tendency toward brittleness. To meet this difficulty, manganese is added. This metal, due to its strong attraction for oxygen, overcomes the tendency for iron oxide to form in the melt, and it also helps to prevent the formation of blow-holes in the steel.

The converter or container for the molten iron is slung on trunnions so that it can be tipped to pour the steel after the "blow"—the air-blast forced in at the bottom and through the liquid iron.

The Bessemer converter in action is a thrilling spectacle. As the carbon in the melt begins to oxidize, the flames pouring from the up-pointed open mouth of the converter turn yellow and grow prodigiously, searing tongues licking upward for 30 feet or more, and the "pour" is preceded by a brilliant shower of sparks flung over a hundred feet in the direction of the open mouth of the converter as it tips to discharge its molten charge.—**W. P. Keasbey**





Popular Photography

Concentration

No high-speed equipment was necessary to catch this "action" shot during a chess tournament. Photographer Robert Dumke of Milwaukee, Wis., achieved unusual depth and clever framing in this flash picture. He used a 4x5 Speed Graphic with 5¼" f 4.5 Zeiss Tessar lens stopped down to f 45.

Daily Quotation

THE pilgrim they laid in a large upper chamber, whose window opened toward the sunrising; the name of the chamber was peace, where he slept till break of day, and then he awoke and sang.—JOHN BUNYAN.

The Amusing Things We Say

Not Fit to Hold a Candle To

Before candlesticks came into general use toward the end of the reign of Edward VI, candles were held or carried before a person by youths expressly chosen for that purpose. Because the situation required not only a steady hand but also a great deal of tact, whenever a new applicant was considered for such service, the question of the candidate's fitness always arose. When an applicant was rejected, it was because he was thought "not fit to hold a candle to him (the prospective employer)."

Possession Is Nine Points of the Law

It is said that an English lawyer whose name has since been forgotten facetiously remarked to a client that success in law suits required:

1. A good deal of money
2. A good deal of patience
3. A good cause
4. A good lawyer
5. A good counsel
6. Good witnesses
7. A good jury
8. A good judge
9. Good luck

In Lighter Vein

Short Story

Mistress (hearing crash in kitchen): "More dishes, Mary?"
Mary: "No, ma'am—less!"

Unreal Estate

Such wonders have never been
Under the sun,
In any clime,
As those that we might have seen
Or could have done
If we'd had the time.
—Punch ©

Let It Roar!

Guide: "This, ladies and gentlemen, is the greatest waterfall in the Alps. May I ask the ladies to cease their talking for a little so that we may hear the roar of the waters?"—Exchange.

Have You Ever?

Another thing I'd love to see;
'Tis something I have never seen—
Will someone point one out to me,
A greenhouse that is painted green.
—Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

According to the Book

A Chinese student at the University of Michigan who memorized phrases from an etiquette book had his first opportunity to try them out at a reception given by the Dean. When a cup of tea was handed to him he solemnly responded:

"Thank you, sir or madam, as the case may be."

Not His Line

The mighty engines of the liner throbbed ceaselessly. The chief engineer wiped a perspiring forehead as he scowled at the pale-faced young man with the oil can.

"Look here," he growled, "you aren't helping me much with these engines, yet I understood you knew something about the game."

"So I do," stammered the other, "but on a smaller scale, you know."

"What's your usual job?"

"Watch repairing!"—Tit-Bits.

Where Would You Find—

1. Salt River Valley?
2. "The Royal City" of Canada?
3. Jones Knob?
4. The scene of the first modern Olympic Games?
5. The Pacific Territory which recently changed its capital?
6. Lambeth Palace?
7. The Klamath Indians?
8. Fort Mills?
9. The run of the first train drawn by steam locomotive in the United States?
10. The capital of Haiti?

(Answers appear on this page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Square Deal for Martha

Grasmere, Westmorland, Eng.

The little story "A Plea for Martha" which appeared in this column on July 19th prompts me to recount that a friend, who has employed a maid for many years, has always paid her a week's earnings annually for a vacation, also for Bank Holidays. It would never have occurred to her to employ anyone without paying them for a holiday and during illness.

Incidentally, she has always believed in giving her maid the same consideration as she would like herself, hence she has never asked "Martha" to do a job that she would not like to tackle, nor to work under distasteful conditions. When "Martha" arrives in the morning she is greeted by a clean and tidy kitchen—no disorder or dishwashing left over from the night before—and the preliminaries of the morning's work are already done.

Such thoughtfulness on the part of the mistress makes all the difference to the maid; it makes her task easier and pleasanter, and encourages a high standard of work. After all, we should not expect people to do work for us in which we ourselves do not bother even to take an interest. I feel that my friend's example should be an enlightenment to others who are privileged to employ domestic help. G. B.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The rich garden land irrigated by the Roosevelt Dam in Arizona.
2. Guelph, Ontario, Canada.
3. A mountain in North Carolina: 6,400 feet.
4. In the ancient stadium in Athens, Greece, in 1896.
5. The capital of Mandated Territory of New Guinea was changed from Rabaul to Lae.
6. The London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
7. One of the wealthiest tribes living on their reservation in Oregon.
8. A United States Army fort 30 miles from Manila, P. I.
9. From Albany to Schenectady on Aug. 9, 1831.
10. Port-au-Prince.

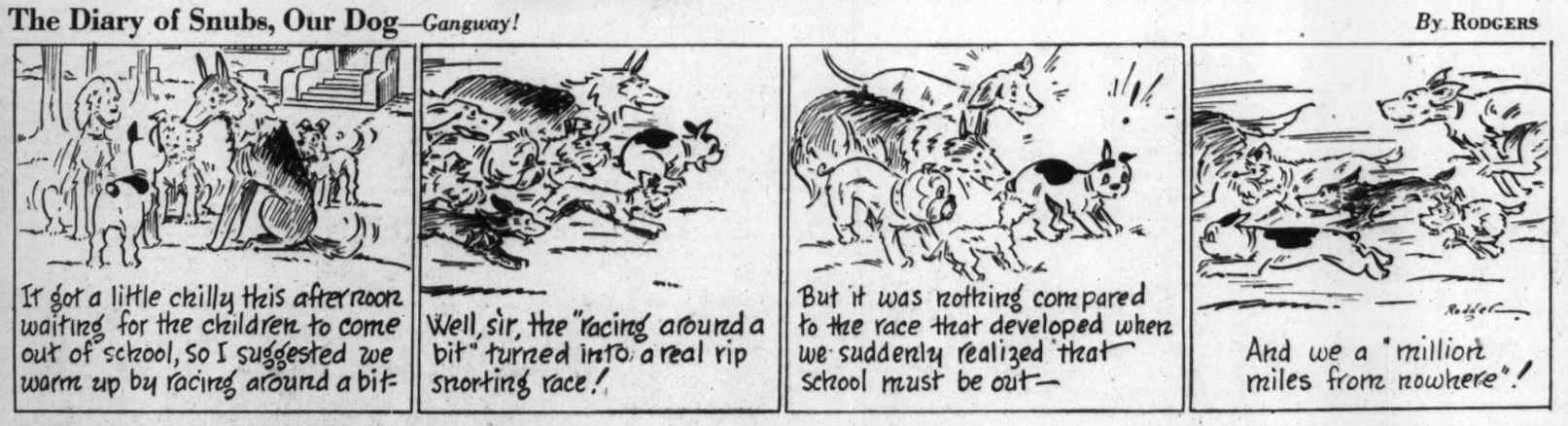
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Sad Happy Farmer*

By LE PELLEY

HOW ARE YOU AND POPPY COMING ALONG WITH YOUR DUET "THE HAPPY FARMER"?
NOT TOO WELL...
WHAT'S WRONG?
YOU WERE RIGHT...! THE FARMER DOESN'T SOUND SO HAPPY ON A BASS FIDDLE
WE MIGHT CHANGE THE NAME
OH... THAT'S NO GOOD
I GUESS IT WILL JUST HAVE TO BE A HAPPY FARMER IN ONE OF HIS SADDER MOMENTS..

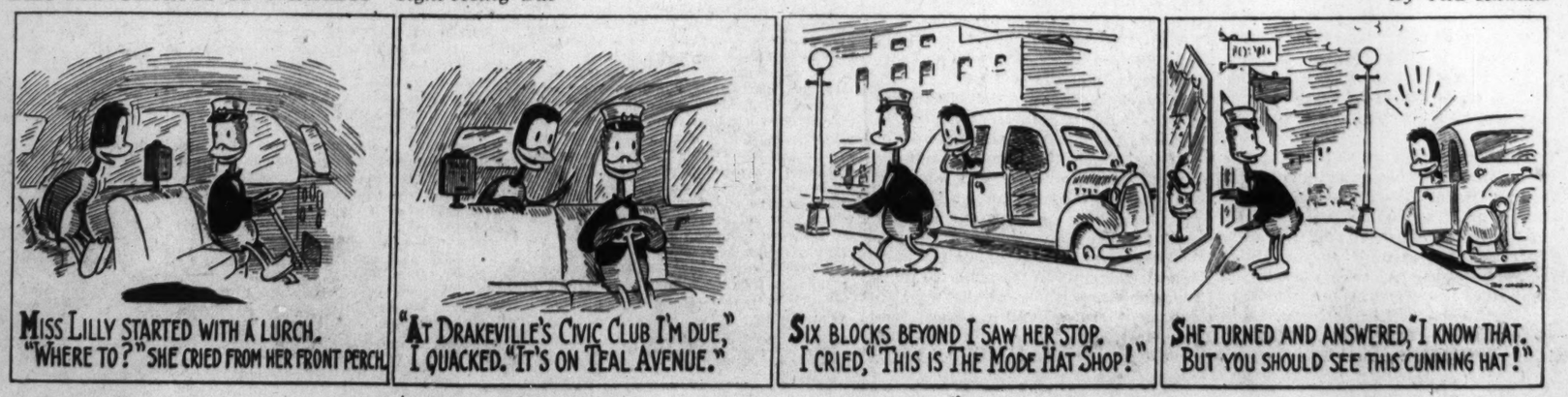
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Gangway!*

By RODGERS


It got a little chilly this afternoon waiting for the children to come out of school, so I suggested we warm up by racing around a bit-
Well, sir, the "racing around a bit" turned into a real rip snorting race!
But it was nothing compared to the race that developed when we suddenly realized that school must be out—
And we a "million miles from nowhere"!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sight-seeing Bus*

By THE HAGERS


MISS LILLY STARTED WITH A LURCH. "WHERE TO?" SHE CRIED FROM HER FRONT PERCH.
"AT DRAKEVILLE'S CIVIC CLUB I'M DUE," I QUACKED. "IT'S ON TEAL AVENUE."
SIX BLOCKS BEYOND I SAW HER STOP. I CRIED, "THIS IS THE MODE HAT SHOP!"
SHE TURNED AND ANSWERED, "I KNOW THAT. BUT YOU SHOULD SEE THIS CUNNING HAT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Let's Stop Quibbling For Hitler!

Divide to conquer—this has been Hitler's policy from the start. He has applied it not only to potential allies, sowing distrust between them as in the Balkans. He has applied it to countries individually.

He has taken them one by one where possible, and one-half by one-half when necessary.

When Americans really unite in an understanding of Nazi technique, one of Hitler's secret weapons will be smashed.

But they have not yet so united.

If they had, there would be no stoppages of work on tanks or ships while employers and employees, or A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions, engaged themselves with Balkan-like quibbling.

For it is quibbling.

Call it a demand for fair play. Explain it as the result of labor's need to improve its position while times are good so as to weather expected bad times ahead. Call it fundamental to the future of capital in the United States. Call it the very root of social reconstruction. Find the biggest, the most impressive names for it.

In times like these it is still quibbling.

For, to begin with, these are *not* the good times in which labor should seek to strengthen its position.

They are not good times at all. They are very bad times.

The jobs they make, the increases in wages or profits that they offer—these arise from the dire needs, the extreme urgency, the dangers which confront us.

And let us get this straight:

These dangers do not confront some of us to the exclusion of others. They are dangers to all of us—to the privileges, the comforts, the rock-bottom rights of every one of us.

Who Says "Opportunity"!

To talk about the "opportunity" for labor, to mention the special rights of capital to make up past losses, or the chance of a new or an old type of union to control more of the territory of national production—this is to talk like the leaders of Bulgaria who saw in the Nazi-fostered turmoil of Europe an "opportunity" to get back a scrap of land from Greece.

This is like Hungary's hope to cash in at the expense of Rumania.

This is like the Croats' supposition that they could exploit the dangers that emanated from Berlin to assert themselves more successfully against the Serbs within Yugoslavia.

All these hopes seemed very important to the groups that cherished them. Some of them were rooted down deep in their historical past. All were connected in some way with ideas of fair play.

And for most of these countries—as for American labor leaders who would establish new "rights" or employers who would regain lost "rights"—it was "now or never."

So the Balkans managed very important-looking diplomatic comings and goings. Some of these nations even prepared for war against others. They put everything in historical terms of the first magnitude.

But it was all just quibbling.

The Croats do not have to complain about the Serb yoke now. The Hungarians have much of Transylvania. The Bulgars can look with increasing appetite at a prostrate Greece.

They can have now some things they thought they wanted—and many things they emphatically didn't want.

"Can't They See?"

While the Balkans were helping to prepare their own doom, any American could see what was happening. "Why don't they stick together?" the most ordinary American could ask. "Can't they see that Hitler will take them all if they don't forget their little grievances?"

It was clear enough at a distance. It ought to be clear when it is happening under one's nose.

The Balkanization of American industry, of American labor, of American sentiment—what more could Hitler ask?

It tells him that the aid that Russia needs now may never get there; that the aid Britain needs may arrive too late to make any immediate difference to the fate of Europe; and that even America is susceptible to the Hitler technique—even America may let its real allies down one by one and then let itself down, half by half.

This isn't pleasant talk. People who care more about the size of next week's income than for whom their children will work can forget all about it right now.

But people who want to keep America intact for themselves and for those who come after them, who want it whole and free—these people won't forget it.

So what about it, Americans? Shall we do it the Balkan way? Shall we continue to quibble about things that may not even exist if we don't stop quibbling soon?

Rights? . . . Let's not begin that again. Of course we have rights. Are we going to keep them?

Around That Corner—

Abandoned nets sag forlornly above the courts. No one has bothered to erase the footprints made by neighborhood children after the last rain. Muttering golfers poke among the leaves. Homeward-bound commuters hold their papers toward the aisle rather than toward the window. Luckless janitors nightly reawaken fires that a noonday sun has shamed into somnolence. Mothers hopefully measure last year's leggings and mackinaws against growing limbs. A man on the station platform furtively tosses away camphorated white balls found in his topcoat pockets. A slight breeze from the Northwest indicates that something is stirring at Medicine Hat—where, as all meteorologists know, Winter starts his journey southward.

Britons to Russia?

In Ottawa on Monday a military spokesman made this statement to newspapermen:

> National Defense Headquarters has no confirmation that any Canadians are included in the expedition to Archangel.

Because he added that his phrasing of his statement was "carefully deliberate" it has been assumed that "the expedition to Archangel" amounts to something more than a report in a Stockholm newspaper. But London officially discredits the story and careful newsmen will not accept it until confirmed. Factors which make it plausible are interesting.

Take the usual newspaper who-when-where-why test: The British are the natural answer to "who," as now is the answer to "when." The "where" of the story is right; Archangel is closer to Moscow's defense lines than any port available to the British. The fact that it will be closed by ice in another month only emphasizes the timeliness of using it now.

There are many likely answers to "why." Britain sees the necessity of keeping the Russian front active, senses that more can be lost there before the winter than can be regained by a year's campaigning in the West. And public demands for action are very strong. Mr. Churchill, father of the Gallipoli expedition, has always recognized the necessity of taking military risks. Troops in Britain have been reported restless.

This all falls short of actual evidence that a British expeditionary force has landed in Archangel. But if it isn't there, the British Government probably wishes it were.

A Room for a Soldier

Small communities near large Army camps and Naval stations are not the only ones confronted with a serious problem because of the presence of thousands of men and the need for providing them with social life and recreation. Large cities, too, have something to think about.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors' Recreation Committee of Boston, the most serious problem confronting it is that of temporary housing for the large number of soldiers and sailors that pour into the city each week-end. The number has been placed as high as 5,000 by the committee. Most of these youngsters arrive in town Saturday to stay until Sunday night. Existing facilities have been taxed to capacity.

With cold weather about to set in, the condition becomes serious and surveys reveal a shortage of space.

It has been suggested that cities open service hotels of some sort, similar to the Service Men's Hotels operated in 1918 by the War Camp Community Service. In any event, it can safely be said that the average soldier will not pay more than 50 cents a night for sleeping.

Committees in the various cities have appealed directly to the public to solve the problem. It is obvious that a week-end spent on leave and in pleasant environment will do much to build morale.

A. F. of L. Tackles Racketeering

For many months readers of the public prints and some workers who had encountered strong-arm tactics have asked, "Why does not organized labor clean its house of racketeering?" The American Federation of Labor at length has begun to give the only satisfactory answer by taking steps in the direction of a clean-up.

The Federation at its convention in Seattle has just voted to displace from its executive council George E. Browne, president of the Stage Employees and Motion Picture Operators' Unions, who is on trial in New York for alleged attempts at extortion from film companies. In addition it has ordered all "central bodies"—that is, State and local councils of its unions—to remove any delegate who has been convicted of serious wrongdoing.

Many have wondered why the A. F. of L. could not similarly remove officials of the national or international unions which compose its membership when they are charged with participation in labor rackets. To this it has always been replied that the Federation is what its name signifies: a group of affiliated but autonomous unions, each in control of its own affairs. Hence the president of the Federation could no more give orders to the president of an international than the President of the United States could give orders to the Governor of a State.

This explanation, however, will not altogether suffice. Public sentiment demands responsibility on the part of labor. It has called upon various professions at times to clean up situations or remedy wrong practices within their ranks. It expects labor, if it is to be organized, to organize with sufficient power to discharge its duties.

Last year at New Orleans, David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, advocated a resolution to authorize the Federation to order removal by any affiliated union of officers convicted of moral turpitude or using their positions for personal gain. This action still is not out of the question.

Our Readers Say—

Socialists in War-Time Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many surprising facts are revealed in letters, papers and pictures from members of the Socialist Party of Great Britain which have come through the censorship to America.

"We were chased out of Hyde Park in the last war by angry mobs," states one writer. "Now the only thing that stops meetings is the Luftwaffe. It is quite usual to see crowds of 2,000 or more around our platform at Hyde Park. I think it is a sign that the workers are awakening. Our influence has rapidly widened and many new members have joined the Socialist ranks."

However, these meetings, held throughout Britain, are not without restrictions. The speakers are subject to fine or imprisonment if found guilty of making statements "calculated to foment opposition to the prosecution of the war." Soldiers are forbidden to attend.

Although the Socialist Party of Great Britain opposes this war, as it did the last, and reiterates the call it issued at the outbreak of war in 1914: "Having no quarrel with the working class of any country, we extend to our fellow-workers of all lands the expression of our good will and Socialist fraternity, and pledge ourselves to work for the overthrow of capitalism and the triumph of Socialism"—it continues as an active political force in Britain.

Conscientious objectors are treated more leniently than in the United States; political as well as religious objectors are certified by the British Tribunals. Most of the members of the S. P. G. B. have qualified as C. O.'s. The following, taken from a complete statement made before a Tribunal, is typical of the Socialist attitude: "I cannot take part in the slaughter of working men and women in Germany whose economic interests I hold are precisely the same as my own and whose crimes I consider are precisely the same as workers in Britain, namely—political ignorance."

The Socialist Standard, their official publication, has not missed a single issue in thirty-seven years. GEORGE GLOSS
Associate Editor, Western Socialist
Boston

Union and Fair Play

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the time of the Crusades in Europe, the American continent had not been discovered, but we know that our ancestors stopped fighting each other for the purpose of uniting in the cause of the Prince of Peace. Then they fell apart, each thinking of his own gain, and let all the benefit that might have ensued from such a union of effort evaporate. Again, during the first World War, there was a temporary alliance of Powers on behalf of self-determination and the protection of frontiers from aggression. Again, although the goal of united effort had been gained, we fell to bickering, and America did not even follow up her announced principles. Now we have another chance. America's principle of federal union is uppermost in thought. Can we refuse to stand by our own colors? MABEL MCILVAINE BAKER
Chicago

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Two-Horse Load

Two Leaves in Sussex

The summer of 1940 was glorious at Hastings, the blue of the Channel blending with the green of the country, the waving fields of ripening corn, the country lanes with deep green hedges. On the hottest days the sun makes the rolling downs shimmer and become indistinct, and it is only when it is cooler that it is possible to pick out detail.

After months of discomfort and boredom on the North Atlantic, broken but rarely by submarine hunts, the Sussex scene appeared the Elysian Fields brought up to date. I remember that on my way home on leave, I stopped to look at a tree with some honeysuckle entwined round a branch. It had stood there since the beginning of the century, but it took the war to make me aware of it.

At home, too, I learned the inside facts of Dunkirk; how a group of elderly fishermen in the Old Town rigged out an old disused fishing boat and brought back a hundred men of a Scottish regiment.

I was told how small boats containing French and Belgian refugees landed on the beach here, echoes of that time, 150 years ago when other refugees from another terror had sought our beaches and claimed our hospitality, Hastings, the Premier Cinque Port which had given two ships to defeat the Armada, again was not found wanting when Churchill called for all who could to man a boat to make for Dover.

It was pleasant to lounge in the sun, to sleep between sheets, to eat meals from a table covered with a tablecloth. Of such simplicities is fashioned the ideal "leave."

* * *

Months in a destroyer, with capstans clanking, hammocks creaking and seas smashing over the decks above, had given me some immunity to noise and my sleep was not disturbed by the wailing-note of the sirens. But at 9 a. m. one morning I was to hear them, and for the rest of my leave I heard them regularly at the same time. As the wailing of the siren died away, an almost imperceptible hum arose which soon drowned the noise of the kettle on the hob, and then became a roar. Our dog, Webster, a hairy ball of indignant protest, led the rush to the door, and we looked up, shading our eyes from the sun.

Far above us, patterned neatly against a blue background, were scores of silver specks, geometrically arrayed and glinting in the sunlight. Above and below, faster and larger formations weaved from side to side. They caused no trouble to us on their way in. They had more important objectives.

It was not until they raced back later, no longer in splendid formation, but in ones and twos, with fighters harassing them, that they unloaded their remaining bombs on us. We saw combats undreamed-of by that William whose ruined castle still towers over the modern town, symbol of a man who aimed to conquer England but was conquered by her.

As the silver pattern disappeared inland, tranquillity returned and there was time for household duties to be performed before they came back. But we knew that, 60 miles inland, Spitfires were climbing in circles, and AA gunners were manning their posts, for this was the Battle of London and the Luftwaffe was over Britain.

That was September, 1940.

* * *

Now it is September again. A grim winter has mellowed into spring and spring into another fine summer. Again I am on leave. What a change. Dunkirk has passed into history. It is a memory for our generation as the Somme is for our fathers. Civilians no longer ask soldiers if they were "at Dunkirk" or "in Norway."

We no longer stroll at will over the still fair countryside, for there are land mines sown in strange unknown places. Today it is dangerous to let your dog go far from your side in his walks. As you walk abroad you may be stopped by an elderly man in a beribboned battle dress, or a youth with an armlet on which is printed "Home Guard"; for these are members of the new National Guard—Somme veterans and children born four years afterward.

This National Guard was formed after Dunkirk when there was no more than one division in all Britain to oppose the invader. For every rifle, ten men to use it. In the fields, too, you would see long poles stuck haphazard in the ground and mowing machines left standing to discourage the troop-carrying gliders which might be used to land men over our coasts. It is very different now.

For all this, the lanes are the same, the hedges are the same and the sea and the sun look the same. The ease and comfort of a white shirt and flannels and a game of tennis are still to be enjoyed. But another thing has not changed either. After breakfast we still hear the drone of planes, hundreds of them. Webster, who has had the responsibility of the house in his paws, in the absence of my brother and me, looks graver and grayer, but he still looks up and growls at what he hears. There they are above us; silver serried formations, with hundreds of others weaving above and below. Yet, as we look, something seems strange. What is happening? These planes are not coming in. They are going out. This isn't the Luftwaffe over Britain. It is the RAF bound for Germany.

This is September, 1941! L. V. F.

Mirror of World Opinion

No Time for Bitterness

The President and the Administration continue to call for national unity, for which the need is great, but also they continue to dwell upon those past domestic battles which divided the country bitterly. . . .

This thought has been expressed in many quarters in the capital since the President's first article appeared in Collier's, reviewing his struggle with Congress over enlarging the Supreme Court. The second article further stimulated this line of thinking. . . .

It has undoubtedly helped to revive and strengthen a widespread belief that the President is congenitally unable to put aside, for any considerable time and whatever the circumstances, those differences with others in public life which he asks those others to do, and which the situation of the United States plainly requires. . . .

These critical revivals, with their memories of bitter political and personal warfare, slick legislative devices and disruptive incidents, effect a disservice to the Nation's chief present purpose: the winning of the external war.—ARTHUR KROCK in the *New York Times*.

The Wide Horizon

Japan Can Be Stopped

By Rear Admiral Alfred W. Johnson U. S. N., Ret.

The question is often asked, "Where should the United States fleet be stationed now, in view of the present world conditions?" Prior to and during the last World War the major portion of our fleet was kept in the Atlantic to face its most probable foe, Germany. It was only in the postwar years that the growing aggressiveness of Japan caused us to transfer the bulk of our fleet to the Pacific.

Today the German Navy is small and is covered by the British Navy, the Japanese Navy strong and free to act in the Far East. It is wiser to use our naval power in the Pacific now to checkmate Japan at once, unless this end can be immediately accomplished by political and economic pressure. Our naval and air forces stationed in the Pacific, combined with the British, Dutch, and Chinese forces in the Far East, are strong enough to stop Japan, if properly organized, well led and skillfully handled.

If Japan, with her formidable navy, should join Germany in war against Great Britain, the British Empire's vital sea communications in the Far East would be exposed to attack. Britain's vital sea communications in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, now imperiled by Germany and Italy, require the maximum effort of the British Navy and air forces to safeguard them. She therefore is not sufficiently strong at sea, or in the air, to reinforce her Far Eastern forces without seriously depleting those in Europe.

* * *

Now, suppose the United States should enter the war on the side of Great Britain against Japan. Japan would then be opposed by a strong naval power free to act against her. Moreover, Japan is as vulnerable as Great Britain to any stoppage of her sea communications.

The United States, on the other hand, is so rich in natural resources, and her industrial capacity is so great, that she is nearly self-sufficient. The sea lanes upon which we mainly depend—via the Panama Canal and from the Gulf ports to the Eastern seaboard—can be much more easily safeguarded than the lines that radiate from Japan and Britain.

Should war between Japan and Great Britain involve the United States, the United States Navy would hold the balance of power, and could easily decide the issue. Should Japan enter the war against both Great Britain and the United States, she would at once find herself in a difficult situation. One of the principal factors that would operate against her is that her world commerce can be immobilized almost at once without much fighting. Such trade as she now has with China and Manchuria, and the rest of the world, would not be sufficient to support her war effort.

To permit Japan to seize, or peacefully to occupy additional territory southward along the coastal regions of Asia, or any other territory in the Far East, as she has been doing steadily for the last ten years without serious opposition by Great Britain or the United States, is to place in her hands the means of making herself forever stronger in the Far East than Britain and America together can ever be. If Japan's aggressive policy in Asia is not soon stopped, Japan in co-operation with Germany and her allies in Europe will be able to destroy the British Empire, and to isolate the United States.

* * *

Similarly, if Germany continues her unabated advance landward over the continents of Europe and Asia, and secures for herself all of their harbors and airfields, the freedom of movement now enjoyed by the British and United States fleets will be seriously restricted, and their control of the seas seriously weakened. At this moment it is only in naval strength that our two nations enjoy a superiority over the totalitarian States.

The immediate problem for the American Navy to face is Japan. Her progressive "coast-creeping" must be stopped. It can be stopped as soon as our Nation demands that this be done. But unless the United States takes the initiative, and acts promptly now, it may be too late. The people of the United States have less reason to fear the consequences of war between the United States and Japan than the people of Japan. So we should not permit ourselves to be intimidated. Neither should we let ourselves be scared by those who insist that we are "not prepared for war." That statement, unless qualified, is very misleading. No nation ever was fully prepared for war, in the sense of being completely ready in all respects to achieve its objectives without risk or courageous effort. Our navy is stronger and better prepared than any other in the world.

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